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THE POULTRY KEEPER

A JOURNAL FOR EVERY ONE INTERESTED
IN MAKING POULTRY PAY · DEVOTED PARTIC-
ULARLY TO PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING.

Vol. XXV

JUNE, 1908

No. 3.

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POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO.,
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE AT AUCTION

VALLEY VIEW FARMS AND WYCKOFF FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING LEGHORNS AND WYANDOTTES

Having determined to spend a term of years abroad, I have decided to close out to the highest bidder my entire stock of World Renowned E. G. Wyckoff strains of Leghorns and Wyandottes, without reserve, together with Valley View Farm and its entire equipment, including dairy of twenty milch cows, horses, wagons, farming tools and machinery, complete poultry equipment, incubators, brooders, coops, portable poultry houses, etc., etc. Sale to take place on the premises at Ithaca, New York, on Tuesday, July 7th, 1908, at 10 A. M.

Valley View Farm (Proper)—(¾ miles from R. R. Stations, Ithaca), consists of sixty-five acres of fertile land, nearly all of which is under cultivation, and on which are located a comfortable farm house (running spring water in house), large house and hay barn, recently erected cow stable and grain barn with accommodations for twenty cows, large modern silo, large poultry house containing sixteen pens, four smaller poultry houses containing two pens each, hog house, brooder house, with incubator cellar under brooder house and under large poultry house. Each poultry pen is provided with an ample enclosed yard, planted to fruit bearing trees. Several acres outside also devoted to fruit raising. Running water piped to premises. By itself is a complete poultry, dairy and fruit farm. The view from this place is magnificent.

Valley View Farm Annex, adjoining above described property, consists of nineteen and three-quarters acres, on which are located an entirely new group of buildings especially designed for the poultry business. The plant consists of modern dwelling house (five bed rooms), heated by furnace, with up to date bath room, kitchen range, hot and cold water and all modern improvements, small stable, store house and feed room, nine new poultry houses each 16x40, and each containing four pens 10x16 with ample enclosed yards for each pen, and planted to fruit bearing shade trees. Running spring water in the house, stable and convenient to all poultry houses. An ideal small poultry plant by itself.

These two farms will be sold together or separately as desired by bidder. Fifty per cent of purchase price may remain on mortgage if desired by purchasers. These farms operated together as one place are not only self-supporting, but have netted the owner a substantial profit during the recent years.

(Attention of prospective purchasers is called to the exceptional school advantages available—the graded schools of Ithaca standing in recent years as high as second in the state; and, for advanced scholars is offered the Cornell University.)

The Leghorns and Wyandottes offered are all of my breeding yards, pens, trios, single birds—every bird I own, without reserve—Madison Square Garden and other prize winners that heretofore could not have been purchased at any price—all are to be sold to the highest bidder.

I will fill orders for Eggs for hatching up to and including July 6th only—from pens in accordance with my 1908 mating list.

I will accept bids by mail, if received prior to July 1st, 1908, on my breeding yards, as enumerated in inventory which will be sent on application, each yard to consist of twelve females and the male named as heading yard—twenty-five per cent of amount bid to accompany same as a guarantee of good faith—the amount deposited to be refunded in case bid does not prevail at the sale. This offer is made to enable those at a distance, and unable to be present to take advantage of the sale, though not present.

From now until date of sale I will accept mail orders for such single birds, pens, pairs and trios as are outside of my regular breeding yards, reserving all breeding yards and prize winners until day of sale.

With each prize winning bird sold will be given a written guarantee where so requested by purchasers.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Madison Square Garden winners every year and the best and most favorably known strain in the world—a modest claim, perhaps, but nevertheless, true.



MY STOCK CONSISTS OF

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Line bred for generations—good layers—buff through to the skin and typical Leghorns. It has taken years to bring this strain to its present point of perfection. Buff Leghorn breeders should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to get the best at their own figures.

BLACK LEGHORNS. My first entries of Black Leghorns were made at the World's Fair in St. Louis, 1904, where I was awarded a majority of the first and second prizes. Since then I have had the lions' share of the first and second premiums wherever shown, including each season at Madison Square Garden.

SILVER DUCKWING LEGHORNS. My stock of these is limited, but what is lacking in quantity is made up in quality. It is from this strain, and from these breeding pens that were hatched, from a single sitting of eggs, every first prize silver duckwing Leghorn at the last Madison Square Garden Show—including the cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. For a class with the strong competition here shown, this is a world's record.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. As successor to the estate of the late Ezra Cornell I have the direct progeny of the original Cornell-Brackenbury strain of this variety. These birds have size, beautiful plumage and the true Wyandotte shape. I have a large and choice collection from which to choose.

SILVER PENCILLED WYANDOTTES. On these I won every first prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, as well as silver cup for best exhibit. At the last Madison Square Garden Show (New York December, 1907), I won first on hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. This variety was originated on Valley View Farm and I have the direct progeny of the original stock as well as some aged specimens of the original. I have probably the largest collection of Silver Pencilled Wyandottes in America—as well as the best.

From now until July 6th, I will accept mail orders for assorted sittings of any variety above named—part from best exhibition pens and part from best utility pens—at Three Dollars per sitting of fifteen eggs.

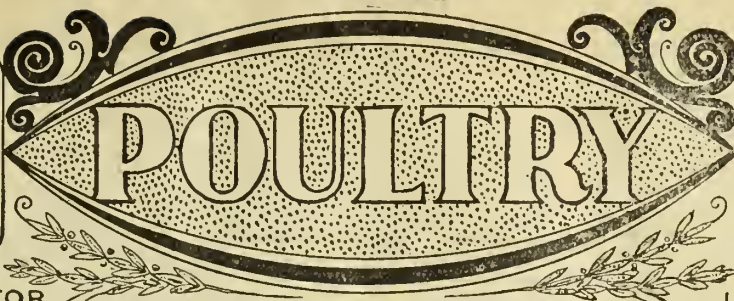
So long as they last I will accept mail orders for choice breeding pens of above variety at \$12.50 per pen (four females and a male.) I will guarantee all stock to be pure line-bred and true to the name of the E. G. Wyckoff strain.

Remember date of Sale, Tuesday, July 7th, 1908, at 10 A. M.

For 1908 mating list and sale inventory address
Mention Poultry Keeper.

E. G. WYCKOFF, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE



A JOURNAL FOR
EVERYONE
INTERESTED

KEEPER

IN MAKING
POULTRY
PAY

Vol. XXV.

JUNE, 1908.

No. 3.

Do Not Lose Faith if You Expect the Best Results.

F. O. Welcome.

THE April and May hatched pullets are the ones that are most likely to lay next November and December, if well reared and suitably cared for. The early-hatched cockerel also is the only one that is likely to become sufficiently mature by next spring to be fitted to head a breeding pen. Although these facts are extremely important one should not interpret them as meaning that chicks hatched later in the season will be useless. While it is true that the growth and development of the late-hatched chicks is usually checked by fall and winter conditions, it is also true that with good care, such stock often makes an excellent showing the next spring, summer and fall.

Uncertain as the future always must be in human affairs, the poultry keeper in order to avoid inevitable disappointment and loss, must figure a year ahead all the time. Eggs next fall and winter may not be secured unless the right things are done right now and from now on. A profitable egg yield next summer may not be obtained unless the foundation for it be laid between now and fall.

New-born enthusiasm usually comes very near being an obsession that shuts out from the mind the long series of correct and timely acts that must precede success, and the broad general principles that govern every objective point in the undertaking.

The time—the natural time, if you please—for a pullet to begin laying eggs is when she arrives at maturity. That means from four to nine months from the shell, according to breed, strain and individual characteristics. By reckoning ahead from the date of hatching a sufficient number of months for the pullets to become mature, we discover the approximate time when they should (theoretically) begin to lay; no matter in which one of the twelve months the birds were hatched.

It is natural for a mature pullet to lay more or less frequently until she becomes broody. If the brooding trait or function has been practically bred out by generations of disuse, (as it has with domestic ducks for example), or has become

the bird molts. These are natural laws as they relate to domestic fowls.

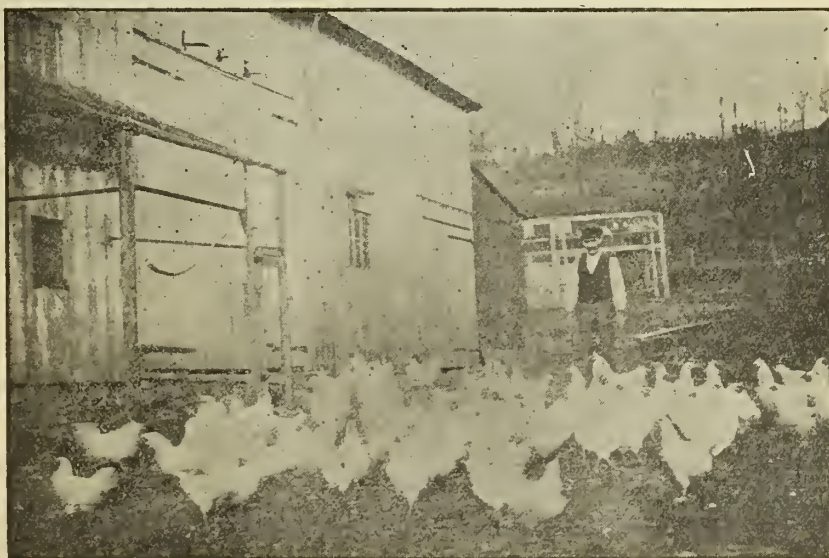
The operation of these perfectly natural functions is modified by the various lacks that are incidental to weather, the seasons and the situations in which the birds live. These lacks are: lack of sufficient dryness, sunlight, suitable food, good air, exercise, and continuous comfort and health. These "lacks," as I have, I think, properly termed them, are in no sense natural to fowls, although some of them are universally treated as being so. The better we succeed in supplying our stocks with the needful things that are naturally lacking in their particular situation, the more completely will they be enabled to perform their perfectly natural functions as I have previously stated them.

It does not appear to be a natural trait of fowls in general to lay while molting, but the fact that a very large number of individual hens have been known to lay well throughout the molting period without special care at that time, and the splendid health they have enjoyed at that time and afterward, indicates that the trait may be made natural by selection, breeding and care and the continuous year-round layer result.

The individual mental attitude toward his undertaking very largely predetermines the degree of success that he will achieve.

My friend who claims that the continual layer is impossible, be-

cause "unnatural," is not very likely to produce that kind of stock. True, he spends a great deal more



Blue Ribbon Winners. An excellent flock of White Rocks (Fishel Strain, direct) bred and owned by Maurice Mauger, R. No. 2, Douglassville, Penn. Birds shown here score 94½ to 95½ by Judge Yelton. Mr. Mauger is admirably situated and raises his birds on the farm with unlimited range, insuring vigor and good condition. See adv. elsewhere.

so weakened that the passion for laying is the stronger, it is then natural for laying to continue until

POULTRY BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

LESSON TO BE GAINED FROM CAREFUL AND ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

Frances E. Wheeler, Chazy, N. Y.

time and money on his stock than I ever did on mine, yet my faith led to the continuous layer which he denies and his very doubt will prevent him from producing.

The records of hundreds of poultry keepers who have trap-nested their birds reveal the occasional hen that laid every consecutive month for one year, two years, and more. The performance was natural to those birds. Their inheritance in many cases was no doubt accidental, so far as human design was concerned, but that has no bearing whatever upon the actual facts.

In this year 1908 one may affirm with the utmost assurance that the average pure-bred hen, or thoroughbred, if you prefer, lays not more than one-third as many eggs in one year as have been produced by some recorded individual birds. This extremely great difference is of course largely due to defects in methods of care, but the usual failure to identify and breed from those individual females which exhibit the persistent-laying tendency also operates to limit the results that the very best of care may give.

A certain poultry journal editor is at present conducting a "laying contest" for the purpose (if I am not in error) of proving that the 200-egg hen is a myth, or uncommon, or some such negation. It is my impression that he has offered a generous cash prize for each hen that succeeds in defeating his honestly unconscious efforts to prevent good laying. He has already proved beyond successful disputation that he neither understands the age limits of greatest egg production, nor how to feed and care for laying stock. That is all that his experiment can by any possibility have proved when it is finished, so far as the main issue is concerned.

If the average hen could lay three hundred eggs in one year, I could safely wager a good sum that no hen could produce even one hundred under my care. Any person may easily prevent hens from laying to the limit of their capacity (many do that very thing habitually and unconsciously) and he most certainly will if his faith in the hens has lower limits than the possibilities and his own personal interest lies in the direction of failure, as is obvious in the case in point. A very amusing "contest" certainly.

At the annual election for the year 1908 of the American Poultry Association the officers elected as shown on the face of the returns were as follows: Charles M. Bryant, president; H. B. Donovan, first vice president; Miller Purvis, second vice president; Ross C. H. Hallock, secretary-treasurer; George S. Barnes, member of executive board; Reese V. Hicks, member of executive board; T. F. McGrew, member of executive board.

The Water Glass Preserver for summer eggs affords a cheap and satisfactory way of putting down these eggs for winter use. See adv. on another page for particulars.

A GAIN has fallen a long silence between "Clovernook's" Mistress and her Poultry Keeper friends. I suppose you imagine yourselves forgotten and maybe I am by you, yet am just conceited enough to believe that most of you will remember me when you see my name in this.

One reason why I could not quite forget you, is because I am always getting such nice letters from some of you in response to our advertisement for ducks and turkeys, asking all sorts of questions—among others—why I don't write any more for

gestions to others as they have to me.

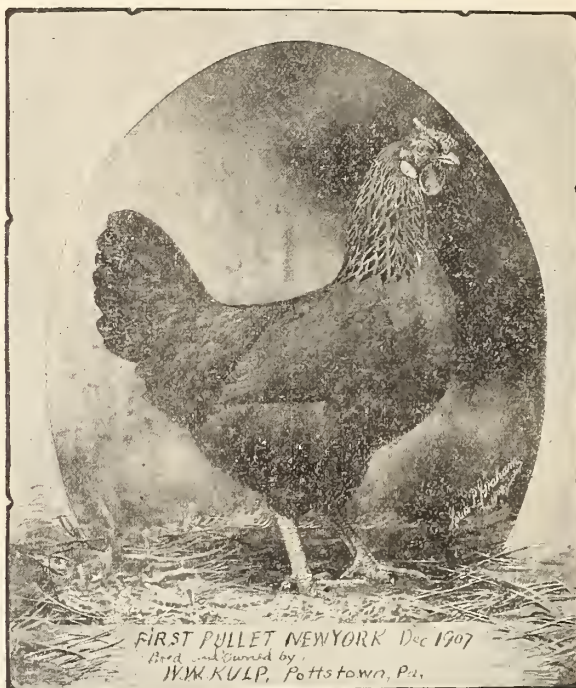
Keeping Down Expenses.

The two mistakes that, as I review the situation were made, was firstly, I hired too expensive help; paying large wages during the winter, expecting to even up matters in the summer. Three years running, I have done this and each time my man left me in the spring. Moral, no more of that. The second mistake was in running too heavily with inexperienced help.

This past winter, during the early part, I did all my own chores,

and when the very severe weatherset in, I hired a chore boy or little fellow to come once a day. We only watered and fed (but this generously) every morning. Our flock of breeding Pekins was reduced to about forty birds, the cream of the flock. They wintered on warm water and whole corn, and did just as well as when fed very high priced feed.

It is not very pleasant to count on a profit in the fall of about \$1,500 and instead of this to not quite make ends meet. That I had plenty of company, did not help matters for me. Would much prefer to be



Poultry Keeper? I am going to try to answer some of these questions to-day and perhaps next month, will even up to date.

Now we all know it is very hard to write in an optimistic vein, when one feels pessimistic. That has been my condition for several months past and although last summer I promised myself the pleasure of a beautiful chat with you every month, and all winter long, until now I have not been physically or mentally in a condition to give you the kind of thoughts and helps that we, who are earning our daily bread in rural employments need most.

The fact is, at "Clovernook" we have had a bad time of it financially and the stringency in the money market put the finishing touch on our embarrassments last fall and for a while we had a pretty hard tug. I am not going into the details of the troubles and shall only touch on the points that will bring helpful sug-

alone in this disagreeable predicament. Of course, the wear and tear of hard work, worry and disappointment was considerable, and for a while, "Clovernook's" Mistress was not, I suspect, the most agreeable person in the world to live with, but she struggled along, closed matters up snug and tidy as possible and in the new of the year 1908, went off and had a two week's vacation. That did the business. Back she came with quiet nerves and good courage.

The winter has been spent in planning the new season's work, and in the usual routine of home duties, I have written very little for publication, however, for the reasons already given. I realize very clearly that as regards profit, the poultry business, in all of its branches and also rural occupations of every sort, are growing yearly more complex. It is not right to urge and encourage others to embark in a losing game.

The condition of affairs at "Clovernook" this spring, is doubtless duplicated in many plants scattered throughout our country and the problems to be solved are similar, therefore our experience frankly stated and the remedy applied should be helpful and an incentive to others.

Where Perseverance Counts.

Certainly when one's plant is built; one's market secured; where one has caught the "know how;" one cannot drop the whole thing

and the general inefficiency and expensive wear and tear must all be figured on. Therefore to raise and to handle just what you or I can attend to ourselves, with occasional outside help, at special times, will best aid toward saving the day and establishing our plant once more on a solid financial basis.

Inventory of Revenue Producers.

At "Clovernook" this present season, we have our ducks and are filling orders for eggs for hatching and will raise sufficient birds to supply

Guineas. They are pretty creatures, and it is claimed, keep hawks away, and are as good as watch dogs for an alarm, especially at night. I don't quite know yet what this branch will develop into. I swapped ducks for them last fall to please mother, and have given them to her. She is eighty-five years old. They seem very fond of the turkeys and are constantly with or near them, and roost in the turkey house.

I have been writing all day and every time that I glanced from the window, the turkeys and guineas were in sight, on the hillside mow. I expect with the help of my little boy, to care for all the birds we raise this year and Jocko, our fox terrier, and Huffy our cat, a splendid fellow, closes the list of live stock, unless we include the bees. The apary is a very important feature of "Clovernook" and doubtless the best paying branch of all rural industries. It's great, you know, not to have any feed bill and to put them to bed in the fall, no care or attention needed till spring. Why, one could spend the winter in Italy! Just think of this as compared with the attention we have to give our poultry and cattle.

Well, besides our hens, we have about thirty fine bearing apple trees and five hundred currant bushes and are starting a big strawberry bed. These last are beauties. During current time will hire help for picking and occasionally will have a man, but I mean this year to do on the place all I possibly can and to reduce the expenses of labor as much as possible, and advise all my friends who care, to go and do likewise.

In conclusion will state that there is no reason why poultry cannot be made to pay a good profit but it requires more careful study than in times past as to expense of feed, housing and care. Women who expect or wish to embark in rural bread earning, need to be very cautious along the lines above suggested. I know of several women who are making a comfortable living with their poultry, and are easy and happy in their work, but also know of others who become total wrecks and others whose plants were wrecked financially. In these latter cases, they went too fast and undertook more than they could finance. So my last word to-day, is go, but go slowly.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c



S.C. BLACK ORPINGTON
1ST COCK
AT ALLENTOWN 1907
SIRE OF 1ST HEN AT
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

OWNED BY
HAUPT & CO.
FAIRVIEW - FARM
EASTON, PA.
Breeder of Prize Winning S.R.C.
BUFF, WHITE & BLACK ORPINGTONS

just because of one or two bad seasons. There is too much money involved; too much hard earned experience to throw away as nothing. Therefore we are confronted with the alternative of keeping at it, and winning back our lost ground. There are two ways of continuance. One is, to raise a loan and involve more capital. The other is to retrench. I prefer the latter method. In very many cases, the only profits to be made on a farm are those made by the owner, whose personal supervision and personal care and work go hand in hand. This is peculiarly the case on small plants. The hired help quickly eat up the profits, and this not because the plant will not stand the wage cost, but because of the character of the labor given in exchange for the cost. The loss in the product; the wreckage of tools;

our customers with good, first class breeding stock. As before stated, what we have in Imperial Pekins, are from our best and are all right.

I have two beautiful yards of White Holland turkeys. They surely are fine. There are six hens and the tom at "Clovernook", and eight hens and a tom on the farm a mile away. The hens in the two flocks are non-related. These birds are near the house all the time, and are very gentle and big beauties. They are prolific layers, running up to ninety and one hundred eggs in a season. They are the most beautiful fowls we have, and very light on feed, mostly foraging for themselves. Our mature toms weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and the females some of them run up to twenty-five pounds.

We also have fine White African

Line Breeding of Turkeys.

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Ill.

IT is a generally accepted idea that turkeys for breeding should never be in the least way related, and that one should get new blood from another point of the compass each year. Perhaps a little idea of the way the wild turkeys choose new blood in their wild state will be interesting. A gentleman very kindly wrote me giving the information he had gained of a man who had lived in the forest and withal was very observing and studied wild birds and animals, amongst them the turkeys. They go in flocks and droves, the toms fighting for supremacy, the defeated tom stepping down and out, and the victor heads the flock in supreme command. The defeated males form separate flocks of their own and go in different directions. In the fall the different flocks comingle, and members of each flock exchange places, so that new blood is introduced.

I know of one flock of turkeys that was line bred and produced the tom that won first prize at the World's Fair at Chicago, and the same line bred birds have been winning in Chicago ever since. By careful line breeding, they have fixed a type of golden bronze that has never been beaten, and seldom has been equalled. They have mated up their flocks with the eye of an artist, and this is done not by going entirely out of the family of turkeys that you are breeding, but by crossing with another line of the same breeding. I once tried single mating which produced one of my Pan-American winners, whose plumage was equal to the color of the rainbow.

Another strain of turkeys pro-

duced the pair of turkeys that sold for \$75.00 in Chicago and the tom, I think, won three blue ribbons in Chicago and also won at the Pan-American. Unfortunately the pullet died so that we could not see her influence on posterity.

Three men living in three different states, exchanged toms around the circle for a good many years, with a view of getting size and also plumage. These turkeys must now certainly be to certain per cent related, but not enough to impair their vitality. It is an understood fact that eggs from a flock of chickens can

be sent thousands of miles away, and with chickens raised from them under different climatic conditions and different food, their whole systems will be affected, and make it safe and all right to place them at the head of a flock where own brothers and sisters are used. They are the same blood, but different conditions will make new vigor. In this cross, you have the same shape, build and markings, with the vigor of the new conditions.

It is largely for such a change that consumptives are seeking a new life in new localities where the atmosphere is charged with some elements of vitality that their home atmosphere is lacking in. It naturally makes a new man or woman of them as they breathe in the life giving elements that their home air was lacking in, and if they live to come back, while their bodies are the same, they have been built all over again. While this process of building a new person out of an old one is going on, we cannot see the change, but the result is the proof of it.

Did you ever watch the quill

feathers on a Barred Rock chicken's wing? It shows the coloring long before the feathers are unfolded to the sight. You can mix the best strain of chickens with those of other strains, and the markings will come uneven, some with bars too wide and some too narrow, but if you take one of the same family, that has been bred in line for many years, there will not be a break in the trueness of the coloring.

Take turkeys that have line bred, and watch the wing barring. A scientific breeder can so mate up a flock that the white and dark barring will almost be equal, but it takes careful mating to get the right amount of white barring in the wing. If you overdo the white barring in the wing, you will get white or gray barring in the tail. The blood should be carefully selected as a drop too much one way, will mar the beauty of the whole bird. Mind has triumphed over matter in line breeding, as we get our new blood from another branch of the same family, which does not interfere with the law of nature, that like produces like. Besides the wing, fineness of fluff has been improved, by a broad band of gold next to the black band and by careful selections, the gold band can be widened to almost unlimited width. By taking one part of the plumage as a hobby, in line breeding, we can make it nearly perfect, but we have to take symmetry and size into consideration.

I think by single mating, by taking birds that excel in some particular points, and mating to other birds to perfect other points, that in a few years, one could perfect size, shape and color until almost a perfect bird could be had. Turkeys can be improved to an almost unlimited extent, but it takes time, pa-



tience and a fixed type to strive for. If your correspondent will get new blood from different breeders of the same strain, that would be line breeding. I know of Plymouth Rocks that have been bred in line for forty years, and they never produce a cull. Some are not as good as others, but a real bad specimen never appears.

A FURTHER REPORT.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

In the April number of "P. K." on page 19, I noticed an article signed, "Tazewell Poultry Yards, Pekin, Ill.," questioning the truth of my statement about the profit of my twenty-eight hens as published in your paper of February, 1908.

Ideal Conditions for Raising Fowls.

E. T. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WHEN we stop to think that the poultry industry is one of the leading industries of the United States, according to published statistics and that the life of the average fowl is only about one year, then we realize the great importance of the most successful way of raising the young stock.

While the old hen contributes the most of this annual supply, still to be able to carry on any amount of business in this line it is necessary to resort to artificial methods, of hatching and raising them, and here is where the majority of failures come in, as while it seems

methods have made great progress still they are not equal to the old hen for hatching the perfectly developed specimens that the true poultry fancier is after, and just where the difference comes in is a question that the best brains of this country have been unable to explain, although all kinds of tests have been made.

I find that much depends on what kind of conditions a chick grows up under, and the prize winning specimens of our great shows are not always the result of the specimen being raised from good stock under most favorable conditions. Nature



DeGraff Plano Box Colony House, showing 140 square feet of floor space under one roof made from two plano boxes with a few extra boards added where they would work to advantage best, with DeGraff Contact Brooder removed and fowls housed all winter to good advantage and perfect health.

I think if "Tazewell" looks again he will see where the \$31.04 difference comes in. My hens laid 427 dozen, I sold 330 dozen at an average price of 32 cents per dozen, or \$105.06, leaving 97 dozen for the family use which at same price amounts to \$31.04, the difference between my account and Tazewell's. Now as I could have sold that 97 dozen just as readily as I did the others and at same price, I cannot see why they should not be added to the profit side of the account.

To strengthen my side of the question will also add the amount received for guano, which I overlooked in my first account, \$7.55, making a total average of \$7.70 per hen instead of \$7.43!

J. E. Littlefield, South Portland, Me.

simple enough for the old hen to raise her small batch, it is a very different proposition to raise thousands of them by machines as it were.

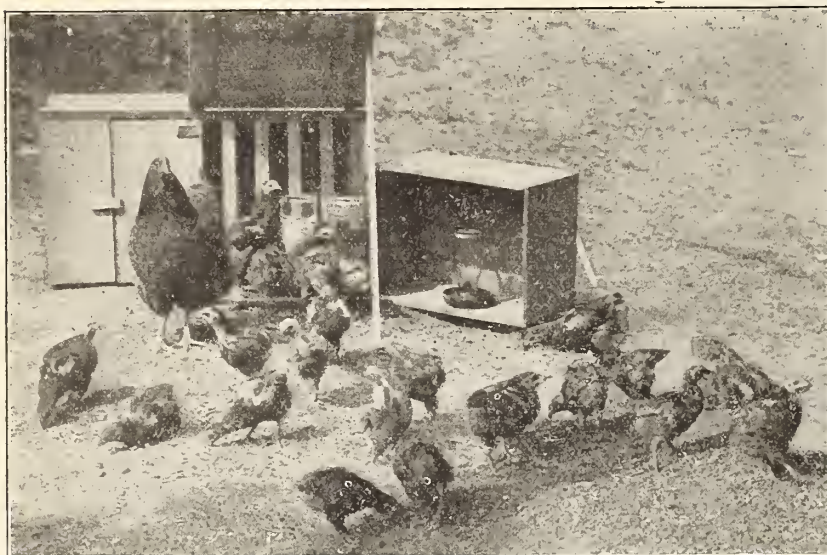
After many years of experience, I can safely say that an incubator requires a certain amount of moisture to hatch the healthy chick that will live, and that the most successful brooder is one with overhead heat in one form or another, and with a comparatively cold floor, and above all perfect ventilation must be supplied. Many people blame the brooders and chick feeds for the young chicks dying when the fault lies entirely in the chicks not being hatched perfectly in the incubator, and no power on earth can make them live. While the artificial

cannot make a perfect specimen unless it has the necessary elements to produce this specimen and it is an indisputed fact that different soils and different feeds supply different elements to make or spoil the desired result and it is a great study to discover the cause and effect in any branch of nature's work.

The accompanying picture shows a few things that can be supplied to help nature out in her efforts to mature the perfect fowl. Large flower beds of Cannas or Castor Oil Beans not only make a protection from wind and sun but they gather a certain amount of bugs and insects that the young chicks can make good use of and by a little work, spading up the ground you afford them a fine dusting spot that will rid them of

the little lice and mites that often check the growth of young stock, very materially.

As the early chicks are most desirable I find it pays to build cheap houses to protect the indoor brooders during the early months and then after the chicks are old enough to leave the brooders you have a house for them to roost in until fully matured and in this house I often house a good sized flock all winter as the accompanying cut will show a flock housed in one, and the eggs laid by fowls in such fresh air quarters are sure to be fertile and hatch chicks that will live far better than eggs from fowls housed in warm houses and fed stimulating feed for winter egg production.



Brood of Rhode Island Reds, bred and owned by E. T. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y.

This house can be made from two common piano boxes and just a few extra boards to use to advantage, and all the labor of building the two boxes is saved as they are used just as they come from the store and the sides removed make the roof.

By supplying proper conditions I am able to bring the Rhode Island Red broilers to broiler age of two pounds in two months and fine roasters at three to four months, so that it proves conclusively it pays to furnish your fowls favorable conditions to grow under.

The ideal place for raising young stock is in some fruit orchard with a good growth of clover, and if this cannot be secured, it is a good plan to plant a piece of corn or better yet a field of sun flowers which afford the shade and later a supply of feed very rich in oil which helps to procure the glossy plumage of a perfectly healthy fowl. Castor Oil beans also afford excellent shade and can be quickly raised from seed.

The demand for the best of any breed of fowls has never been supplied and the question of price for the same does not make much difference if the quality can be furnished, so that any thing that will contribute to the most perfect de-

velopment of the birds should be furnished and you will reap your reward in proportion to the amount of enterprise and industry you put into your work.

THE FANCY AND UTILITY HEN.

All chicken fanciers know the origin and originator of the Black Orpington, even though they may not keep the breed themselves, but all do not know from their own personal experience the merits it possesses.

If you want a quick growing, large, juicy chicken for eating; if you want great pinkish brown eggs

the same sort of eggs until you have a strain of your own; each one a personal friend—remember that, and you will soon have a flock that you will not care to part with.

A fine low down cockerel with a low tail and a good green color is best with hens, then the following year breed the hens to their best son and the original cockerel to his best daughters and so on, avoiding mating birds of the same age and hatch. Always picking the best and strongest birds; not the over-fat ones and none but the healthiest, with dark bay eyes and a nice green sheen on their black feathers.

Avoid all the purple possible and use your pullets that start to lay first and keep at it. Never use a bird that has been sick for a breeder. Your regrets will be plentiful if you do. You will have many funerals in your poultry yard and weak and deformed chicks will crop out.

The Black Orpington will suit the farmer as well as the fancier, the unfortunate city lot owner as well as the gentleman who cares to see showy birds on his country place and takes a pride in having tender, plump broilers or roasters for his table, and likes rich, big brown eggs for breakfast.

The Black Orpington won first in the competition for table poultry held in Australia this past winter, over six hundred carcasses being exhibited, and also has won first in the Australian egg laying contests.

These facts are certainly in their favor and show how popular they have become. The hens that might not be suitable for show birds you can use for sitters, if you need them as they are splendid mothers and it is sometimes convenient to have a few hens to sit at the same time as your incubator if you have one, to help brood your chicks, in case you do not care to put them all in a brooder. Black Orpington hens often want to sit in January and February.

Some say they do not like black legged chickens for the table, or those with white carcasses. They like the yellow skinned and the yellow legged birds. Please kind reader, tell me who sees these but the cook? and which one of you can tell a yellow skinned chicken from a white one, when it is on the table, and which one of you even if you were able to distinguish them, would not forget and forgive the white skinned chicken, when he tasted the plump, juicy tender Black Orpington? Mrs. George B. Beale,

Oil City, Penna.

and plenty of them; if you want handsome showy birds that never have a dirty look; if you want a hen with a gentle disposition; one that sometimes likes to sit, but can be easily broken up if taken in time, get the Black Orpington.

If you know what is meant by a lovable disposition in a hen, you will find it in the Black Orpington; great dark brown eyes, a confiding manner; great greenish black bodies (with not a lazy bone in them) topped by their bright red combs, they make a fine showing anywhere, and are as practical as they are handsome.

First in starting with the breed, get the right strain. This is important. Heavy birds and heavy layers. Go to a well known Black Orpington breeder; one who has a good name for fair treatment, and pick out the best birds you can afford, four hens and a cockerel if possible and you will be a year ahead, otherwise get his best eggs.

If you buy hens, look them over well, ask to see their eggs; breed from the large framed hens that lay the largest eggs and have that pinkish tinge which is very desirable to cultivate and encourage and keep on breeding from layers of

Have you a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50 and we can furnish it direct from this office.

Increasing the Poultry Profits.

E. J. W. Dietz.

THE government reports show that over 88 per cent of the farmers in the United States keep poultry, but unfortunately there are no figures showing the number of people in small towns and villages who keep this kind of live stock. It is to be deplored that we have no figures on this subject, for then we might hope that our government officials and the people generally would awake to the real importance of this subject and we would get more definite knowledge on this the greatest branch of our live stock industry. We venture to assert that there are as many fowls kept within the corporate limits of our towns and villages as there are on adjoining farms; therefore our poultry figures should really be doubled.

We are not pessimists, but in studying poultry keeping as practiced in this country, we are astonished at the lack of definite knowledge on this subject and the enormous losses annually due directly to the unhygienic conditions under which the average fowl is housed and fed.

The value of poultry consumed for table purposes was placed in the year 1906 by our census takers at \$147,000,000, and yet ask any farmer's wife, "What percent of the chicks hatched are reared to market age?" If she raises one-half, she is fortunate. You naturally ask, "You do not mean to say we are getting only one-half of the possible returns from our poultry?" In answer we would hardly claim such a large percent, but we do claim that with better care this loss can be lessened, and there are lots of poultrymen who raise 75 and even 80 per cent of the chickens hatched. Just think what this increase means. It means adding at least seventy or eighty millions of dollars annually to our farmers' revenue, and this increase is largely profit, because the partially raised chick is a large part of the total expense. In other words, we believe it possible by following the plan we will attempt to outline to increase the poultry revenue from 147 million to 200 million without adding over ten per cent to cost of keep. We firmly believe this can be done, and hope that some of our readers at least, will try the experiment and report results.

We recently asked a man who wanted to buy some of our highest priced eggs why he was putting so much money into one sitting of eggs, when we had other grades much cheaper and just as good except for show purposes? He said that he wanted the best, something attractive, something good to look at, something to take his attention and keep him away from the saloon near his home and give him something better to think about. A business that is a help to men in this respect is surely an honorable one and on the side of the home and for the up-building of the community. If I

had to go now I would prefer it to be said of me that I had done something to elevate the poultry industry than to have it said that I had left a million dollars by chicanery in business.

Now let us begin. In describing remedies we will do no more than mention them, and if the reader wishes further particulars, we will refer him to the advertising pages and article on poultry remedies in our booklet.

I assume you have a poultry house that is large enough and dry enough to accommodate your flock, with windows towards the south. Remove one-half the glass windows, and in their place put a tight frame covered with "drilling" or unbleached cotton cloth. Remove all the litter, and if the floor is a board one, sweep out clean; but if of earth, scrape off the top and replace with new earth from the garden. Whitewash the interior with fresh-slacked lime, into which either Lambert's Death to Lice Special, or Lambert's Death to Lice Liquid, has been added, according to directions on package. In whitewashing do not be afraid if some of the whitewash gets onto the floor—the more the better, as the floor should be purified as well as the walls. If the whitewashing is done during the forenoon of a clear day, it will be dry by night.

After the whitewashing is done, fresh litter, straw, hay or leaves, should be brought in, and this should be lightly sprayed with a solution of Lambert's Liquid Death to Lice two parts, with 98 parts of water. Put the liquid in a sprinkling can, pour the water on it and it is ready to use. I presume you have whitewashed the roosts and nest boxes, in fact everything inside the house, and that it will be done at least once a year—twice is better, in the spring and early fall. (A spray pump makes whitewashing a very easy job).

In putting new straw in the nest boxes, dust the straw well with Lambert's Death to Lice Powder. We recommend putting in the bottom of the nest boxes a mixture of sawdust and Lambert's Death to Lice Powder. Should the nest become soiled, the litter should be removed and new sawdust and Death to Lice should be added.

Next, each fowl in the house should be dusted with Lambert's Death to Lice Powder. This is done by opening a newspaper and taking each fowl by the legs and holding its head, down over the paper, dusting it profusely with the powder and then rubbing the feathers with the hand so that the dust will fall in toward the skin. You need have no fear in doing this with Lambert's Death to Lice Powder, as it is harmless to the fowl and person when applied externally, but is sure death to the insects and parasites which live on poultry.

After dusting several fowls, considerable of the dust will be found

on the paper. This can be put back into the box and used over again, as this powder is pulverized finer than any other on the market, and therefore is more effective and holds its strength for years which makes it the cheapest in the long run. The fowls should be again dusted in seven or eight days, to kill any young lice that may have hatched after the first dusting.

After this thorough house-cleaning twice a year, all that will be necessary to keep down vermin, will be to paint the roosts with Liquid Lice Killer, made from either Lambert's Death to Lice Special powder dissolved in kerosene, or Lambert's Liquid Death to Lice in water. The roosts must be painted once a week, because it only takes a few days to hatch a chicken louse egg, and no remedy has yet been found that will kill the egg. I have tried saturating the roosts with kerosene and setting fire to it, but the heat seemed only to hatch the eggs and made more lice than before, and this proves also that kerosene by itself will not kill chicken lice.

Poultry must also, at all times of the year, have access to a dust bath consisting of dry earth, and Lambert's Death to Lice Powder.

If you stand in your poultry house on a bright sunny day and watch the rays of the sun shining through the window, you will see myriads of little particles of dust in constant motion. All of these particles can carry bacteria, and therefore it is essential that the straw litter be removed occasionally, and when new straw is put in it should always be disinfected according to directions, with either Lambert's Death to Lice Liquid or Powder, as the poultry keeper may prefer. (The "Powder" is the best in very damp weather and the "Liquid" in very dry weather.)

In addition to this sanitary treatment and disinfecting of the poultry house, we must consider the feeding and watering of the fowls. The average mill or feed merchant seems to think that any cereal refuse will do for poultry food, and so all the mouldy, shriveled grain is saved for poultry. There was never a greater delusion. Mouldy grain sours quickly in the fowl's crop and digestive canal, and causes all kinds of bowel trouble, diarrhoea and other digestive troubles. Now you say, "Absolutely sound grain is hard to get, so what shall we do?" To meet such an emergency, O. K. Poultry Food was created.

There is one other great trouble in poultry keeping. In the fall, winter and spring months, poultry are subject to what are known as respiratory catarrh, roup, canker or diphtheritic roup. It seems that when one's flock gets a cold, it becomes contagious, and as all drink out of the same water fountain, it is very easy to transmit any such disease to the whole flock. The best method and remedy to prevent this dreaded trouble is to use O. K. Roup and Canker Remedy in the drinking water at least twice a week during the entire year. A little goes a long way. It can also be used locally as a specific for roup and canker on

special fowls, as per full directions on the box, and the remedy is guaranteed to both prevent and cure.

So much for the care of adult fowls; now for directions on Incubation and Rearing.

For the young stock, O. K. Roup Remedy should be put in the drinking water. There are many reasons for this, some of which are as follows: The chick does not discriminate in picking up its food; it will eat mouldy corn as readily as sound corn, and mouldy corn will cause sour crop; but you need not fear sour crop if O. K. Roup Remedy is kept in the drinking water, and water standing in the air soon becomes contaminated with undesirable bacteria. O. K. Roup Remedy will overcome the evil effects of such a condition. The writer wishes, however, to add at this time a little from his personal experience. He has kept poultry for many years, and endeavored to keep them healthy by feeding occasionally such simple substances as cayenne pepper, onions and other spices, and putting in the drinking water rusty nails, sulphate of iron, carbolic acid, etc., but during the past year he has found by actual experience that the articles made by the O. K. Stock Food Company are cheaper, and in many ways superior, to the old fashioned remedies used by our forefathers or grandmothers. Their use enables the poultryman to effectually prevent disease. We do not advocate spending too much time doctoring a sick fowl, and if the disease does not yield to those simple remedies, the bird had better be destroyed, but to make the most profit from poultry every one of the simple suggestions should be religiously carried out. In setting a hen, use only Lambert's Death to Lice Powder. It is harmless to the hen and the little chicks, but sure death to the pesky little critters that sap the life out of our poultry profits. Dust a plentiful supply over the nesting material, and the hen should be dusted when put on the nest and once each week. This will not disturb her hatching—in fact she will sit all the more faithfully for being dusted. By following these directions, the hen will have had a dusting just before the little chicks are due to arrive.

As soon as the little ones are dry, they should be greased on the head and under the bill with Lambert's Death to Lice Ointment. This greasing should be repeated each week for six weeks. This is also a very essential ointment and treatment in rearing young turkeys. The "biddy" hen should be dusted at least once a week while she is hovering the little chicks.

Some people use incubators thinking they will avoid all this trouble. In this they are mistaken. The French tell us that they have always thoroughly disinfected their incubators before using, and some recent investigations at the Ontario Agricultural College have confirmed this opinion. For this purpose there is no better liquid than Lambert's Death to Lice (20 per

cent solution in water). It is also believed that a thorough washing of the interior of a machine with this liquid during the hatch will help the vigor and health of the chicks. The brooder should be washed with the solution also, and the little chicks should be greased with the ointment as when under the hen.

Maturing chicks should have free range, where they can have access to green forage. Alfalfa, clover and rape make splendid forage crops for this purpose. Their houses should be frequently whitewashed, into which has been put some Lambert's Death to Lice Special or Liquid in proper quantities. This should be done each season before the houses are put in use, and the roosts should be painted with Lambert's Death to Lice Paint at least once a week, because it is much cheaper to do this little task than to furnish the food to overcome the loss of flesh occasioned by the irritation of the chicken lice.

In growing chicks there are two sources of trouble, and during 1907 the poultry press was full of the ravages of trouble called "white diarrhoea." This difficulty can be prevented and overcome by feeding O. K. Poultry Food in small quantities for the parent stock, and by feeding it to young, growing stock it will help the chick to digest its food so it will get the greatest value of the ingredients.—From "Pocket Book Pointers" issued by the O. K. Stock Food Co., 601 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill. A copy of the book may be had free of charge by writing this firm.

GROWING CHICKEN FEED AT HOME.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Brooker, Whitesboro, N. Y.

These suggestions are not alone for those living on farms, but for those as well who live in city or village, and whose available ground may consist, as in my own case, of what unoccupied space there may be on 100 square feet of ground, which contains a house, barn and two hen-houses.

Sunflowers are an easy crop to grow, and the seed may be planted up to the middle of June with certainty of ripening. The seeds are especially useful to the hens at molting time and also may be fed in the mixed grain given the fowls for scratch food throughout the winter. Gather the seed heads as soon as ripe and store in a dry place, or the English sparrows will gather them for you.

Be sure to make provision for plenty of green stuff to feed your laying hens and growing chicks during the summer months when they must be enclosed in yards which they soon strip of every green thing growing. Sow lettuce at intervals of two weeks for this purpose; also tuck a cabbage plant in every spot made vacant in the garden. If the cabbage does not head well the fowls will eat it just as readily and are very partial to it in winter.

In July and August sow sugar beets, turnips and mangels on the ground from which the crop of early radishes, peas, etc., has been already taken. These root crops furnish succulent food for the winter months, giving variety to the steady grain diet and are a very satisfactory noon lunch for the laying hens. During the summer season the lawn clippings may be quickly dried on sunny days and stored to be used in winter in the place of clover, steamed and mixed in the morning mash.

To carry out these suggestions will of course take time and labor, but will cut down the feed bill with benefit to the fowls as well as with profit to yourself.

BARRED ROCKS AS LAYERS.

Editor Poultry Keeper: Please publish this in your Poultry Keeper for the benefit of J. C. J. Byron, Mo., who is worried because his hens do not lay. If J. C. J. has a laying strain he should be getting lots of eggs. I also keep B. P. Rocks and they also have free range, but the P. R. are rather lazy. I scatter all the grain in litter so as to make them work one and one-half hours in the morning and the same length of time in the evening.

I feed fourteen P. Rocks only one-fourth of a pint of wheat in the morning in litter and then give them their liberty. That small amount of wheat just takes the sharp edge off their appetites and they are ready to hunt for whatever they need.

The hopper feed is composed of three parts bran, one part corn meal and one part cow pea leaves. I open hopper at 10 o'clock and they have access to it for the remainder of the day. They pasture on rye for greens and in the evening I throw them a little meat or scraps after they are through scratching in litter for corn and wheat. Now my chickens have cold water, but during the winter I gave them warm water three times a day. During November and December I was getting seven eggs a day from fourteen hens and pullets in January nine eggs a day and February to date, April 6th, ten eggs a day. Make hens work is the secret of getting eggs.

Mrs. M. J. Scriven,
Rock Branch, N. C.

LESS OIL— LESS CARE— MUCH SAFER.

Poultry Keeper Pub. Co., Quincy, Ill.:

Gentlemen—We received the two Acme lamp wicks and we like them very much. We think it takes less oil to run lamps with them, also less care, and much safer. We enclose \$1.00 for one dozen. Please send one-half dozen No. 2 and one-half dozen No. 3 size and rush this order please, and oblige.

Samson & Alden, Kirkwood, N. Y.

CARE OF LAYING STOCK DURING THE HOT MONTHS.

GOOD CARE IN THE SUMMER MONTHS SHOULD INCREASE THE PROFITS OF THE YEAR.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Mass.

I FIND that there is much interest in the care and feeding of laying hens and pullets during the summer months. Yet there seems to be some difference of opinion as to what constitutes right care and rations. I wish to tell you what, in my judgment, is good care and feeding of these money making hens. We all want plenty of eggs from these summer workers, and wish to take them through the hot days and nights with comfort, and yet get them through the molt fit to make good breeders another year. The flock of hens that is going into the meat market in early September can be pushed for eggs and weight as we would not dare to try with our flock of future breeders.

There are all kinds of hens. Some will lay with seeming neglect, others refuse to lay with all the varieties of food in the catalogues. The average hen responds to good care and feeding, will pay her way as she goes, and is a piece of property that increases in value as a breeder as she goes into her second year.

Summer Needs of the Hen.

We find the home flock of poultry, in middle June, tired and broody. The birds have been busy since mid-winter, laying and resting, laying and sitting, from and to the nest again. Nature has pushed the eggs for the purpose of multiplying the birds. The owner has fed a ration that brought the eggs along at the rate of two eggs every three days. Such work tells on the vitality of the stock. Keep it up through the summer months and you will have a lot of hens that "breakdown" in early molt and die with diarrhoea as the prominent symptom. Give these hens, along the middle of June, a large run. Let it be grassed, with shade trees if possible. Raspberry or blackberry bushes make good shade and are not hard to start in the runs. No matter how good the grass in the run, supply much green waste from field or garden. The lawn clippings should be fed regularly to the yarded hens. Thinnings of the garden rows go over the fence as they are brought in, several times a week. Over-grown radishes, run-up lettuce heads, split cabbage heads, are all in order in the carrying out of the green food ration. Make more of green food this summer than in past seasons. It's cheap, it's satisfying, it's helpful to summer production of eggs. Green food will do more to keep good health in poultry than any of the drugs of the manufacturer.

Feed Rations for Hot Weather.

The grain ration for hens in hot weather should be "wide" rather than "narrow." By this I mean that it should not be over-rich in animal food. You cannot push meat scraps and green cut bone in summer with safety. If you feed a wet mash once a day it should be made of bran

rather than cornmeal. By measure it should not contain over one-tenth of meat scraps or meat meal. A good summer mash to be fed wet, I make as follows: Five measures of bran, one of middlings, two of cornmeal, one of meatmeal, one of gluten, are well mixed in the bin. A pail is half filled with water from the well, and the mash stirred in till a strong arm can mix no more. It ought not to be mushy. When thrown down in the feed trough it should keep part its form. This wet mash is given just before roosting time, feeding all the hens will eat. Try to mix so there will be none left. Wet mash ferments but there is less danger from the cold mixed than if hot water is used. Fed in this way, you will need less than half the quantity of whole grain for the other feeds of the day. With one full feed of mash, plenty of green food, you will seldom give much cracked corn or wheat. Let the mash and green food make up nine-tenths of all the food eaten.

If a follower of the dry mash, hopper method, you need a different ration. When the hens have constant access to the ground grain and meat you do not combine it as in the feeding of wet mash. The dry mash needs less animal food, as the hens eat larger quantities. My summer ration is balanced as follows: By measure, take six parts bran, three parts cornmeal, one middlings, one gluten, one meatmeal. This is put into self feeding hoppers, is always accessible, and hoppers never allowed to be emptied. A small feed of whole grain, about a handful to three hens, is fed in the runs at the coming of dusk. Lawn clippings, beet thinnings, young growth sweet corn fodder or rape, is fed nearly every day as a late breakfast. Saturday it is given in the middle of the afternoon, supplied in larger quantities than at other times, so as to last over till Sunday. With the exception of the light feed of grain Sunday night no feed is given the hens. They are watered and the eggs gathered morning and afternoon, seven days a week. If my stock had not access to grass runs I should use cut hay or clover very freely. This I do through the months when the birds are housed. Now is the Time to Fight Lice and Mites.

Lice and mites will upset cheerished plans for summer profits if let alone. It pays to spade up small patches of soil, soon after some summer shower, and help along the dusting of the hens. The male birds need dusting with some good powder every ten days through the warm months. Cock birds are notable sinners in neglecting the dust bath, and will infect the whole flock of layers. Red mites, allowed to multiply in house cracks and old nest material, will reduce the egg

flow far below the paying line. Red mites between the cracks and on the hens on the roost must be caught and killed. Mites suck the blood of the stock during the night and then retire to cracks and crevices to digest the stomach full of blood. There are a number of good lice paints to be had that will help you in the fight with mites. Movable roosts, with narrow grooves on the under side, collect the mites. They can be taken from the house, wet with kerosene and quickly burned over, then returned, killing off most of the red mites. Nest boxes should be emptied on the ground, the contents burned and new nest material supplied. A broken egg in the nest is a fine center for a colony of red mites. Clean out lice and mites.

Various Feeds of the Season.

The laying flock in summer needs plenty of ventilation at night. I do not wonder that many hens "take to the trees" in summer when I see the close quarters that are found on some farms. I have seen houses that never have the windows removed from July to July. The only air that reaches the hens is from the single door and the small opening in the front of the house. With the coming of settled warm weather the doors can be left wide open and the sash taken from the frames. Wire netting will protect all openings from the entrance of enemies. Any cloth shutters can be turned up against the ceiling for the summer. In the southern states the house can be wide open, except just behind and at the sides of the roosting space. The high roomy house has its innings in warm weather.

Whatever your winter plan, clean out the droppings-boards in hot days three times a week. Use dry earth freely to absorb moisture and prevent strong odors from the droppings.

Scratching material has no place in the house from May to October. The hens have the run outside, need little forced exercise, and it's the natural laying season. Scratching material is splendid breeding quarters for mites. Remove all litter, as well as part of the soil of the house, by the middle of May. A coat of whitewash will sweeten the house. Lighten its inside, and limit the action of mites.

Broody hens should receive some attention in July days. The house is warm, the nest hot, air close, and to let them stay on the tight nest boxes is cutting off part of the summer profits. When you find one of these hens on the nest, as you make your evening rounds, put it in a pen that has a cool earth floor, a mite-free roost, and no nests. Give her all the green vegetable food and roots she will eat, but withhold corn products so long as she continues to "cluck." Treat her kindly, stop her sitting, and when she has gone on the roost for several nights, return her to her own pen. Good care for hens should return the best profit of the year in the hot months, even though eggs are less in price than in winter.

POULTRY KEEPER

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY.

(Incorporated.)

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Advertising rates made known on application.

Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal, on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV.

JUNE, 1908.

No. 3

NO BEST BREED.

An every-day question in our letters is: "What is the best breed for me to take up in my section?" Less often we are asked "Will you suggest a good variety of fowls suitable for my local market?"

Every poultryman has his fancy, and we have ours, but that does not prove that we should tell you to breed the variety of our choice. The fact is that there are half a dozen varieties that you can take any one of, and fill your needs. The quick growing, active Leghorn, of several colors, may be just the thing for your requirements. The slower maturing Rock or Wyandotte is likely to prove all right for all the market needs of your town. The big, blocky Brahma will suit you if you have soft roasters in mind. Every one of the breeds in the Standard has its loving owners, and many men seem to have room for several varieties or breeds. Many of us breed the variety we favor because of some accidental start. A friend may have given you a sitting of R. I. Red eggs, and lo! you are ever afterward a breeder of "Reds." Or a neighbor may have tempted you with a bargain in Barred Plymouth Ricks that you could not resist, and Barred Rocks are the only variety you care to see in the winter show.

You may not care for a heavy feathered breed in the southern states, a tall combed fowl in the cold North, or a Leghorn where the market requires a seven pound roaster. It may be poor judgment to carry a breed laying only a few eggs in winter, when you could get fifty cents a dozen for the eggs, and work for large egg records when the price is low.

A little study of the question will help settle the matter for you. Decide along what lines you desire to win success. Find the breed you need, and then settle the matter of variety by your fancy. There are good laying strains of every breed;

good as well as poor. The choice of a breed may be influenced by the fact that you will have to sell the cockerels as four pound roasters. In time you may find that the color of plumage may make a difference in the market looks of your finished product. There is no best breed for every one. Take your choice!

TIMELY HINTS.

June is the best growing month of all the year. Grass is green and fresh, bugs are abundant and the nights are comfortable. The chicks on range find nearly all their food. They rest in peace all the night, and lice and mites are still few in number. June is just right for the newly hatched chick. It escapes the snow of March, the winds of April and the frosty nights of May. Make the most of the pleasant days of June in the hatching and raising of chicks.

If you have all the pullets you can winter, stop hatching. However, if your number of chickens is less than you have room for, it is not too late to hatch a few more. Chicks hatched any time this month, or in early July, if given shade and proper care will mature to become good January layers. The secret of raising these late chicks is to give them lots of green food and shade, with wide range and plenty of good food. Feed lightly of meat scraps the first five weeks, not forcing the chicks but saving animal food for the larger growth. June sitting hens need several dustings during the time of incubation. The lice must be kept down if you would succeed in raising more than half the chicks you hatch. Lice and mites produce most of the disease of young chicks as well as stunt those chicks that grow.

It is so near the end of the breeding season that breeders reduce the price of eggs for hatching this month. Good eggs of most breeds can be had in June for two dollars a sitting, and we have known

good results from some eggs at as low a price as a dollar. Many breeders have finished their own hatching and put eggs from their best pens into shipments of June and July. Many of our advertisers present attractive prices in this month's issue. A study of our business columns will show you that real bargains in eggs can be had now. Order quickly, ask for immediate shipment, and have quiet, broody hens ready when the eggs arrive. If the eggs are received warm from the express, set them at once. Don't cool them.

It is not too late to provide green food for summer and roots for winter. Cabbage and rape grow rapidly and can be fed through the summer days, while mangels and carrots will mature for winter feeding. Have the soil well raked, weeds killed, plant in rows and press down the soil over the seed. When the seed is well up and plants are several inches high, top dress with the droppings from the houses as well as the cleanings of the brooders. The next raking will mix this fertilizer with the soil and put in place for the use of the growing crop. Keep the hoe or rake going every ten days, killing all weeds before they make green leaves. It's easy killing weeds when you cannot see them, but it is back-breaking work when you have to "chop" them off at the surface of the ground. Buy good seed, as well bred vegetable seed is as important to the crop as well-bred eggs. Quality in seed is as necessary as quality in fowl. Our list on another page will give the best varieties and prices.

Thoroughbred fowls are better profit makers than mongrels. We ought not to have to make this statement but it is forced on us by the inquiries of our readers. Too many persons are keeping "just hens!" These men and women exchange males with neighbors, pick up any fair looking cockerel they see, and sell their chicks and eggs for what they can get. Their eggs vary in size and color from year to year, the crop of cockerels present white skin this year and yellow next, a three pound carcass one fall and six pounds the next season. The birds show many colors in plumage, combs of all sizes and shapes, and being "just hens," get ordinary attention. They seldom lay over one hundred eggs to a pullet, sixty eggs to a yearling hen, and will return hardly half the profit of a well-bred fowl. Thoroughbred stock of any kind stands a good chance of fair treatment. Careful breeding has sent several varieties of poultry to the front rank as producers of winter eggs. Other breeds have become well known as all 'round egg and meat stock. It takes little money to make the start with good stock, but the danger is in waiting for a more convenient time.

The winter show is getting to be a great institution. Last season saw many new exhibitions and we are promised additional ones for 1908-9. Long before the time of

the opening of the show the fancier begins his thought and action. This year he hatched his show cockerels one or two months ago, and is looking to his June pullets for winners. It is usually the bird that molts in late fall that wins at the winter shows. There is a best time to hatch the chick in order to get the final molt at the proper time to get the right results. The old stock should not be forced to molt in mid-summer, but allowed to go into the fall on ordinary feed and care. We speak of the winter show in this June number that you may begin now to plan. The hatches of this month may contain chicks that you can win the blue ribbon on next winter. Bear this in mind when you let them out in the early morning; mix their rations, and plan their range. Care now, may bring success in the winter. It is no easy matter to put into the show coop the pullet that will get the blue or red ribbon. It is only as the final result of long continued care and planning, because of good cooping and right feeding, of well bred chickens that you can take home from the winter show a ribbon of value.

It appears to us, from what we can learn from our readers and from visiting poultrymen, that the 1908 crop of chickens is much less than usual. The high price of grain caused the selling for meat of many small flocks last winter. Some yards are depleted of old and young stock, while many show very few chicks the first of May. Many breeders have caught the spirit of the times and have lost courage. The market poultryman and the fancier alike, have failed to get out the usual number of chicks. Old stock is scarcer than common in numbers and add to this the shortage in chicks and you can size up the situation for yourself. Hens and pullets may not be so high in price as the conditions may indicate, but they will be held for more money than last fall. It is not too late to provide for the shortage by the hatching of more June chicks.

"IDEAL" TRAP NESTS WORK RIGHT



Accurate, compact, handy, inexpensive. You can easily install enough of them to care for a big egg yield without watching. Proved by years of practical work all over the U. S.

No trap-door, wires, strings or tilt-board. Nothing in the box but the nest, the hen, and her eggs.

No freight. Write for "A Symposium of Evidence," and prices or

TRAPS, PLANS, BANDS AND
RECORD SHEETS.

Everything for the Trappester.

F. O. WELLCOME, Box C.,
Yarmouth, Maine.

RAISE YOUR OWN CHICKEN FEED

Utilize your spare ground and plant seed to furnish green feed during summer, and supply something for storage to feed during the cold months of winter.

For the accommodation of our readers, we will mail the following varieties of seed, postage prepaid, of varieties chosen especially as being adapted for poultry feeding:

SWEET CORN, packet.....15 cents	BET, packet (1 oz.).....15 cents
CABBAGE, packet.....15 cents	TURNIP, packet (1 oz.).....15 cents
DWARF ESSEX RAPE, packet, (1 lb.).....25 cents	MANGEL (GOLDEN TANKARD) (1-4 lb.).....25 cents

Order early so that you may be assured of a lot of cheap and desirable feed at your own door. Remit by stamps, money order or other convenient method, as you desire. Address,

POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Ill.

FEED TEN CENTS A BUSHEL.

Is your main feed for producing eggs and growing young stock costing you more than 10 to 15c a bushel? (Patent Pending). If so you want my new book. Title, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved." Tells how to make this great feed and gives you every detail in laying out and running a poultry plant, gives you my life time experience. You can save \$25 a year on every 100 hens you feed, as well as increase your egg yield 30 to 40 per cent.. Are your eggs running 90 to 95 per cent fertile and are you raising 80 to 95 per cent of all chicks hatched? Do your broilers go 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds in seven weeks? If not you want my system. Visit my new 2,000 laying plant and see how I do it. No mashes under my system. I have put hundreds of plants on a paying basis and can yours. Circulars and testimonials free. My third edition of 5,000 copies (revised) now ready. Eggs in any quantity from my famous White Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns, \$6.00 per 100. No order too large.

EDGAR BRIGGS.

Pleasant Valley, Box 17, New York.



"FISHEL'S LOUISE."

Value \$5,000 Most Valuable Hen in the World

TALK ABOUT BARGAINS

Never in the history of fancy poultry breeding has any one offered the bargains that are now offered by U. R. Fishel. The

**U. R. FISHEL WHITE PLYMOUTH
ROCKS**

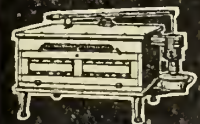
Are the very best possible in poultry. Send two dimes for 56-Page Catalog worth dollars to anyone. Special Sale List is Free. Send for a copy.

U. R. FISHEL,
Box K, Hope, Ind.

FOR OUR \$7.85 100 EGG HATCHING WONDER

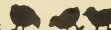


Delivered



It has triple walls, top and bottom, a large aluminum-coated tank and double-jacketed heater and our Victor Regulator. The lamp has a big bowl, a wide burner and a stout metal chimney. The ventilated egg chamber with double glass in the door contains movable egg-tray with nursery below. The machine is 26 inches long, 21 inches wide and 14 inches high. In addition the \$7.85 price includes a thermometer, funnel and book of instructions, telling how to get the best results from the incubator, all delivered at any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains. Brooder and incubator together \$11.45. The Brooder is also a complete and well made machine. The price of the incubator delivered west of the Rockies is \$9.85 and the incubator and brooder together \$14.70. Better write us today; we will ship promptly on receipt of your order. Remit in post-office or express money order or bank draft, and if these machines are not just as we represent them we will return your money. If you want a larger machine write for our 80-page book, "Incubator Whys".

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill. Established 1867.



BAD GASES IN A HEN'S GIZZARD

They come from fermenting poisons that may end in diarrhea and death. Don't let them die.

INDIAN-BRAND CHARCOAL absorbs and neutralizes the fetid, rank gases and acids. Feed in shortened ration, dry or wet. It's not a poison nor drug. For \$2.00 we will send 100 lbs. Freight paid. Or we'll willingly mail a free sample. Special prices in 500 or 1000 lb. lots. Ask to-day for free 16-page book, "Why Fowls Need Charcoal."

THOMAS BROTHERS COMPANY,
1230 Beach St., Phila., Pa.

KING'S BARRED ROCKS.

None better in the country.. Eggs from best pen, World Beaters, \$6.00 per sitting. Send for 1908 circular, with show records and other information. Birds for sale, single pairs, or carefully mated pens.

O. L. KING, Walnut Grove, Ill.
Mention P. K.

\$2 FOR \$1.25

Success With Poultry.....\$1.00
Farm Poultry......50
Poultry Keeper......50

All for \$1.25

This is one of the best offers ever made to poultry raisers. It gives the best practical book on money-making poultry and the two most helpful papers to the earnest poultry worker. Address,

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.
Quincy, Illinois.

RAISE Sunflower Seeds

FOR YOUR BIRDS

THE BEST VARIETY FOR
FOWLS IS

MAMMOTH WHITE SUNFLOWER

Fowls eat them greedily and they are a valuable addition to the ration.

**EASILY GROWN AND
AFFORD IDEAL SHADE**

for the poultry yard. Will grow everywhere; require no cultivation. Enormous size and very prolific. For 25c we will send postpaid a pound of last year's seeds, sufficient to plant a large patch. It's a money-saving proposition. Send for some and plant it.

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE FOR FEED.

This is a forage plant of the highest value. It may be sown as early as April for first crop, and succeeding crops up to September and still later in the south. If sown broadcast, six pounds per acre should be used, but it is better if drilled, in which case three pounds per acre will answer. In a few weeks from sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle may be turned in on it, and the stock will make superb growth. This green food is excellent in small patches for poultry and may be grown successfully in many places where other crops would not be suitable. If you have never used this article as poultry feed, you will be surprised at results, of you give it a trial. We can furnish the seed direct from this office at 25 cents per pound, postpaid. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may solicit their subscription? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and will help us.



PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools is sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



HOMER PIGEONS.

Buy your breeders from us. We take your squabs alive at \$3.00 per dozen. Our birds guaranteed mated and banded. Write to-day. Woodbridge & Grane Squab Co., Inc., 2123 W. 70th St., Chicago.

ELEGANT POST CARDS FREE!

We will give you free three of the most beautiful Post Cards you ever saw, if you send a two cent stamp for postage.

Send 10c for 10 beautiful post cards of the battleships now going around the world, or send 25c for 25 exquisitely beautiful art Cards all different.

Write quick and we will send our up-to-date Farm Monthly on trial 3 months with each 10c order or one year with each 25c order.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Box 677 DES MOINES, IOWA

RUST'S POULTRY COMFORT



means poultry profit. Keep your fowls healthy and free from lice with

Rust's Lice-Killing Powder

Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at dealers. Valuable booklet and egg-record free.

Wm. Rust & Sons, (Established 1854)
Dept. D, New Brunswick, N.J.

COIL SPRING FENCE

Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 229 MUNCIE, IND.

WHITEWASHING
and disinfecting with the new
"Kant-Klog" Sprayer
gives twice the results with same labor and fluid. Also for spraying trees, vines, vegetables, etc.
Booklet free. Address
Rochester Spray Pump Co.,
27 East Av., Rochester, N.Y.

DEAD SHOT LICE KILLER

A GUARANTEED PREPARATION TO KILL LICE. Used and endorsed by leading poultrymen, including Dr. Sanborn, (editor Poultry Keeper), M. K. Boyer, poultry writer and others. My book

THE LOUSE QUESTION—FREE
to P. K. readers. Send for a copy and learn how to overcome great losses caused by lice.

DEAD SHOT LICE KILLER
25c per box, by mail, 40c. Sample, 10c postpaid. (Please mention P. K.)

M. A. SUMMERS,
SOUTH CARROLLTON, KY.

CAPON TOOLS

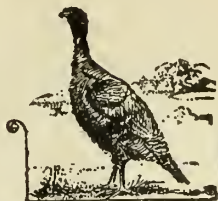
CAPONS bring the largest profits
—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS
Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c. Gape Worm Extractor 25c. French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.

G. F. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.



TURKEYS FOR PROFIT.



(Poultry Keeper readers who are interested in turkeys are invited to send in accounts of their experiences in raising this profitable class of poultry. Accounts of success in any line of the work are especially desired. The department is conducted by Mrs. Chas. Jones, one of the best posted turkey growers of the country. Mrs. Jones will answer questions and give advice to those who seek help. Address all communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

Early Hatches of the Turkey Poults—Handling Mixed Hatches With Machine or Hens—Effect of Thunderstorms on Hatching.

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Ill.

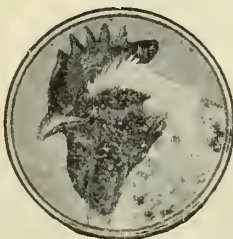
THE next three months will make the 1908 turkey crop. That of last year has disappeared, as no one saves a very large flock for breeding, turkey eggs never being sold in the market for food. Turkeys commenced to lay much earlier than usual this year. It is difficult to know sometimes, what to do with the early eggs, as one hardly ever has enough to set a two hundred egg incubator, and as it takes a week longer to hatch, turkey eggs do not do well if set with hens' eggs. I have set them with duck eggs, but it is hardly a good plan, as I think duck eggs require more moisture than turkey eggs, as ducks come out of the shells very wet, and I have noticed that turkeys come out of the eggs dryer than chickens. I do not like to raise turkeys with chicken hens, as the chicken likes to stay close around the house, and depends more on being fed, while turkeys must have plenty of exercise.

We have used a separator the past five or six years for our milk, and I have decided that separated milk is not good to use to make curds for the poults, as separated milk has all the elements of food taken out of it. Our separated milk is separated by putting water in the milk, and it is almost impossible to make it curd. I have decided to get milk crocks and set my milk in the old-fashioned way for the turkeys. We often have to go back to first principles, and find we do not know so much more than our grandmothers did.

A lady told me over the telephone that she had found the right way of feeding her turkeys, which was to feed corn bread which had been baked about three hours, and she claimed that her turkeys were doing well, but a gentleman who boards there told me a few days ago that she had only one or two turkeys to sell, so I guess corn bread is not just the thing for a steady diet. If one can get his turkeys out on the range about June first and insects and grasshoppers are plentiful, there will be no trouble about raising a large percentage of what hatch. We raised wheat last year, and will feed that as soon as they are old enough to digest it and give them a little at night as an inducement to come home, as I never under any circumstances allow my turkeys to stay out

at night. I do not think that a farm is complete without its flock of turkeys, and when rightly managed, it is not such a hard task. We cater to their likes and dislikes as far as we can, as all animals like to have their own way, and if you can manage them so that they think they are doing as they please, they are satisfied.

Our turkeys have been turned in to their turkey field so many years, that as soon as they are off the roost, they start for the gate, but we have allowed them to come out and roam



LAMBERT'S

Death-to-Lice Ointment

Kills head lice on little chicks and old fowls. Many head diseases are caused by head lice—this ointment stops all such troubles and lowers the death loss among little chicks. Use it also for Scaly Shanks—a parasitic trouble—and as a preventive for Gapes. 1908 Pocket Book Pointers, 10c. Sent free for 2 cent stamp if you mention this paper. You'll want to read it. Write today.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 601 Zenon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

EARLY CHICKS PAY BIG



Hatched in January, February and March they make big profits. Our valuable, new Bulletin No. 10—

"Early Chicks"

tells how to do this successfully. Write for it today. Catalogue and Bulletin free. They'll help you make money. Santa-Bender Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, Logansport, Ind.



FIVE-MINUTE TALK how to keep away CHICKEN LICE AND MITES

For a WHOLE YEAR

by a single application of
AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

CARBOLINEUM CO.,
Dep't 54 MILWAUKEE, WIS.



WOLVERINE STRAIN.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

HALF PRICE.

After May 10th, will ship eggs from any, or all of my matings, at half prices, as I now have set, or hatched, all the eggs necessary for my own use, and am anxious that you get acquainted with one of the best strains of White Rocks in the country; winners at Jamestown, Madison Square, Chicago, Detroit, etc.

Eggs from pens 1 and 2 formerly \$8, now \$4.00 per 15.

Eggs from pens 3, 4, and 5, formerly \$6, now \$3.00 per 15.

Eggs from pens 6 to 9, formerly \$5, now \$2.50 per 15.

Before placing order anywhere for eggs, it will pay you to get my new 24-page illustrated catalog. It's free, (if you mention Poultry Keeper, though I have been told it is the best catalog issued this year by any breeder.)

L. H. S. HILL, Jackson, Mich.

PRAIRIE STATE SAND TRAY INCUBATOR

A Grand Success

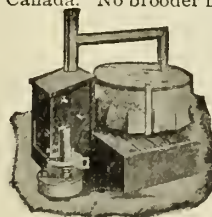
The Prairie State Sand Tray Incubator will hatch the largest and strongest chicks of any machine built to date. Even with White Diarrhoea infected flocks, where mortality is so high as to render artificial incubation impractical, where our improved machine and methods of manipulation are used the trouble can be entirely avoided.

Every particular is fully set forth in our 1908 catalog which is yours on request.

Every one who may be interested in incubators is anxious to know why one particular make is better than another or what features are most practical for general use. We would like the opportunity to demonstrate to you that these machines will do the work.

You Can Make Your Own Brooder

by getting a Prairie State Universal Hover. An old piano box, dry goods box or any form of colony house makes an ideal brooder. Some of our customers have over one hundred and fifty Universal Hovers in use. They are used in a very extensive scale upon the most prominent Government and Experimental Stations in United States and Canada. No brooder has met with the instant success, has proven so practical in use as the Prairie State Universal Hover and Colony House Brooder with its many adaptations. With this brooder just as good and hearty chicks can be raised in July and August as any other time of the year. You do not have to confine yourself to the so called natural season.



Hope, Indiana, Aug. 29, 1907.

Mr. J. L. Nix, PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,
Homer City, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 24th to hand and noted, I used the past season seven of your Universal Hovers with splendid success. Thanking you for getting out such a good Hover, I beg to remain,
Yours very respectfully, U. R. FISHEL.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 471 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



around about four o'clock until they expect it, and they dearly love their afternoon stroll. They are like some people, you have to make them think that they are doing just as they please to get along with them, and allow them their liberty.

I am not feeding my turkeys anything now. They can get corn if they want it, but we seldom see them at the corn and they are laying finely considering the lateness of spring. I think the eggs will be more fertile and the poults stronger if the breeding stock is not fed. It is a great pleasure to sell them if you find reasonable customers, but everyone finds the mail order business a source of annoyance, very many times, as you run across people who do a regular blackmailing business, threatening all sorts of dire disasters, if you do not refund part of the purchase money. As a soft answer turneth away wrath, I make it a point to make no answer at all, and usually that settles the matter.

I have eliminated the old-fashioned neighborhood quarrels, by keeping my turkeys on our home place, never allowing them to go in the road, summer or winter, and never allowing them to go to a neighbors.

The old turkeys should be dusted for lice when first turned into their summer quarters, and once a month afterwards through the summer, and especially the toms, as they seldom or never dust themselves and it is constant warfare with the lice on the poults, as they will hatch in one week, in sufficient numbers to eat the life out of the poults.

I would say to all turkey raisers, do not try to get along without a large yard for keeping your turkeys through the breeding season, as when they have the range of the farm, you need a large family of children to keep track of them and find their nests, but in a two or three acre field, you can find their nests, and gather the eggs as they are laid and then when the hen is ready to sit, you can set her and extra chicken hens to hatch all the old hen can care for, and you are master of the situation. If you have more eggs than you can set, you can set them with duck eggs and if put with the turkey as soon as dry, they will do all right. Perhaps next year, I will get a fifty or one hundred egg incubator, for the purpose of hatching turkey eggs as that will help out the early turkeys. One could set two turkeys with a fifty egg machine, and four with a one hundred egg machine, and if one puts chicken hens and turkey hens with their broods in a field where they all run together, the chicken hens would wean the poults about the time they were ready to turn out on the range, and they would all run together.

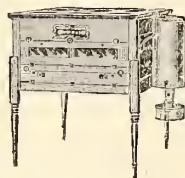
The season is late, and all poultry people are pushing the business to counteract the late season. We often hear complaints that severe thunderstorms interfere with eggs hatching. An accident that has just happened here, goes to show that anything that jars the ground will injure a hatch. The boiler of our tile factory

exploded, killing two men and injuring four others. The jar was felt one and two-thirds miles away. A lady who had an incubator running, nearly due to hatch, found a great many chicks dead in the shells. The incubator was only about one hundred yards away from the explosion, and it was evident that the jar was the cause of the chicks dying, as they apparently died at the same time as the explosion. We often have thunder storms where the thun-

der claps seem to jar the earth and we are strongly inclined to believe that any shock of that kind will affect the eggs, especially if they are nearing the end of the hatch.

A copy of the latest revised Standard of Perfection will enable you to know to a certainty the necessary good points your birds will have to have to compare with others. A copy of the "Standard" may be had direct from this office for \$1.50.

SPECIAL OFFER BY DR. SANBORN—100 copies of my book: **ONE YEAR'S WORK WITH HENS AND CHICKS** have been put into paper cover. These will be sold during May and June for fifty cents each. Mention Poultry Keeper and send coin or money order.
Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Box 66, Bellingham, Mass.

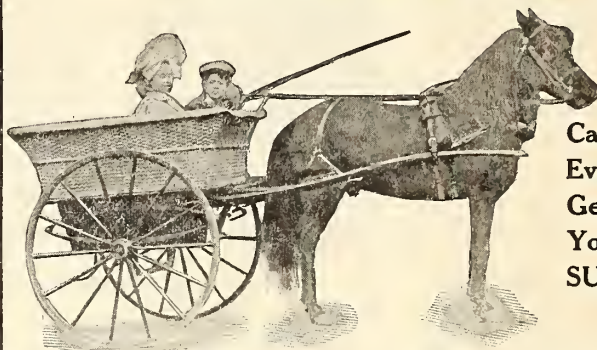


COMPOUND INCUBATORS GUARANTEED TO DO THE WORK

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO., Box 40 WARSAW, ILL.

You Can Get This Pony!

"Duke" is his name, and he is to be given away to some boy or girl in July—just a few weeks off. You can get him!



**Any Boy
or Girl**

**Can Be a Winner
Every Contestant
Gets a Prize
You Will Get One
SURE!**

It is Easy to Win "Duke"

The contest is just starting and he will be given away in just a few weeks, so it will take you only a short time to get him. That is why it is so easy! Whoever wins him, with his dandy cart and harness, as pictured above, will be the luckiest boy or girl in this whole land. Just think of having such a beautiful pony and such a superb turnout—all your very own to drive around in all summer! Besides "Duke," there is still another pony for some other boy or girl, and plenty of prizes and cash commissions for everybody. We guarantee every contestant a valuable prize, and a cash commission for every subscription, besides. You can't possibly lose. Don't let any one tell you you can't get him, for you can if you hustle!

This is All You Have to Do



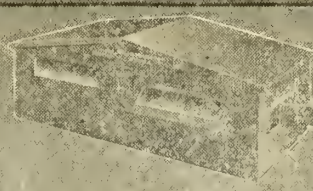
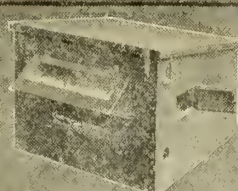
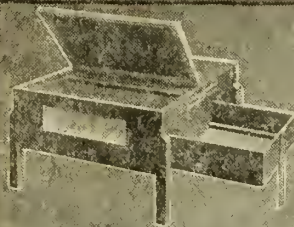
This is Howard Laidlaw, of Walton, N. Y., who won first prize in our last contest. What this boy did, you can do.



This is Viva McNutt, of Vandergrift, Pa., who was also a pony winner! You can win a pony, too!

Send me a letter or a postal card to-day and say, "Dear Pony Man, I want to win 'Duke.' Please tell me all about how to win him and the other Grand Prizes." Then sign your name and address in full. My address is Pony Man, Dept. 22, FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio. I will not only tell you how you can win "Duke" and the other fine prizes, but will also send you some handsome pictures of them, and lots of other things, besides—all free. Remember, "Duke" is soon to be given away, so there is no time to lose. If you want to make sure of a prize, don't wait for my letter, but start right in and get ten subscribers to FARM AND FIRESIDE at 25 cents each. Then you will be a prize winner sure, and you can keep five cents from each of the ten subscriptions for yourself.

**THE PONY MAN, Dept. 22
FARM AND FIRESIDE Springfield, Ohio**

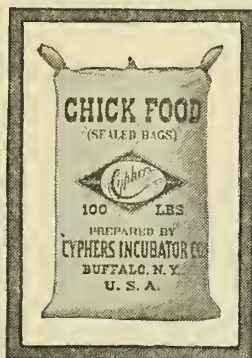


CYPHERS LINE OF BROODERS
STRONG - LIGHT - AIRY - ROOMY - SO HEALTH - PRESERVING

CYPHERS INCUBATORS BROODERS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

By Reason of Their Superior Value and Utility are Used and Recommended
by Experiment Stations, Practical Poultry Experts, Commercial
Poultrymen and Fanciers Throughout the World

INCUBATORS
BROODERS
PORTABLE HOUSES
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EGG PACKAGES
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FULL-NEST EGG FOOD
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POULTRY REMEDIES
LICE POWDER
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POULTRY BOOKS

We Manufacture Everything for Poultry-Keepers

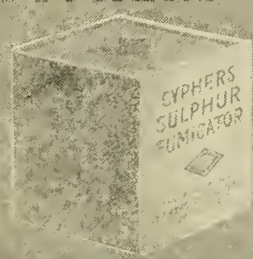
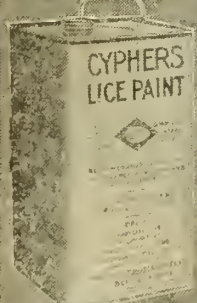
Write Today for our 212-page Free Catalog of Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies—the Biggest Catalog, the Greatest Variety of Poultry Supplies Manufactured by Any One Firm—Everything for Poultry-keepers. In this Big Catalog our Goods are illustrated and described. Read it and judge for yourself where you can get the Best Goods, and Save your Time and Money. Read it and become posted on the great poultry industry. See the photographs of the World's Biggest Duck Plants, America's Leading Egg Farms, the Most Successful Exhibitors—Winners at Our Big Shows—New York, Boston, Chicago, etc. Read the opinions of Experimental Station Experts, and you will be glad you sent for this Great Book. Address Nearest Office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

318 Court St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 21-23 Barclay St., New York City; 72-76 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.; 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.;
2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., and 117 Finsbury Pavement, London, England.

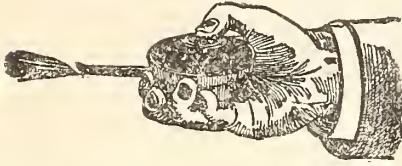
CYPHERS LINE OF LICE KILLERS

SAVES YOUR CHICKS
CLEARS YOUR COOPS



RELIABLE INSECT BELLOWS.

For use in dusting insect powder of any kind on fowls, old or young. Will work a saving of 25 per cent in the insect powder used. There is no need to waste any powder if you use these



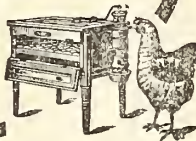
bellows. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. For 65 cents we will furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and send the Reliable Insect Bellows post paid. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

\$12.80

buys the best 200 Egg size incubator on the market. It not only solves every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation, but hatches a chick from every fertile egg. The simplicity of construction and economical operation of the

WOODEN HEN

makes it the most popular of incubators. Runs itself. Send for free catalogue on growing Incubator Chicks, fourteen colored views. GEO. H. STAHL Quincy, Ill.

**RHEUMATISM****A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT**

In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it affected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 264 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

BRED FOR

UTILITY AND BEAUTY

EGGS from nine (9) pens of choice birds. Price part from each pen, \$2.00 per 15; \$12 per 100.

INCUBATOR EGGS—Good Barred Rock eggs for incubator use, \$5.00 per 100; \$35 per 1,000.

Stock for Sale. Write your wants.

New Booklet Free.

W. A. CONGDON,

Box 14.

WATERMAN, ILL.

RAISE RUSSIAN SUNFLOWERS.

The Mammoth White Russian Sunflowers attain the greatest height, and often the heads of seed are over a foot in diameter. The seeds may be sown to grow plants for shade, or the seed may be gathered and used for winter feed, as they are greatly relished by poultry and form a valuable diet for winter egg production. The seeds when ripe will fall to the ground and be eagerly eaten by the fowls, but as sparrows and other song birds are fond of them also, the best way is to gather the heads and cure the seeds carefully so that they may be utilized without waste. A single pound of the seed will plant a large patch, and afford much desirable shade, at the same time producing a valuable lot of feed. All that is needed is to protect the young plants until they grow sufficiently to be out of the reach of the fowls, and the plants will then take care of themselves. A trial will convince anyone of the value of the proposition. We will furnish a pound package, by mail of the Mammoth White Russian variety, upon receipt of twenty-five cents. The seed may be planted any time up till the last of June.

"ACME WICKS" MAKE INCUBATING A PLEASURE.

Poultry Keeper Pub Co.:

Dear Sirs—Enclosed herewith please find 10 cents for one number two Acme Incubator Lamp Wick. Am very well pleased with the one I got before and have decided to always keep one in reserve.

I couldn't go to church on Sundays before I got one and had to get up four or five times at night to keep anything like even temperature in my machine. Now all that is done away with. I fill my lamp once a day and clean off burner and wipe wick, then let it go to 102 or 103 degrees and it stays so for twelve hours or more if the weather continues of one disposition. It makes incubating a pleasure. Jetmore, Kas. Losson Reed.

P. S.—I read your paper too and look for it regularly the first of every month. L. R.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The "P. K." marker which can be furnished by us, is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper," for sixty-five cents.



logue. Sunnyside
Cromwell, Ind.

BABY CHICKS.
Safe arrival guaranteed. Six varieties. 8c to 15c Each. Special prices on eggs for hatching. Send red stamp for 48 page catalogue. Poultry Farm, Box (D) Troy, N. Y.

More Chicks

and stronger chicks—these are the results gained by the use of

Wilder Thermometers
in your incubators. Look for the name WILDER. Their accuracy is guaranteed. They will help you to **LARGER PROFITS**
Chas. Wilder Company, Troy, N. Y.

O. K. Roup Remedy

Put up in powder form to be dissolved in the drinking water—the easiest and most efficacious way to treat colds, roup, etc. It may also be applied externally to the heads and eyes of sick fowls where the disease is particularly bad. It is a guaranteed cure. In sealed wooden boxes. You'll want to read 1908 Pocket Book Printers, 10c. Sent free for 2 cent stamp if you mention this paper. Write today. O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 801 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HARDING'S LICE KILLER

This is not a cheap, common powder put out by wholesalers under any re-tailers brand, but a guaranteed Lice Killer, manufactured and vouched for by undersigned. Call for Harding's Lice Killer and insist that it be given you. If your dealer cannot furnish it, write to me and get the genuine. 1 box 25c, by mail 40c. 50c and \$1.00 sizes express to be added. Geo. L. Harding, Mfr., Box 111, Binghamton, N. Y.

Conkey's Roup Cure

The one scientific remedy, known and used everywhere. Don't wait till disease develops. Growing chicks are bound to get cold. That means roup. Nip it in the beginning with

The Guaranteed Remedy
Money back if it fails. Is also an excellent tonic. Place in drinking water once or twice a week and watch the good feeling. Look out for substitutes. The name "Conkey's" on every box of the genuine. Agents Wanted, Great Book of All Poultry Diseases Free. Send postage, 4c in stamps to The G. E. Conkey Co., 46 Ottawa Bldg., Cleveland, O.

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR '08 FREE SQUAB BOOK.

Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs; new data. Millions of squabs now eaten yearly. Raise them for rich, growing markets, everywhere. Read up, make plans. Thousands of successful customers, Maine to California, Canada, Mexico. Safe delivery anywhere. We were the first; our big Plymouth Rock Homers are standard; these prolific breeders and our methods made a new business of squab raising. Our birds this year will be better than we ever sold. Ask for Cameaux circular. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.** 318 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks, then killed, weighing up to a pound.

Eager market, high prices. Demand increasing. Start small, go slow & learn.

Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks.

P. S. If you have one of our Mannals bought previous to 1907, mail it back to us together with Twenty Cents in stamps, and we will mail you our new edition of lux 1908 Manual which has 380 pages and sixty-eight illustrations.

Some Practical Points About Rose Comb Black Minorcas.

Geo. H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y.

THE Rose Comb Black Minorcas are so well enough known to most people who are interested in poultry that a description of them is quite unnecessary, but for the benefit of readers who may not be familiar with them it is not superfluous to say that the genuine Rose Comb Black Minorca is exactly like the well known Single Comb Black Minorca with the exception of shape and size of comb. Minorcas are universally known to be exceedingly prolific layers of very large white eggs. They were originally natives of a very warm climate but are well adapted to moderate and cold climates with reasonable protection. We have in the Rose Comb Black Minorca a fowl in which there is none other than pure Minorca blood, hence there are no foreign characteristics to be asserting themselves in later generations when least expected and undesired, as they surely would, if there was a taint of foreign blood no matter how remote. We have further in the Rose Comb Black Minorca a variety of fowls which has all the prolificacy of a tropical breed; the hardiness which has been established by more than one hundred years of breeding of their ancestors in the varying climates of Great Britain and the United States and finally the small comb and wattles which make them

as well adapted to the extremely cold climates and the severe winters of the North as any breed or variety of fowls in the world.

As yet the variety is comparatively new and the supply of well bred fowls very limited. For this reason they are very much more profitable to breed than most other varieties of poultry and I might make it even stronger and say that they are more profitable than any other variety. Undoubtedly the average price paid for the product of Rose Comb Black Minorcas and their eggs to all producers, during the last four years, is very much higher than the average for any other breed at any time.

The price, \$1,000, at which one cock bird was sold with the positive proof that the full amount of \$1,000 in clean cash was actually received for that one bird, stands out alone in the history of high prices for poultry and the equally well proven facts that other Rose Comb Black Minorca hens and cocks have been sold at \$500, \$300 and \$200 each and many others at \$100 each and that three Rose Comb Black Minorca chicks were sold and delivered before they were 24 hours old for \$35 for the trio, also that several breeders are selling all the eggs their Rose Comb Black Minorca hens can produce at \$10, \$15 and

\$25 per sitting, shows that this variety has a unparalleled record for high prices and ready buyers.

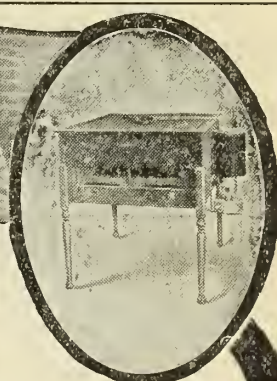
When such conditions exist in regard to anything which is offered for sale, it is because the demand is greatly in excess of the supply and in the case of Rose Comb Black Minorcas the great demand is created by their superior egg-producing qualities and their money making value. Every breeder of Rose Comb Black Minorcas knows that there is quick sale for the entire product of his fowls just as soon as they are ready to sell, so instead of being obliged to spend a large sum in advertising, he has only to use a small card in any poultry journal to let the buyers know his address, and what he has to offer. If any one who has any Rose Comb Black Minorcas or eggs to sell, doubts this, let him try an ad in the next two issues of this journal, which will come in the duller two months of the year for selling poultry, and I am sure he will be convinced that there is a quick market for Rose Comb Black Minorcas and their eggs at good prices.

To all Minorca Breeders my advice is, that if you have not as many Minorca chicks as you can care for, by all means hatch as many as you can in June and July. Minorca pullets hatched any time in July will be laying about the same time in February if they receive just ordinary care, because they mature very rapidly. Some of the most fancy



MODEL INCUBATORS

INSURE SUCCESSFUL HATCHES



With the MODEL INCUBATOR there is no moisture problem; no "sitting up nights;" no worry; nothing left to luck. They are built for just one thing—to hatch chicks, **and they do that** without taking much of the operator's time. There are no trifling devices that need tinkering with to keep it going, nothing to get out of order and spoil the hatch. Not a cent is spent for show in the MODEL—at the same time not a thing has been left off that is necessary to the hatching process. We have made the MODEL so simple, and withal so complete and so perfect, that successful hatches are assured **every time**—not just once in awhile.

The Heating and Ventilating Systems are perfect, and conditions in the egg chamber approximate those found under the hen. The Compound Leaf Thermostat, found only in the MODEL INCUBATOR, is so exquisitely accurate that it never fails to maintain the heat at the right point. If you want to hatch large, fluffy, healthy, vigorous chicks, and lots of them, put your eggs in the MODEL INCUBATOR, and then let the

Model Brooders Raise the 'Chicks to Maturity

The profit you expect from the hatched chicks may be entirely lost if the brooder isn't right. MODEL BROODERS will raise your chicks to maturity, and give you the profits you expect. These Brooders are perfectly ventilated and well lighted. The diffusive heating system used in the MODEL BROODER imparts a gentle, life-sustaining warmth to all parts of the hover room, thus **Preventing Crowding**, one of the main causes of loss in the ordinary brooder. The MODEL BROODER is the most easily cleaned brooder on the market, therefore, it is the most sanitary. MODEL INCUBATORS and BROODERS are used and endorsed by the most successful poultry raisers in the world.

Send for the Model Catalogue—it is a simple, concise, complete descriptive book of these successful hatching and brooding machines. It covers every point that you will want to know before you buy. Prompt shipment of Incubators and Brooders guaranteed. Write today. Book is free.

Chas. A. Cyphers,
President

MODEL INCUBATOR CO., 314 Henry St., BUFFALO, N. Y.





O.K. Poultry Food

It is a pure guaranteed egg producer, conditioner and disease preventive. Keep a fowl's blood pure and digestive organs in good condition and it will be a productive fowl and not liable to disease. O. K. Poultry Food will do that. Good for Poultry and Pigeons. 1908 Pocket Book Pointers, 10c. Sent free for 2 cent stamp if you mention this paper when you write. Write today.
O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
901 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE BANTY FOUNT SAVES LABOR

Founts that cannot be thoroughly cleaned breed disease. The BANTY is the most sanitary, practical, and convenient fount on the market. Heavy galvanized iron—made to last. Write for name of nearest dealer and circular giving opinions of prominent breeders. Made in three sizes.

AMER. PATENT SPECIALTY CO.
69 H St. Dayton, Ohio

EASILY FILLED & CLEANED

FEED TWICE A WEEK

And Feed Better.

The Nourse No-Waste Poultry Feeder (patented) saves half the time, quarter the feed; increases health and profit. Make your own for a few cents from plain, illustrated plans that we sell for 50c. Circ. free. H. A. Nourse Co., St. Paul, Minn., B. St. Anthony Hill Station.

A HEN BUT NO LAMP

Siems 200-Egg Size Natural Hen Incubator. \$3

The hen positively controls all heating, airing, regulating. No lamp, no fumes, no disasters. Best because cheapest, best because everybody succeeds with it. Two U. S. Gov't patents issued. Agents Wanted. Send for Free catalog telling all about it.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 1, Columbus, Neb.

BRUBAKER'S POULTRY POWDER

Manufactured for fifteen years. Largest and best poultry raisers of Penna. use no others. Over \$1,000 worth sold each month for last year or more in this state, with little advertising. Once used, always used. 15c packs or 8 for \$1., and 25 lb pails, \$1.50 50c packs 15 lb. pails, \$1.25

F. O. B. Lancaster, Pa.

We manufacture and handle a full line of poultry feeds of all kinds.

Samuel Brubaker & Co.,
227-231 Cherry St., Lancaster, Pa.

Kills Chicken Lice Quick!

Our Free "Money Back" Certificate Guarantees to you Personally that Dr. Whittier's RED LABEL LICE KILLER will rid your Chickens and Poultry Houses of All Lice and Mites. Dealers Will Refund Your Money if it Fails. (See "Money Back" Certificate Below.)

Don't fool away your time and money experimenting with the many different "lice killers" (so-called) that are not guaranteed to do the work. "Lice powder" makes lice lively, but does not kill!

What you want is a lice killer that exterminates lice, mites, disease germs and vermin. That's what Dr. Whittier's

"Red Label" Lice Killer

does and we guarantee it! It penetrates every nook and crevice of the poultry house. Paint the roosts with it and the fumes will kill the vermin on every fowl. Free your chickens from torturing, life-sapping lice and mites, and they will lay more eggs, grow plump and vigorous, and pay bigger profits. Here's the "Money Back" Certificate that stands back of every gallon of Dr. Whittier's Red Label Lice Killer. Cut it out. Save it carefully. Then, if "Red Label" fails, the dealer will refund the Certificate with the Cash.

PRICES: 1 qt. 35c; 2 qts. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.00 (express extra). Write us at once for valuable

FREE POULTRY PAMPHLET

containing advice and information worth a lot of money.

DR. H. J. WHITTIER, Pres.
MOORE CHEMICAL & MFG. CO.

837 B S. W. Boulevard KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cut This Out and Save It

"Money Back" Certificate

To Any Dealer—

This is to certify that you are to refund to bearer the amount he paid you for Dr. Whittier's RED LABEL LICE KILLER, if after a fair trial he states in writing that it fails to do all it says it will. We agree to "make good" the amount to you.

MOORE CHEMICAL & MFG. CO.
Dr. H. J. Whittier, Pres. Kansas City, Mo.

Minorca fowls I ever saw and handled were hatched in July, and Major, the Rose Comb cock which won second for me at the St. Louis World' Fair and first at Boston the following winter, was hatched during the first week in August. I refused an offer of \$500 in cash for him, before I showed him at the World's Fair, because I felt that he was worth more than that to me in my breeding pen.

If I must hatch all of my Minorcas in one month I would select May as the most desirable month of the twelve, but I consider June a better month to hatch Minorcas in than March, and July is far superior to February. The July hatched Minorcas seldom get matured enough to show well until the February shows, but many of the very best winners in cocks and hens at all our best shows are Minorcas which begin life in the month of July and Minorcas which are hatched in February, in any climate where winters are severe, are at a great disadvantage on account of having to pass their early life in close confinement to avoid cold so severe as to endanger or deprive them of life altogether, so that most of the limited number which live through it, have not had the opportunity for free and full development from the start which the later chickens have, and they are thus handicapped for a long time if not permanently, so that very few ever show the most perfect type. The difference in care for late chicks is, that the protection needed by the later ones is to keep them from extreme heat instead of from cold, and artificial shade is much more effectual and easier to provide than artificial heat.

Both Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas are sure to be in great demand this coming fall and winter and any breeder who can produce them will regret having left good eggs unhatched when his surplus of Minorcas is gone and buyers are anxious for more at good round prices.

The Reliable Insect Bellows will enable one to work the powder well among the feathers so that none of the insects can escape being hit with the insect powder, and at the same time work a big saving in the use of the powder, over the common way of trying to sift it among the feathers with the hands. The bellows can be purchased separately from us for twenty-five cents, or we will furnish with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, upon receipt of sixty-five cents.

Elsewhere in this number of Poultry Keeper, we call attention to the Pilling's Caponizing Instruments, which we can furnish for \$2.50, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper for \$2.75. The time is at hand when this subject should be looked into, as the superfluous cockerels may be used to good advantage if one understands the principles of caponizing, and the extra weight and price will well pay for the trouble.

LITTLE CHICKS FOR SALE.
White Wyandottes. Pure White Kind. Hatch comes off every Saturday. Day old chicks and eggs for sale. (Please mention P. K.)
GINTER'S POULTRY YARD,
Peotone, Ill.

BETTER THAN GAS.
The Angle Lamp is cheaper and safer than any oil lamp made. It gives a better light than gas or electricity at a minimum cost. Write for free catalog 64.
ANGLE MFG. CO., New York City, N. Y.

GET MORE EGGS
Twice as many by feeding green cut bone.
MANN'S BONE CUTTER 10 Days Free Trial.
No money in advance. Catlg free.
F. W. Mann Co., Box 37, Millford, Mass.

6 YEARS in SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st pen at the great Brockton Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I.

MORE EGGS-LESS FEED
Get a **HUMPHREY BONE** and save feed a **CUTTER** bills. Open Hoppers. Free Trial. Send for free Poultry Book.
Humphrey, Glass St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.

I X L POULTRY YARDS.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES
STOCK AND EGGS.
J. P. SCHOLZ, Erie, Pennsylvania.
Catalogue free if you mention P. K.

60 CENTS PER DOZEN.
\$4 per 100. Wyckoff strain WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. New illustrated circular free if you mention Poultry Keeper.
Bishops Poultry Farm, West Cheshire, Conn.
D. W. MEEKER, Prop.

POULTRY CUTS
Our new catalog now ready: latest and best designs: all varieties. Send for it today. Also poultry postcards: sample of your variety for stamp.
Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O.

Colored Leg Bands for Poultry and Pigeons—All Colors—12 for 25c 50 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50.
Catalogue and samples for 2c stamp.
A. P. SPILLER, Beverly, Mass.

FOR SALE AFTER JUNE 1.
Utility S. C. R. I. Reds cheap. Eggs half price.
EDW. F. DOERR, R. 4, Joplin, Mo.

WRITE FOR NEW X-RAY INCUBATOR BOOK FREE. Tells about the only real incubator invention in years and shows you how it saves you oil, eggs and money. Lamp underneath and in the center.
X-RAY INCUBATOR CO.,
Eighth St., Wayne, Nebr.

ELKHART CARRIAGES AND HARNESS have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years, saving all expenses and profits of a dealer. We ship for examination and approval. No cost to you if not satisfactory as to style, quality and price. Send for new free catalogue. **ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. Co., Elkhart, Ind.**

CHICK FOOD, \$2.10 Per 100 lbs.
SCRATCHING FEED 1.90 Per 100 lbs.
MASH FOR LAYERS 1.90 Per 100 lbs.
FATTENING MASH 2.00 Per 100 lbs.

IN RETAIL QUANTITIES AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Quality Guaranteed or **MONEY REFUNDED.**

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY.

Standard Supply Co., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Please mention P-K when writi g.

BLANCHARD'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

The Leading Strain of Heavy Layers—Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strains of S. C. White Leghorns in Existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, STANDARD QUALITIES have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. They excelled for introducing new blood or as foundation stock. STOCK FOR SALE. Eggs for hatching from my regular matings, \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100. Exhibition matings, \$5 per 15; \$3 per 15. Circular and mating list free.

H. J. BLANCHARD, R. F. D. No. 24, GROTON, NEW YORK

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

The buildings of one of the most complete and up-to-date dairy farms in Michigan are constructed entirely of reinforced concrete, roofs and all. Views of the dairy and reinforced silo appear in the June number of Popular Mechanics.

The re-opening of the Knickerbocker Trust Company makes one of the most impressive chapters in the history of America. The story of its failure and the efforts of the Satterlee Committee and its final success is told in the June number of The Metropolitan Magazine.

Professor Stevens of Annapolis has written "The Story of the Submarines" for an early number of St. Nicholas, to be followed in the next issue by A. W. Raker's account of "The Under-seas Sailor and His Boat"—both articles to have a number of pictures.

Jacques Futrelle, the famous creator of the Thinking Machine, contributes to The Red Book Magazine for June, one of the best stories he has thus far written. Its title is "The Elopers" and the many illustrations by Henry Hutt, give an added interest to the tale.

The American Magazine recently published an article on "The Bible; Have We Lost It?" by Episcopal Bishop Williams of Michigan. It was such an article as would have raised a storm of disapproval from the conservatives if it had been published twenty-five years ago. But the editors of The American Magazine report that for every letter of disapproval which the article brought out ten of approval were received.

Dr. George F. Shradys' reminiscences of "General Grant's Last Days" will continue in the June Century, memories full of sympathy and affection. In this paper is told the pathetic incident of the dying general's signing of the letter which asked of some future president the appointment of Grant's grandson, Ulysses third, to West Point. The document itself, which is reproduced in the article, bears the autograph indorsements of General Sherman and President McKinley.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale in his June page in Woman's Home Companion gives three working rules for conduct of life.

1. Live in the open air as much as you can.
2. Touch elbows with the rank and file.
3. Speak every day to some one whom you know to be your superior.

Lincoln Steffens heads the list of contributors to the Fifth Anniversary number of Everybody's with a powerful exposition of the views of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and Senator La Follette, upon "What the Matter is in America, and What to do About It." He has put a lot of leading questions to these men, and their answers are wonderfully instructive. The article has been illustrated by remarkable photographs, taken specially for the magazine.

The June number of Scribner's Magazine begins Will H. Low's "Chronicle of Friendships" which is almost the first example of artist memories in American letters. Low's recollections have to do with the present generation of American artists, many of whom are at the height of their career. It is a charming circle into which he introduces the reader in the first number—Theodore Robinson, R. A. M. Stevenson, Ridgeway Knight, Wyatt Eaton—with the life in the studio of Carolus-Duran, and in the court where these artists lived with their foreign fellow-students. The paper is fully illustrated, some of the sketches by contemporaries.

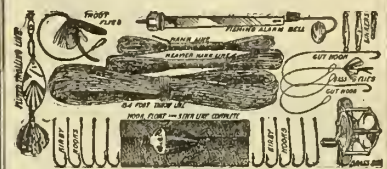
Success Magazine for June describes a number of our well-known men as they ap-

pear before the camera in an article by Robert Lee Dunn. Sidney Curtis contributes a character sketch of President Eliot. Congressman Quinn, through the medium of Henry Beach Needham, tells what he thinks of the House of Representatives. Robert Mackay contributes a descriptive-historical article upon the Madison Square region of New York City.

The illustrations alone would make the June McClure's a notable number. Beside the St. Gaudens frontispiece there are two charming color reproductions of Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Don Josef de Jaudens y Nebot and his young American wife with a short article on them by Samuel Isham.

The last of Joseph M. Rogers' series of four papers on "Educating Our Boys" appears in the June Lippincott's. In it he offers "Some Practical Suggestions." If you have a boy to educate, or if you are connected in any way with the cause of education, you cannot afford to miss this article, even if you have not read the others.

The June issue of the Burr McIntosh Monthly contains a fine portrait of Archbishop Farley with an interesting series of fine pictures and an article on the Centennial of the Catholic church of New York which was recently celebrated. Fine portraits representing the work of the celebrated sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, are also given space with an unusually interesting article on Mr. Borglum by Chas. H. Caffin who has a world-wide reputation as an art critic and writer. The usual fine landscapes and portraits of prominent people make up the balance of this attractive issue.

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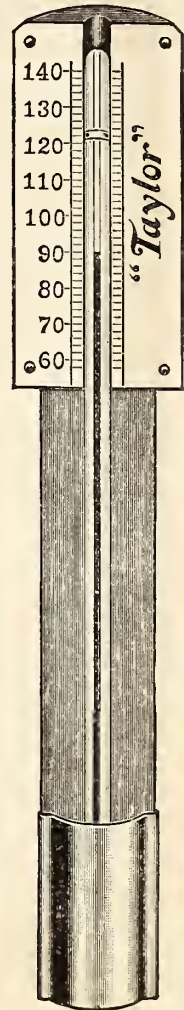
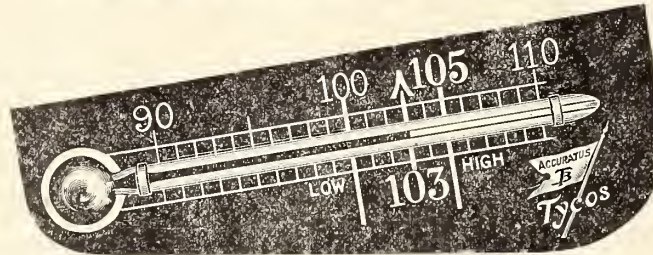
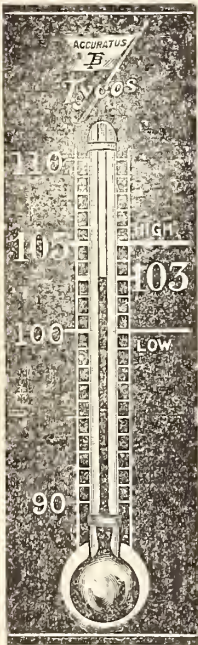
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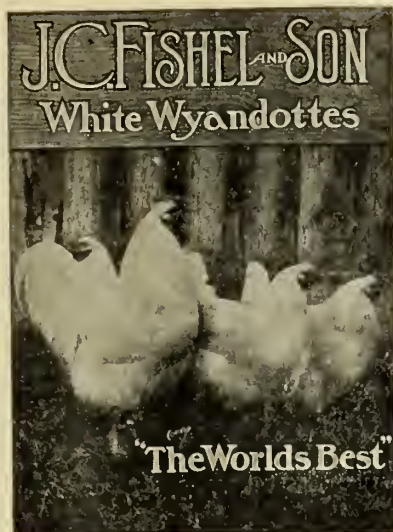


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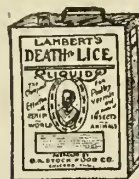
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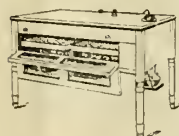


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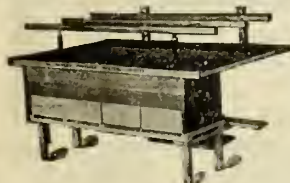
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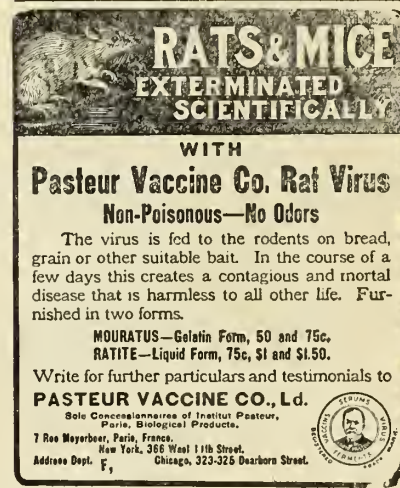
I would like to secure some information through the columns of your valuable paper. From 96 eggs set in an incubator I hatched 84 live healthy chicks, or apparently healthy, but when about four days old some began to droop and in 20 to 40 minutes they would stretch out dead. No sign of bowel trouble, and I could see nothing the matter with them. They would eat and drink whenever fed. I have carried off as high as twenty in a single day. I wish if any readers have had any such trouble with their chicks they would answer through your paper and state what they think causes it. E. F. Bohon, Nelsonville, Mo.

Prof. G. M. Gowell, who has had charge of the Experiment Station at Orono, Maine, committed suicide the early part of the month of May. It is understood that he had left the Station's service, but the dispatch did not furnish full particulars regarding his rash act. Mr. Gowell has rendered valuable services to the poultry fraternity in his work and experiments, and his death will be a signal loss to the industry.

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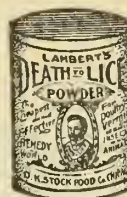
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Black Langshans and Barred Rocks.

Imported and home bred stock of the highest type. None better at any price. First prizes at Chicago, Illinois State, Kankakee, Blue Island and other shows. Twenty-five years a breeder.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Ill.



EUREKA Harness Oil

Made especially to preserve harness leather. Lasts a long time without drying out. Gives a fine, black finish. Just what everyone needs who keeps a driving horse. Made by

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

PLAGIARISM AMONG POULTRY-MEN.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I was much surprised to see my article on breeding for winter layers which was published in February, 1908, number of the Poultry Keeper copied almost verbatim by one Chas. Dodge, Bushnell, Ill., and published in the April number of the P. K.

I wish to call the attention of the readers of the Poultry Keeper to this matter, and ask them to carefully read my article on Breeding for Winter Layers published in the February number of the Poultry Keeper and then read the article published in the April number of same journal under the signature of Chas. Dodge, Bushnell, Ill., and judge for themselves who is breeding for winter layers. I have been eight years breeding my Mottled Anconas for winter laying qualities, and now have a winter laying strain with a record for egg production that is hard to equal, and I have never had to resort to plagiarism to advertise them.

J. B. Barnard, Garrettsville, O.

Famous Invincible Hatchers
From \$4.00 Up



The safe way to buy an incubator is on a Real Free Trial. Invincible Hatchers are sold that way and results guaranteed. Brooders, Poultry Houses and supplies all at very low prices. 224-page book free. Write to-day. The United Factories Co., Dept. 128, Cleveland, O.

POULTRY SUCCESS.

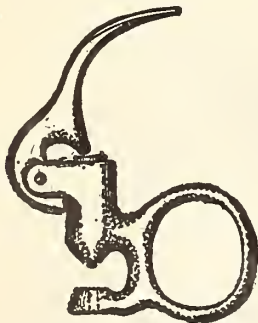
The favorite and leading poultry journal thoroughly covers and shows how to succeed in all branches of the poultry business. Monthly 76 to 156 pages, full of valuable and instructive information.

If You Want to Succeed With Poultry You should subscribe for Poultry Success. Subscription price, 50 cents per year. Three months trial, 10 cents. Sample free. Choice of our popular journal, Pet Stock Magazine or of our fine 50 cent book "Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell," free to new subscribers.

POULTRY SUCCESS,
 Springfield, Ohio.

Dept. P. K.

P. K. POULTRY MARKER.



There is nothing in a poultry yard more important to the reader than a good poultry marker. By the use of the marker herewith shown any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different breeders and strains can thus be kept, affording also a mark of identification for your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. This marker costs, prepaid, 25c; or for 65c we will send, postpaid, a marker and a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Be sure to ask for the Poultry Keeper marker when ordering. It is the best there is. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

THE POULTRY KEEPER.



WISCONSIN'S BEST S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

Won at Chicago, 1908, 2 1sts, 2 2nds, 2 3rds, 2 4th, 1 5th, the years Championship Medal, four Buff Specials.

Write for Buff Book and catalogue, tells how I breed and feed for prize winners, 4 cents in stamps.

Eggs, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per 13. Prices of stock on inquiry.

F. A. TECKTONIUS, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 300, Racine, Wis.

GOLDEN BRONZE TURKEYS.

Winners at all leading shows. Chicago for years. Pan-American, winning in hot-test competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 30; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished.

MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Ill.

\$15 will buy a fine trio of Business Buff Wyandottes.

\$10 pays for 40 eggs from best record layers.

\$5 covers the cost of 30 eggs from good birds

Three ways of getting a good start with paying stock.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, Box 66, Bellingham, Mass

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Acknowledged everywhere **THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYING STRAIN; UNEQUALED IN STANDARD QUALITIES.** Remember that we are the **ORIGINATORS** and for over 30 years **SPECIALTY BREEDERS** of this justly celebrated "WYCKOFF" strain of S. C. White Leghorns. **THE MOST PROFITABLE STRAIN OF POULTRY IN AMERICA** today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

EGGS FOR HATCHING in any quantity from the grandest of matings at \$2.00 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5.00 per 45; \$10.00 per 100.

Catalogue and testimonials free, if you mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

Address,

WYCKOFF'S FARM,
 Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CLOVERNOOK RANCH

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

Breeding stock thoroughbred, carefully selected, prize winning and utility birds. Healthy, hardy, vigorous, Prolific layers of fertile eggs. STOCK and EGGS for sale in season. Send for descriptive circular. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

MISS FRANCES E. WHEELER, Box 21, Chazy, Clinton Co., New York.

French's Barred Plymouth Rocks Win Again

AT TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND

Second and 4th cockerel; 5th hen; 3rd cockerel; 2nd pullet; 1st breeding pen; and silver cup for Best Display of Barred Plymouth Rocks. At Cleveland, in a grand class of cockerels and pullets I won 4th cockerel and 5th pullet. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13, straight.

J. T. FRENCH, 838 W. Grove Place, Toledo, Ohio.



MAPLE LEAF POULTRY YARDS

Breeders of All Varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Minorcas, Brahmans, Cochins, Leghorns, Indian Games, Andalusians, Spanish, Red Caps, Anconas and White Crested Black Polish and other breeds. Birds score 90 to 96. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.75 per 26. Polish eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.75 per 26. Order direct from this add. **STOCK FOR SALE.** Circulars free.

(Box 1020.)

THE G. M. BENDER CO.,
 Pearl City, Ill.

REDUCTION AND GIFT.

Rose C. and S. C. Brown, and Rose and S. C. White Leghorns lay from 242 to 256 eggs. Win 40 prizes Madison Square.

Barred Rocks (Bradley's) lay 198.

White Wyandottes lay 196 eggs and win in many shows.

S. C. R. I. Reds (Thomkins). Eggs now \$1 per 15, \$6.50 per 100. Specials half price all breeds. Catalog How to Select Layers with order.

W. W. KULP,
 Pottstown, Pa., Box 30.

BETTER THAN SHINGLES -AND CHEAPER

Shingles are getting so scarce and of such poor quality that builders everywhere are using "Vulcanite" Roofing in their place. It makes a splendid roof, wears longer than shingles or tin, looks better, is easier and quicker laid; much cheaper and does not warp or rot. For a thoroughly reliable, durable, economical roof "Vulcanite" solves the roofing problem. It is the standard Ready Prepared Roofing in this and foreign countries—for over 60 years it has been used on all kinds of buildings so successfully that its sale is increasing at a wonderful rate. Once laid the roof expense stops—it does not require annual painting. Before you build or repair get our free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why," tells why you should buy "Vulcanite"—the kind that's right. Write for it today.

PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO.,

Dept. 35, 626-59 So. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

or Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.



Lasts Longer

Looks Better

Easier, Quicker Put On

PROPER FEEDING OF BABY CHICKS.

This is the time of year when all poultrymen are studying chick feeding. A good many hatches are off, more are coming off every day. The problem is how to raise the most and secure quickest development.

It is a lamentable fact that almost countless thousands of chicks are sacrificed every year by improper feeding. Too many feed at random. They do not study the needs of the little chicks. They feed as their grandmothers did, dealing out soggy corn meal dough in quantities without regard to the demands or condition of the weak unused little chick stomachs.

The remedy for nine-tenths of all the little chick ailments is more intelligence in feeding.

Science and experience both teach that bowel troubles, chills, colds, roup, "sleepy disease" are the necessary results of illy adapted foods. And with these ailments present to weaken and reduce vitality, the way is made easy for the more serious contagious diseases to carry chicks off by scores and hundreds.

The need is for rightly adapted and properly prepared feeds. But there's the dilemma for most people. What are rightly adapted properly prepared feeds?

The safest advice that can be given to all such is to pin their faith to some well known valuable food such as the celebrated Purina Chick Feed from the Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

This food consists of a great variety of properly milled seeds and grains. It is regarded by well posted poultrymen as a great life saver.

By using Purina Chick Feed you will be assured of

- A food of right ingredients.
- A food chicks can digest.
- A food scientifically balanced.
- A developing food and one that will keep chicks in perfect health and secure rapid, uninterrupted growth.

It is worth while once in a while to break away from the old ways of doing.

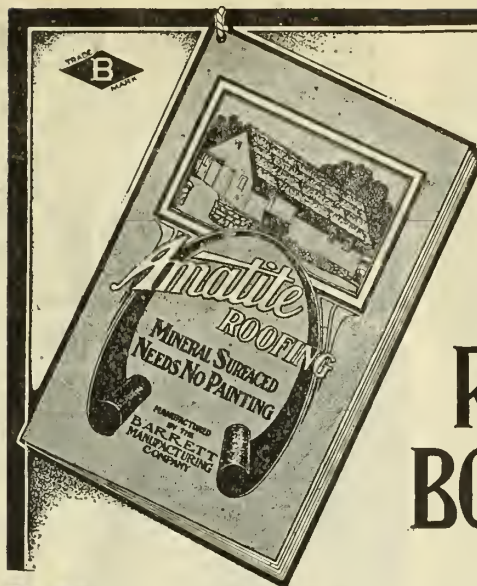
Chick feeding is all important in chick raising. It is certainly worth while to adopt the new way of feeding when Purina Chick Feed enables poultrymen to raise practically all the chicks they hatch.

If you are skeptical, try it as an experiment.

And watch results. You will find the experiment a paying one.

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking for profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerels has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can



SEND FOR FREE ROOFING BOOKLET

MOST of the roofing manufacturers supply some simple sort of a circular or pamphlet, with samples of their roofing.

The makers of Amatite Roofing have gone into the matter more deeply. Their Booklet entitled "Amatite" is a very handsome and interesting piece of printing.

It covers the whole roofing subject thoroughly.

The Ready Roofing proposition is explained at length, and the whole history of these roofings is given in detail, showing the steady progress that has been made. As this Company is the oldest and largest concern in the field, the history is accurate. This Company has been in the roofing business for over half a century.

Many of the improvements in ready roofings made from time to time have been its inventions, and the latest improvement, and in many respects the most important, is offered to the public in Amatite Roofing.

This material, as explained in the Booklet, has a surface of real mineral matter—Amatite—to take the brunt of the weather. It does not need painting. The kind of roofs that need painting are out of date.

The paint and labor of putting it on cost more than an Amatite Roof.

Amatite Roofing, once laid, requires no attention whatever. Its mineral surface does not require painting any more than a stone wall does.

The Amatite Booklet also explains the value of the Pitch in Amatite Roofing. Pitch is the greatest waterproofing agent ever discovered.

Water does not affect it in any way. An unbroken lining of pitch furnishes complete and permanent protection, which can only leak by being actually punctured, and such a lining sheet is just what Amatite provides.

It is impossible to give the explanation in detail here, but if you will send for the Booklet, which is free, you will find the arguments in full.

With the Booklet the manufacturers send a free Sample of Amatite, in order to show just what the mineral surface is like.

A postal card addressed to the nearest office of the

Company will bring the Booklet and the Sample to you by mail. Every progressive farmer should have it.

Barrett Manufacturing Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, London.



Amatite on Roof of East Machias Lumber Co., East Machias, Me.



easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools is sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges postpaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

THE PRIZE DRESS.

"Yes, Charlotte Cameron always did show a lot of taste in dressing. She's always so fresh-looking and dainty. No wonder she's the idol of all the boys. Any fellow might be proud of such a girl as that!"

Thus spoke whole-souled Dorothy Griscom, in confidence, to the members of the Sedgenville Sewing Circle.

"But I never gave her quite as much credit as she ought to have. That dress was a perfect dream, wasn't it, Mame? She deserved the prize—and no mistake."

As an incentive to bring forth the best efforts of its members the Circle had offered a prize for the prettiest dress that should be made, not exceeding a certain amount. The handiwork of all the members was to be exhibited in competition on the first anniversary of the Circle.

For days every girl in the Circle racked her brain and contrived with all her might to meet the requirements of the contest in the best way possible.

It would have been easy to make a pretty, but expensive dress; and equally easy to make an inexpensive, but unattractive dress. But the combination of beauty and economy called for real genius; and every girl was nerved up to do her level best.

"What material shall I use? thought Charlotte Cameron. "That's the first question to decide."

"There's peau de sole. That would make up well, but it costs too much. And mousseline, and organdy, and—no, they're all out of the question."

"Oh, I have it," she exclaimed, as though an inspiration had struck her.

"Mother, don't you remember those lovely new fine dress gingham we saw the last time we were shopping? Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrettes, they called them. The dress that was made up—wasn't it sweet? And don't you remember how we were struck with the moderate price of such fine dress gingham?"

"The biggest part of the problem is solved already. I'm going to select one of those beautiful fast-colors Zephyrette patterns for my 'prize' dress."

It wasn't long before Charlotte's deft fingers and natural good taste had brought forth a creation that was destined to "astonish the natives."

The night came. The exhibit was marvelous, because of the talent it brought to light; but it was plain to be seen which dress would win the prize.

After it was all over, and Charlotte Cameron was being showered with congratulations, everybody was interested to know how she came to make such a happy selection of material.

"Why, haven't you seen the advertisements in Poultry Keeper or Simpson-Eddystone Dress Gingham made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia?" she asked. "I've noticed them for a long while; and when I saw those new dress gingham at Cook & Sanborne's I was fully convinced that they would make the most economical afternoon dresses I had ever seen. So when I was considering what to use for my prize dress the thought flashed through my mind—Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette fine dress gingham. They solved the problem, and won me the prize."

A LICE POWDER THAT KILLS.

It is of the highest importance for poultrymen to keep on hand a good, reliable lice powder. What is wanted is a powder that actually kills lice, not the poor excuses which merely stun them, as so many

Good for One Free Book, "POULTRY PROFITS"

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 2, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send **Poultry Profits** Book that tells all about Raising Poultry for Market and Making More Egg Money—all about the famous Sure Hatch Incubator and how it is sold on unlimited trial, freight paid, under 5 years' guarantee. I am sincerely interested and not writing merely out of curiosity. I want you to tell me how to make the most money out of chickens, ducks and turkeys.

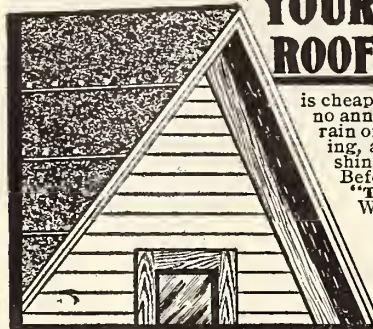
Sign and Mail Today

My name is _____

Address _____



INSURE YOUR ROOF

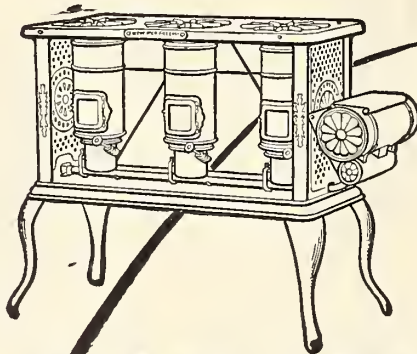


Against Water, Weather and Wear

Use "Vulcanite" Ready Roofing and insure your roof against damage by water, weather and wear. It assures long life to buildings and absolute protection to their contents. For over 60 years its superior qualities have been recognized wherever roofing is used. It is today the recognized standard Ready Roofing of two continents, is cheaper than shingles or tin—lasts longer, requires no annual painting; easily put on—not affected by rain or snow, wet or dry, heat or cold; is fire-resisting, acid-proof and smoke-proof. Put on over old shingles it makes the old roof better than new. Before you build or repair write for free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why." Write today.

Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., Dept. 35
626-59 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.,
or Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Hot Stove—Cool Kitchen



How do you expect to endure the broiling days of summer if you prepare all the food over a glowing coal fire?

You need a "New Perfection" Oil Stove that will do the cooking without cooking the cook. It concentrates plenty of heat under the pot and diffuses little or none through the room. Therefore, when working with the

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

the kitchen actually seems as comfortable as you could wish it to be.

This, in itself, is wonderful, but, more than that, the "New Perfection" Oil Stove does perfectly everything that any stove can do. It is an ideal all-round cook-stove. Made in three sizes, and fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp

a substantial, strongly made and handsome lamp. Burns for hours with a strong, mellow light. Just what you need for evening reading or to light the dining-room. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams

Remarkably durable new dress ginghams of great beauty, fine fabric and absolutely fast colors. These results are obtained by our scientific new process which marks a decided advance in the making of stylish and economical dress ginghams.

New Process Dress Ginghams



To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia



Fashion Book Free!

I want to send you my handsome new book showing over 400 of the latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for 5 cents each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c and 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

HOW I DO IT.

I publish **The Home Instructor**, an illustrated woman's magazine and I want your name on my subscription list. **The Home Instructor** is bright, entertaining, clean and instructive—just the sort of a paper you should have in your home. It has departments for every feature of home life, and prints the choicest fiction every month. Every issue has several pages devoted to the latest fashions, fully illustrated.

My Special Offer.

Send me 25 cents and I will send you **The Home Instructor** for two years and will send my big fashion book to you free. I will also agree to sell you any pattern you want thereafter for 5 cts. I can sell them for 5 cents because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit. I don't want the profit, I want your subscription to **The Home Instructor**. You will save many times the cost of my offer in a year. Write to-day **A. OTIS ARNOLD, Dept. PK Quincy, Ill.**



MAKA-SHEL FOR ME The Grit That's Sharp

Cuts up food in hen's gizzard so that it fits it for eggs and gives growth. It's sharp—keeps its edges until absorbed.

ORDER MAKASHEL GRIT Hen's prefer it to gravel, glass or oyster shell. It contains Lime, Iron, Magnesium and other elements that are suited to the digestive processes and help stimulate egg-production through active assimilation. It's economical. Send 50c., coin or postage, for 100-lb. bag. Order now. New booklet, "Hen Dyspepsia," and big sample-free. **EDGE HILL SILICA ROCK CO., Box D, New Brunswick, N. J.**

powders do, and leave the lice in a condition to live up quickly and return to the torture.

There is one powder that stands out strikingly from among all others. Conkey's is a real boon to poultrymen. We wonder why everybody does not use it. It is becoming a familiar saying that where Conkey's Lice Powder is used "no gully louse escapes." There is no guessing about what the effect will be. It kills lice instantly, but does not injure the bird or taint eggs.

If you have never used Conkey's Lice Powder we say try it. It will cost you nothing to try it and find out. The Conkey Company will send you a liberal trial sample, free of all charge. They are glad to send out these free trial packages on request. Write and have them send you one. Better yet, enclose 5 cents in stamps and mention this paper, and they will send along with the sample their valuable Poultry Book. Send to the G. E. Conkey Company, 46 Ottawa Building, Cleveland, Ohio. You will find yourself well rewarded for your trouble.

WHAT THE NAME "ELKHART" SIGNIFIES TO VEHICLE AND HARNESS BUYERS.

The man who cannot pick out a buggy or other vehicle to his liking from the great catalog of the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., is a hard man to please.

Their 1908 book is an eye-opener—a handsome book of over 250 pages, every one of which contains a fine illustration and accurate description of some of their numberless styles of sterling vehicles and harness. You will find in it about every kind of rig you ever saw. The same is true of harness. The pictures are so large and the description so full that you will know nearly as much about the purchase you are about to make as if you actually saw it.

But the wonder comes when you look at the prices. Any one who is not acquainted with "the Elkhart Way" must be amazed at the bargains. He cannot understand how high grade vehicles and harness can be made and sold for so little money.

But the Elkhart people have been doing business this way for 35 years. Making and selling direct to the people is an old story with them. That's the secret or it all. They build and they sell direct to the user. No jobber, no dealer, no agent, no traveling expense, no commissions, no storage. If you say such prices are impossible, the answer is, they have been making them for over a third or a century.

The Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., is the kind of institution we like to recommend to our readers. A great big concern, thoroughly reliable and dealing in high class goods. We can say unhesitatingly that any one who has need for a vehicle or harness should send for the great catalog, see the prices and then judge for themselves. Kindly mention Poultry Keeper when you write them.

To any reader of "Poultry Keeper" sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising, no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES! As usual, Johnson, the Incubator Man, makes a further reduction of 10 per cent on orders from May 1st to Nov. 1st. This reduction for 6 months makes the Old Trusty the lowest priced good incubator on the market. 40 days trial allowed as usual. Big catalogue. 300 poultry pictures and trustworthy poultry information free for the asking. Write for it to-day. **M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.**

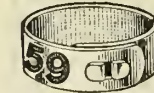


LET ME SHOW YOU

how easy it is for you to build your own incubators and brooders with my **Free Plans**. I furnish all parts you can't make. Thousands doing it—not a single failure. Send to-day for my **Free Book of Plans and Catalog**. **H. M. SHEER CO., 201 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.**



Ideal Aluminum



LEG BANDS for Poultry and Pigeons

are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp.

Frank Myers, Mgr., Box 44, Freeport, Ill.

BIG POULTRY BOOK FREE

No matter how many poultry books you now have, send for ours too. Contains 128 pages of 15 years' rich experience in poultry raising—also tells all about the famous

Successful Incubators and Brooders

and shows you how to hatch and raise chicks for profit. **CATALOG FREE.** Book on "Proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys & Geese"—10c. 60c Poultry paper, one year, 10 cents.



Des Moines Incubator Co., 4 7 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.



Poultry Fence

Close enough for Chickens—heavy and strong enough for Cattle. Costs less than netting. We pay the freight. Catalog free.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

WIGWARM BROODERS

are the product of 17 years successful brooder building. New catalog explains all about them. Free on request. Write today. **E. F. HODGSON, Box 45 Uxver, Mass.**

BIG CUT IN POULTRY CHARCOAL.

In 500 and 1,000 lb. Lots. We get freight rates and quote you delivered. You will wonder how we can quote so low. If you don't know the Value of Charcoal for Poultry, write for our **FREE BOOK**, "Why Fowls Need Charcoal."

THOMAS BROTHERS COMPANY.
1230 Beach St., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUR FARM LIBRARY

is not complete without "PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS" and "PAROID PROOFS" two interesting booklets sent free if you write now.

(Established 1817)
F. W. Bird & Son, Dept. 19, East Walpole, Mass.

ALL LEALING VARIETIES

Guaranteed, standard bred stock. Birds and Eggs For Sale. Send 4c for 32-page catalogue with prices.

NORTHWESTERN, POULTRY AND FRUIT Farm,

Walter Seidel, Prop., Box K, Eleroy, Ill.

MORE EGGS—Less Feed
 Humphrey Bone Cutter,
 Humphrey Clover Cutter,
 will double egg yield. Poultry Book sent free.
 HUMPHREY, Glass Street Factory, JOLIET, ILL.

Pearl Grit
 Hard, shining, sharp; just what old hens and new chicks scramble for. Makes muscles, bones, shell, yolk, feathers. 3 sizes. Free booklet, "True Grit," tells why "Pearl" means economy. Write, THE OHIO MARBLE COMPANY, Box 215, N. Wayne St. Lima, O.

Let Us Send You Our Book.
 about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the
ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS
 —and the
ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.
 By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.
 ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 240, Quincy, Ills.

MICA Axle Grease
 Helps the horses.
 Saves the wagon.
 Pays the teamster.

Mica Axle Grease has a long wearing quality, which makes it the most economical of all lubricants. Especially adapted to heavy wagons and hard teaming. Ask your dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)



PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double the price of ordinary chickens. A very recent book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools are sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

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Rates for ads. classified under proper heading are as follows:
 1 month 4c per word
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EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. B. Orpingtons. Pens 1, 2, 3, \$3.00 per 15. Pen 4, headed by 1st cockerel Lansing and Jamestown, \$4.00 per 15. C. J. Realy, Munith, Mich. 4-6

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240 EGG STRAIN Barred Plymouth Rocks. They are winners. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per sitting of 15. Stock sold at all times. 95 per cent of eggs are hatching. Six years' experience with this one strain only. M. P. Jones, Newport, Maine. 3-4

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Standard bred. Utility and beauty combined. Eggs from selected pens, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. A. C. Tabke, Chickasaw, Ohio. 3-4

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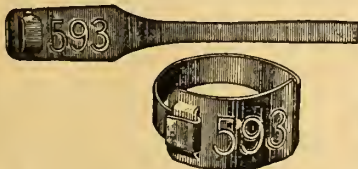
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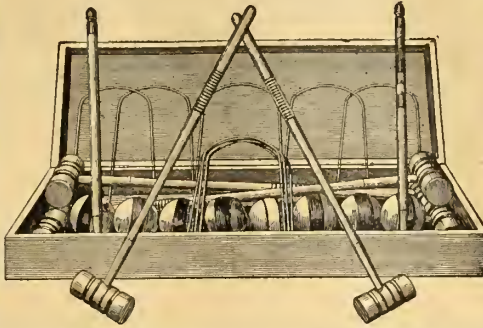
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are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

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in a space of two square feet for each. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

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Dear Sir:

River Falls, Wis., March 16, 1908.

I am well pleased with your System in Poultry Keeping. We have more than doubled our egg production.

Yours truly,

J. C. Thayer.

Gentlemen:

Ligonier, Ind., Jan. 24, 1908.

Some time ago I ordered your book, Philo System and your paper. Want to say I am highly pleased with them. Never in my life have I received so much for so little money. It is a very comprehensive treatise indeed. Your methods are so simple that a child might follow them.

Yours truly,

J. Bert McConnell.

Gentlemen:

R. F. D. 1, Melrose Park, Ill.

Your publication, the Philo System at hand, and after careful comparison must say that without doubt or hesitation that more boiled down, good common sense and natural facts and instruction are condensed in the pages of your book than in all I have tried (to learn) and read to date. Yours with best wishes,

Geo. A. Wolff.

Dear Sir:

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1908.

Your book came to hand and I must say I am very much pleased with it. It is far the best book I have seen on poultry. The ideas set forth in the book, which are the results of your experimenting, certainly show that you are a little in advance of others in this work. Yours truly,

C. B. Richardson.

Common Era, Ill., March 19, 1908.

I have built several of the brooders as described by Mr. Philo and at present time have young chicks, a week old, out doors, healthy and strong, without being warmed by any artificial heat.

Yours respectfully,

Wilson Brooks.

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ULARLY TO PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING.

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JULY, 1908

No. 4

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This month you especially need one of our **Line of Lice Killers**; and, now that eggs are low priced, a gallon or so of **Save All Egg Preservative**—enough for 60 dozen eggs—and a bag or two of our **Chick Food**. **Cyphers Chick Food is Most Desirable** because it is balanced and mixed by experts and contains just that variety and quantity of grains that young chicks thrive on. It is balanced with a view to producing muscle, flesh and feathers, and aids in promoting digestion, so avoiding diarrhoea and other chick troubles.

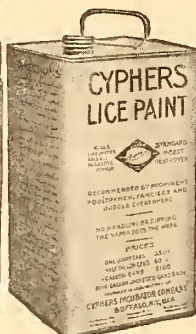
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THE POULTRY

KEEPER

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY

VOL XXV.

JULY, 1908.

No. 4.

CARING FOR THE HALF-GROWN CHICKS.

The Roosting Coop—Range—Rations—Dividing the Cockerels From Pullets—Lice and Mites—Keep Different Ages Apart—An Early Breakfast.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Mass.

EARLY July finds most poultrymen with a large number of half-grown chicks. They have passed the baby stage; have outgrown brooder or mother hen, and are restless if confined in narrow limits. What shall be our plan of care and feeding to get the best results?

The Roosting Coop.

I have found the movable roosting coop better than poultry house or piano box. This roosting coop is three by six feet on the ground, two feet high back and three in the front. It has a single roof, slanting to the rear. The front has a movable frame covered with one inch wire netting and a door eighteen inches square in the center. The coop is built of seven-eighths inch pine boards, matched and well painted. The ends, back and roof are made in parts so as to fasten with hooks and eyes. The wire front is removed in the middle of October and a more solid front put in its place.

When the coops are taken from the storehouse in early June they are in the "knock-down" condition. The inside of every section is gone over with kerosene and napierol, and the outsides receive a coat of good paint. This prevents many an outbreak of red mites and kills germs of disease. The parts are then put together. A two by three inch piece of spruce timber, three feet long, is laid down on the grass under each end of the coop. Then three boards, each a foot wide, and three feet long, are laid on the small timbers. This makes a floor for the coop, keeping the chicks off the cold ground and stopping the entrance of prowling vermin.

This coop is set up, an inch of dry earth put on the floor, and it is ready for the chicks. They are removed from the brooder and taken to the new coop at nightfall. When let out of the coop the next morning they find their range limited to a space ten feet square, enclosed with four feet high wire netting. This fence is used a few days,

until the chicks learn to know their home, when it is taken down and used for another coop. The three by six coop is not heavy. It can be moved on a wheelbarrow by one man, or can be "jogged" by hand a few feet. I try to move these coops before the grass below the floor is killed out.

The coop is cleaned by tipping back and scraping off the floor with a hoe. New soil is put on and it is quickly ready for another weeks' use. It adds much to the appearance of the place if these coops are of one size and painted the same color. I have found a red barn paint to look well and last one season.

If the coop could be placed on the spot used by chick coop or brooder it would save the fence and some trouble, but usually the grass is dead and the earth filthy with droppings. So it is better to select a new place for the large chicks and start over again.

The Range.

These half-grown chicks need a wide range. It ought to be so large as not to require fencing. Chicks raised under the best of care in small yards seldom mature in as fine condition as those on broad range. Even though you supply an abundance of green food every day of the growing months it does not take the place of the grassed runs. If part of the run can be shaded with trees or bushes the chicks will be the more contented.

An apple orchard makes the ideal range for growing pullets. There are bugs to catch, worms to dig, leaves to eat, with perfect freedom. One of the best runs I ever saw was in a grove of young oak trees of two acres. The owner had low roosts, just poles across stumps, and the half-grown pullets enjoyed them when resting in the heat of the day. Except in stormy weather these birds spent all the daylight hours in the grove.

The Ration.

I suppose there are dozens of good rations for these growing cockerels and

pullets. I vary mine from month to month and from year to year, according to the cost of grain and the likes and dislikes of the birds. I feed more or less chick food to my birds until they leave the brooder. When they have the first coat of feathers, are housed in the roosting coops, and are on free range, they are hopper fed. This summer I am feeding large quantities of wheat, cracked corn and meat scraps. Last year I was able to get barley and oats at fair prices but this season I am not using them. The cracked corn and wheat are mixed in equal parts by measure, a low box kept filled and open to the chicks at all times. When I fill the box I usually find some corn left in it, showing that the pullets prefer wheat to corn, but continue to add the grains in equal parts.

The grain ration is rounded out with the meat scraps. I buy the best scraps I can find, running high in protein, sweet enough to make soup for the home table. If the scraps are full of white lumps it has "heated." If it smells like fertilizer it is good for the land but not for the chicks. I am paying \$2.75 per 100 pounds for my scraps and consider it the cheapest food I give my hens and chicks.

My range has so much gravel on it that I seldom put grit before my growing stock. The brooder chicks have it mixed with their grain but these larger chicks get plenty as they look for bugs and seeds. I give them an occasional feed of oyster shells but do not believe they are necessary to the bird's welfare. With wheat, cracked corn, good meat scraps, I need to add little except cool water.

There is nothing cheaper and better for poultry than cool, pure water, and how seldom do you see it. Water there may be, but it is dirty and clouded. It may be clear and yet warm. Everything in the line of poultry likes a clear, cool drink and we should see that these chicks on range get it often.

The feeding of mash gives fine results in the hands of some men but, it is not so safe a plan for the average man. Dry food takes away many of the dangers of disease; calls for less labor, and can be left more safely to hired help. The man who is with his own stock at all times can use

either system safely but I consider the dry feed, hopper method, the best plan of any.

Dividing the Cockerels from the Pullets.

If the cockerels are to be sold for broilers or roasters they should be picked out as soon as the sex can be distinguished and given their own runs. Where the chicks raised are thorough-breds and are intended for breeding high grade stock, the cockerels can be let run with the pullets until they begin to annoy the pullets. As soon as there is the slightest sign of this, they ought to be yarded apart from the females. Both lots need wide range, plenty of food, and proper housing.

Lice and Mites.

Lice and mites trouble half grown chicks. If you had visited as many poultry yards as I have, you would not raise the question. No matter how carefully you care for the brooder chicks, no matter how far the half grown chicks are yarded from the hens, lice will appear in hot weather.

Buy your eggs, hatch in incubators, raise in new brooders, with no hens ever kept on the new plant, yet if English sparrows feed with your chicks you will soon have a crop of lice to fight. If the chicks seem off in health look for lice. If you find none, look for red mites. These will appear anywhere, at any time, under all conditions. They should always be remembered; be looked for through the summer, and never allowed to get a good start. A coop infested with red mites will stunt the best chick that ever hatched and waste the results of good feed, upsetting the plans of any poultryman.

Different Ages Cooped Apart.

There will be quite a difference in the age and size of your half grown chicks. If all sizes run in a flock, the smaller chicks will suffer. They will get less food than they need; will be pushed about by the older ones, and not reach the size and vigor they should under proper care. Each roosting coop should be far enough from the others as to prevent the various flocks eating together.

An Early Breakfast.

One of the best things I ever adopted, was the planning to give every chick its breakfast at daylight. While I use the hopper plan for general feeding of my chicks, I also feed every bunch of chicks a supper of whole grain just before they quiet down for the night. I feed this in the coop, giving enough to fill the crop and leave enough for a full breakfast the next day. I know that they can get food whether I wake early or not. This full, early breakfast prevents fretting and I believe hastens maturity and produces larger chicks.

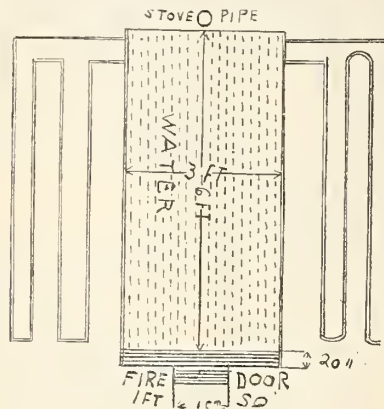
Neglect Does Not Pay.

Too many men neglect these half grown chicks. Some who tend the little chicks with great care will let these big chicks seek their own living, and allow lice and mites to annoy and weaken the half grown chicks. There must be no let-up in attention to poultry of any age, specially to these chicks that I call "half grown."

PLAN FOR WOOD-FIRE HEATED BROODER.

R. Rasmussen, Missoula, Montana.

This brooder is made by digging a hole in the ground, fourteen inches deep and large enough to put in a stone wall six feet long, two and one-half feet wide and 14 inches deep. Put a common stove pipe in the back end and a door 12 inches square in the other end, with a space of two inches for a draught.



Heating System for Brooder.

On the top of the stone wall put a tank made of steel or iron bottom, which can be procured in any good hardware store, with the sides made of three inch planks and a cover of common boards, and twenty inches deep.

Bore two holes large enough for a two-inch pipe in each side, one about four inches above the other, high enough from the ground to let the chicks under them, and put in a two-inch water pipe as shown in the above illustration. Then put a canvas on top of the pipes and let it extend down to the ground all the way around and over my brooder to let the chicks through.

I have a small house around and over my brooder which is built according to these plans, but I see no reason why such a brooder could not be built in a house or room in the chicken house. In cold weather a fire can be built morning and evening and in warm days, only at night. One good armful of pine wood will be enough as it heats the ground as well as the water.

THE R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS AND LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE.

Probably Poultry Keeper readers will be glad to read something of the good qualities of the Rose Comb Buff Leghorn. Only a few years ago they were not recognized as a standard variety, but today they are rapidly coming to the front. Hundreds of breeders have taken them up within the past three years and every one who has tried them is more than pleased.

The Rose Comb Buff Leghorn possesses the same good qualities that have always made the Leghorns so popular. As egg producers, they cannot be excelled. I have bred Leghorns almost all my life and some of the

greatest layers I have ever known were R. C. Buffs.

We have hens now in our pens that are three years old and have laid almost continually through the last year almost the same as pullets. One of these old hens is the most persistent layer I have ever known. Her eggs on an average weigh twenty-eight (28) ounces to the dozen. The eggs from our first pen (all hens) have averaged twenty-five (25) ounces to the dozen for the past season, and the pens have made an average daily egg record of 65 per cent. They have made their record without the aid of stimulants or hot mashes.

The little Buff Leghorn chicks are very hardy and will stand as many hardships as any chicks. They are as sprightly and alert as sparrows. They grow fast and mature early. We have brooded them along with P. Rocks and Wyandottes since early in the season for broilers and the Leghorns have reached the broiler size as early as the Wyandottes and Rocks.

I like the Leghorns because they are alert and active. Small eaters and great workers. I am sure that no fowl will pay a greater profit on the time and money expended than the R. C. Buff Leghorns. With their princely Leghorn carriage, golden buff plumage, neat rose comb and white lobes, there can hardly be a more beautiful fowl.

Now a few words about feeding and breeding. We feed nothing but dry feed to old and young stock. We hopper feed our brooder chicks from the beginning. There is nothing better than oatmeal to start them on, but a good chick food is all right. Little chicks should always have a box of bran or some good dry mash feed where they can eat at will.

Now reader, I am going to tell you a great truth. There is nothing better than boiled sweet milk for little chicks. Keep it before them all the forenoon, then give them water (all they want) in the afternoon. The milk keeps them healthy and makes them grow like weeds, but be sure to keep the fountains clean and sweet.

We keep hoppers of grit, shell, charcoal and dry mash before all our fowls and chicks. We have no ent dried rule for making this mash. It should consist largely of bran and alfalfa meal, should be nourishing but not fattening. A little flaxseed meal is fine for chickens of any age. Charcoal is indispensable.

For breeders, always use birds that are fully matured. Hens are better than pullets. Use only strong, healthy, vigorous birds if you want healthy chicks. Never use as a breeder a bird that has made slow growth or has not matured early.

D. Cleon Pool,

Fallston, N. C.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I feel that congratulations are due you for the amount of instructive matter published in your paper. You seem to publish information that other papers keep to themselves.

J. A. Davies,

Columbus, Ohio.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S EXPERIENCE—POULTRY HOUSE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

Sidney G. Winter, Ogden, Utah.

IT IS the man of broad and deep experience that we want to hear from. Experience is the thing. It beats the books, papers and fancy figures. Having been in the business over a quarter of a century, I feel the poultry public is suffering for what I don't know about chickens. Would have you understand, however, the first twenty-five years of my experience was in my mind and let me say that in that time, I have raised some beautiful birds, such as I would see at the big shows where the fine fowls are to be seen. In my mind, I observed just how easy it was to raise nothing but the choicest birds, and at the same time, sit around days and sleep at nights. My actual experience has been in the present year, and as humble as the humblest. One touch of chicken makes all poultrymen kin. To illustrate, one successful poultryman, who owned forty-three acres of ideal chicken land on the New Jersey shore near Long Branch, offered me the three acres to start in business, just to have some one near to talk chicken with.

In all of these twenty-five years, that I talked poultry, dreamed poultry and ate poultry, I observed that nine out of ten prospective poultrymen would start right out talking chicken talk in fractions and without a blush too, never giving thought that simple division and mental subtraction were good places to begin. All education is established on the good old A. B. C. foundation. No business on earth has more theory and less practice than the poultry business, and like the hotel business, when a man cannot do anything else, he goes into the poultry business, and—does himself.

Generally, it is a safe rule to watch the other fellow, then do the opposite thing yourself. I would rather be on speaking terms with fifty or one hundred hens, than a comparative stranger to a thousand. Simple and practical methods are the thing. It may be all right to keep the pig in the parlor, but the hen as a rule will take better care of herself than when she has too much care thrust upon her.

Over-feeding is the commonest fault. Ample range, cleanliness, free access to pure water, is putting the hen in a position to be happy and a happy hen, is usually a good hen. For best results keep as close to nature as you can. The best plan is to begin with one breed which is particularly adapted to the surrounding conditions, and then by work and careful observation learn to care for a few of the one breed. Then as experience lights the way, spread out. Success will come slowly, perhaps, but surely.

This locality supplies a splendid egg market, so I turned my efforts towards a small "egg plant." Of course that naturally meant adopting the Leghorn, that truly business fowl. I selected the S. B. Browns. Aside from this breed's business qualities, can they be excelled in beauty? What other breed

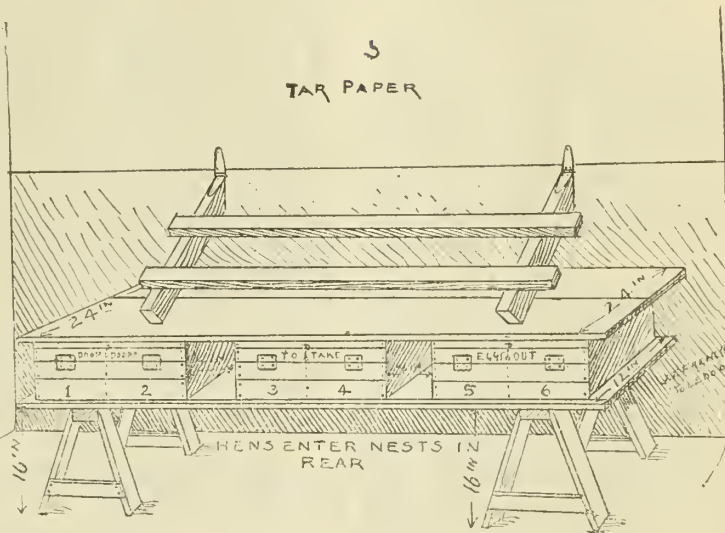
can compare with the Brown Leghorn? The endless changeable colors, delicate shading and fine penciling, fills the eye with matchless beauty.

Enclosed find drawing of an idea regarding chicken house furniture and fixtures. I have been told a few thousand times by poultrymen that lice and mites are the bane of the business. Whom the poultryman would destroy, he must first make mad. My scheme will provoke the mites, almost to death. First comes the tarred paper, which will cause the lice to turn their noses for a long time. The fixtures are entirely portable, nothing touches the wall but the hinged supports. The horses stand sixteen inches high. They are longer on one end than the other. In other words, the two by fours of which the top is made extends six in-

in three minutes, furniture thrown out in the air and sun where they can be doctored and an empty room left for the same treatment. But my chief claim is the secluded nest. In cleaning, the hens are never disturbed, and the eggs gathered from the front. As yet have seen no lice, all owing to absolute cleanliness due to these portable fixtures.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE FOR FEED.

This is a forage plant of the highest value. It may be sown as early as April for first crop, and succeeding crops up to September and still later in the south. If sown broadcast, six pounds per acre should be used, but it is better if drilled, in which case three pounds per acre will answer. In a few weeks from sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle may be turned on it, and the stock will make superb growth. This green food is excellent in small patches for poultry.



ches past the legs on one end. The horse stands twelve inches from the wall. A twelve inch board rests loosely on the horses, then the nest boxes rest loosely on this board. These boxes are the best yet. They are orange boxes, altered slightly to suit the occasion. The cost is five cents for each box, and each box makes two nests. On top of the nest boxes, rests the twenty-four inch droppings board. Above that the two by four roosts lay loosely on the notched supports. I have them fastened to the supports by small hooks, so the roost can be raised and hooked to the wall during the day, and while cleaning. The long end of the horse extends past the nest box, in its center. The hen jumps on the end and enters the nest. The good hen is naturally modest and retiring, and to give good service should have seclusiveness. So she enters her nest when unseen, and in the dark, she makes her deposit. Not liking the dark, she does not loaf, but seeks the light, thereby making room for her sisters.

Cheapness is my first claim, the whole fixtures costing about one dollar. Second, no floor space is lost. Third, the entire room can be stripped

try and may be grown successfully in many places where other crops would not be suitable. If you have never used this article as poultry feed, you will be surprised at results, if you give it a trial. We can furnish the seed direct from this office at 25 cents per pound, postpaid. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year, if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

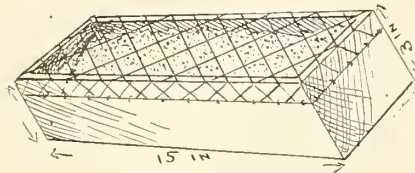
FEED BOXES FOR FULL GROWN CHICKS—CLOTH NESTS FOR LAYING HENS.

Chas. F. Poor,

Tapleville, Mass.

I HAVE two contrivances, and will give descriptions of them for the benefit of your readers.

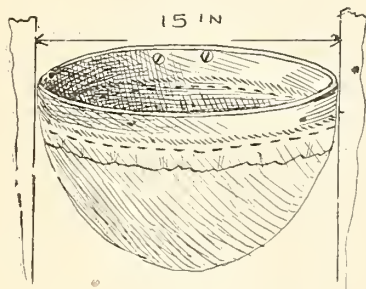
One is a small square feed box, about three inches high, over which is placed a three-inch wire mesh nailed to the edges all around, with wire staples, to keep the wire in place. When feed is thrown in that box, it is utterly impossible for full grown chicks to get in and trample the food, as is the case with "V" shaped troughs, which, to my mind, are abominable, to say the least.



Plan of Feed Box.

The openings in the wire mesh should be plenty large enough to admit of the chicks or hens poking their heads and necks through, otherwise they are liable to get caught by the neck and choke to death, provided no one is around. It is a jewel and works to perfection and I have often wondered why I did not think of it long ago.

The other device is a nest made after the manner of a fish net for catching butterflies or minnows. They are made out of sumac bags, or to be more explicit, something like burlap, only a little stronger in thread, and wooden hoops for barrels. The hoops are 15 inches across, and the cloth is well placed over the edges of the hoops and sewed together with strong black shoe thread. Each one is



Plan of Cloth Nest.

screwed to the walls or studs of the hen house with two large screws, placed several inches from the ground, thus giving more spare room to the fowls, which, as every poultryman knows, is so essential to egg production. Boxes took up too much room and I fired them all out. No straw or any other nest material is needed, though they can be used if desired, but I do not use any, except to put in a couple of moth balls.

The nests should not be made too deep or else the eggs will pile up in the center, and thus get broken by the

hens stepping on them. I have read so much about hens falling in to the habit of eating eggs after once acquiring a strong taste for them, but I have never been able to detect any of this trouble with my fowls, though I had quite a lot broken accidentally. When I discovered that an egg had been broken and eaten up, I would place a real egg in the center of the pen on the floor to see if any of the hens would make for it and break it. They never did, but merely looked at it and rolled it over and over with their bills so I have arrived at the conclusion that the eggs were broken accidentally. This may not be the best method to detect egg eaters, but it would surely do no harm to try it, as the guilty offenders might be caught.

People should use camphor more freely in the poultry house. I pin my faith to it, as a lice destroyer, and have found nothing to equal it. Once in awhile I paint the roosts with coal oil and at night sprinkle a little powdered camphor on the backs of the fowls. This method is simple and effective. Lice abhor camphor more than anything else, so that I am not niggardly in the use of it.

I have never had roup, canker or any kind of disease among my fowls, all of which is due to clean quarters and the free use of camphor. I do not use it so much as to endanger the health of the fowls. Those who have fowls afflicted with obstinate roup or canker should resort to the use of camphor in the drinking water, as a last resort. Simply drop in a small lump and watch results.

SUMMER CARE OF GROWING CHICKS.

We read so much of the care of little chicks in the brooders, that the inexperienced man would think that the chicks need little or no care after being weaned from it, when, in fact there is not a day in the life of the chick that it does not need the best of care. Many a bird that might have won in the show room is ruined at this time.

On our plant as soon as the chicks are old enough they are taken from the brooder to colony houses 4x6 feet in size, having a large sash in front so that plenty of sun can shine in. This sash is on hinges and also serves as a door. As the chick grows older and the warm summer days approach, this sash is hooked back out of the way, and one of small netting takes its place, allowing lots of fresh air at night.

These colony houses are scattered at a distance of about sixty feet through a large orchard through which the chicks have free range. No roosts are placed in these houses until the chicks are about four months old, then they are given a roost about four inches wide, which is a nice resting

place and will not cause the chick to have a crooked breast bone as do the narrower perches. We consider it necessary that the chicks have a great deal of shade, as white birds exposed to the sun will be brassy.

Now as to our manner of feeding them. When they are first placed in the colony houses, they are about eight weeks old. We give them a mixture of two parts wheat, one part barley, two parts hulled oats, two parts cracked corn. As much as they will eat quickly is given them three times a day. There is a hopper of dry mash before them at all times, also one of beef scraps, grit and charcoal. The mash consists of two parts ground oats, one part corn meal, one part wheat bran or shorts. We find it better not to put the beef scraps in the mash, as the chicks will pick around for it and waste the mash. There is always plenty of fresh water before them, and the drinking vessel is kept thoroughly clean, as nothing will cause disease so quickly as filthy drinking vessels. Our houses are cleaned twice a week.

By this method the chicks are kept growing and when fall comes the pullets are starting to shell out eggs, and the cockerels are strong and vigorous fellows. They are also in fine shape for the fall shows, where they always win their share of the blues. Our pullets lay heavily all winter, and the eggs run very fertile, often 80 to 95 per cent in December and January. We start hatching in December for early broilers and often hatch 80 to 90 per cent of the fertile eggs, and raise 85 per cent to a marketable size. We have received as high as sixty cents per pound live weight for one pound broilers, and are getting at this writing twenty-five cents per pound. These broilers are a strictly fancy and finished product. We use the White Leghorn and the White Rock for these small broilers.

T. A. Allison,

Anchorage, Ky.

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PLAN FOR HOME-MADE TRAP NEST.

E. H. Beck, Michigan City, Indiana.

SOME time ago, I promised a description of a home-made trap nest, and as I have received several inquiries for it from Poultry Keeper readers, I will send you a description for publication.

I take an ordinary orange box, which can be obtained from any grocery store, cut the veneer out of one end, leaving the 1½ inch by one inch frame. The veneer cut out will make the door, by cutting one-half inch smaller on the sides and dropping down one-half inch at the top, so as to strike at the bottom, preventing the door from pushing out when closed.

Take a piece of heavy wire and staple to this door one-half inch from the top and two inches longer than the door is wide. A staple on each end driven into the frame over this wire will make the hinges. This door will swing on the inside of the ante-room. Cut an eight inch round hole in the center partition.

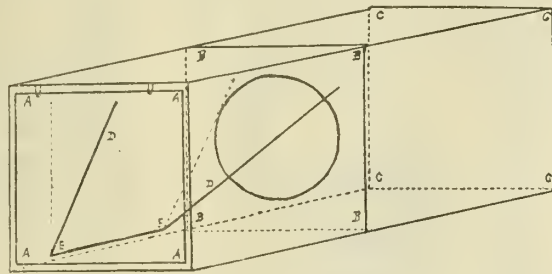
Another piece of wire, 30 inches long, bent with two right angles, the ends twelve inches, leaving the center six inches stapled on the side of the box, in the ante-room, down near the bottom, and so one of the ends stands out directly in front of the eight inch hole in the center partition, this wire being the trigger that the hen pushes up in going through the hole to get into the nest, the other end standing up straighter for the door to rest on when open.

Tack a piece of tin on the upper side of the door to rest on the end of this wire. The tin may be bent a little to insure slipping out easily. Hinge

a cover to the whole box, which can be raised to let the hen off the nest.

Band your hens with numbered leg bands. Take a piece of paper and rule 31 perpendicular spaces for the days of the month, and as many horizontal spaces as you have hens in your pens, thus—

January.	1	2	3	4	5	etc.
Hen No. 1.....						
Hen No. 2.....						
Hen No. 3.....						
Hen No. 4.....						
Hen No. 5.....						
Etc.						



Board is removed from front end (A A A A) of box, and door made to hinge at top of this opening, to swing up and in. An 8 inch hole is cut in partition (B B B B) and wire trigger bent with two arms and fastened near bottom of box at E E. The inside arm of the trigger is placed in front of the circular opening leading to nest and hen in entering raises the trigger, causing the other arm D E to raise to a perpendicular position on dotted line and D E being the rest on which the door to nest rests, the moving to perpendicular position releases the door, allowing it to fall and trapping the hen.

and here you have a tally sheet.

I have used this nest for the past four years and have never had any trouble. The nests always work and the hens seem to enjoy them.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

ANTI-LICE FIXTURE FOR HEN HOUSE.

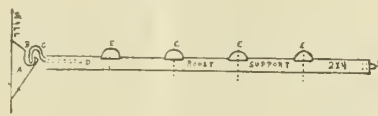
T. E. Luecock, Lebanon, Missouri.

I RAISE the White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, but think the Whites rather more tender or weaker than the Barred. I lose many more of the White than of the Barred chicks, and do not think they are as good layers, but have had very few eggs from either variety, compared with what I ought to have had, but why? I do not know. Last winter they had access to a stack of buckwheat and I think got too fat. I also tried the other extreme of light feeding with poor results. I see no signs of lice or mites.

I have a good scheme for heading off the mites from getting into the walls, and enclose sketch. I like it and it is very cheaply made.

I keep from 20 to 50 hens, and have a 12 by 18 foot house, fronting south-east. It is five feet high in rear and 7 feet in front. It has a door in front and two double windows in front and single windows in each end.

roosts on the inside. It also has two The roosts are at the opposite corner from the door in the northwest corner. The house has tarred paper behind the



"A" is three inch block screwed to wall with "B" two inch hole in top, about two inches deep to hold end of "C" which is made of about one half inch iron rod driven into end of support "D." "E E E E" are ends of roosts which project over "D" and are held in place by 30 penny spikes which fit tightly in "E," but rather loosely in "D" so that the roosts can be taken off end "D" for cleaning. "D" can then be lifted off of "A" and carried out for cleaning. Suspend "D" to roof or better still, by rope and short end hooked in staple "F." Pass rope over pulleys in roof and roosts can be raised out of the way for cleaning out floor, or lowered at pleasure, end next to wall being removable. Fill sink in "A" with oil and coal tar, also paint chain with same and your mites are trapped chain with same and your mites are trapped.

small doors in under front windows for hens to pass through, and tarred paper roof.

The floor is made of clay mixed like mortar, and spread smoothly over stones and gravel to keep out rats. I like it better than either dirt or boards. If it cracks, fill the cracks with clay mortar after wetting around the cracks to make it adhere, and you have a good, smooth, hard floor as long as you keep it dry, as it always should be kept. There is no rotting or harboring of insects as with a board floor, and there is not much danger of rats getting in and eating through it.

I use a good 100-egg incubator and two brooders, but have better success by giving the chicks to hens to raise, when I can get good mother hens to give them to. My hens have free range most of the year and have access to two small ponds where they catch tadpoles and young frogs in the summer.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Poultrymen are neglecting the county fair. They may take a day off, see a horse race or two, but how much attention are they giving the poultry part of the fair? Too many county fairs are becoming "side shows" and a race track. If the county fair is to have any place in making country life worth the living, the fancier and the poultry keeper must do more to lift it to its proper place.

We want the local agricultural exhibit to be worthy of the people who make up the towns within its reach. We believe that no one can shirk his duty in this matter and lay the blame on someone else.

Country life is worth the living. It's the getting nearer to nature that satisfies the man or woman who wants the best in life. There was a time when the local fair was simple, it had exhibits of vegetables, fruits, flowers, sewing, and live stock. Sheep, cows, pigs, horses, and hens were all in evidence. Interest was taken in getting ready and showing something that should stimulate competition in the neighbors. We ought to go back to the old plan and give up some of the attractions of the present.

It is in the hands of our readers to help set matters right. They can be planning all the coming months their exhibits. You can interest neighbors in what you propose to do and stimulate them along the same plan. Your garden should be tended with the fair in view, your stock of all kinds handled with the prospect of adding to the attractions, your hens and chicks got ready for the poultry department.

While we urge more of our subscribers to help along their county fair in every department, we desire to stimulate more interest in the poultry exhibit. Take your best birds, induce your neighbors to show their stock, and visit the poultry part of the fair, even though you neglect to see the "two-headed man" or "serpent tamer." Get the feed stores to show their supplies, have feed hoppers, bone cutters, and other articles on exhibition, and in all ways make the agricultural part a decided success.

A POULTRY HOUSE FOR TWENTY-FIVE FOWLS.

H. Ruff, St. Clair, Michigan.

HAVING used different styles of poultry houses, I will try to explain what I am using with good success at present. The house is twelve feet long, eight feet wide, seven feet high in front at south side and four feet at rear. The frame is of two by four material, boarded with seven-eighths inch lumber. All outer space is covered with paper, and top and sides are shingled.

The building is six inches above the level of the ground, and has no board floor, but instead, is filled with dry sand, two inches above bottom of the

five hens that I keep I have a house of this style and the hens are doing finely.

A RETROSPECT OF THE 1908 HATCHING SEASON.

Jos. Elpers, Logansport, Indiana.

The breeding season for this year is drawing to a close. In the last two months I have had some wonderful things happen to me. To begin with, I started out this spring with every prospect of success and in fact I have been successful, although I have had some loss, especially one in particular. How often we read in the poultry books of the wonderful hatches

a box in one end with slant roof. I keep them in this run until they are ready to fly, or go on the roost. These runs are elevated also from the ground about eighteen inches and of course are kept perfectly clean, sand is kept on floor of brooders and chaff in scratching department.

I feed the first ten days, nothing but steel cut oats and fresh water, charcoal and grit. After ten days, I feed commercial chick feed and follow this up with cracked corn, wheat and beef scrap. I also give lettuce, onion tops, clover and grass. In this manner I have, as I said, only lost four with bowel trouble and one that was hatched deformed and one with a sore eye, which I promptly killed.

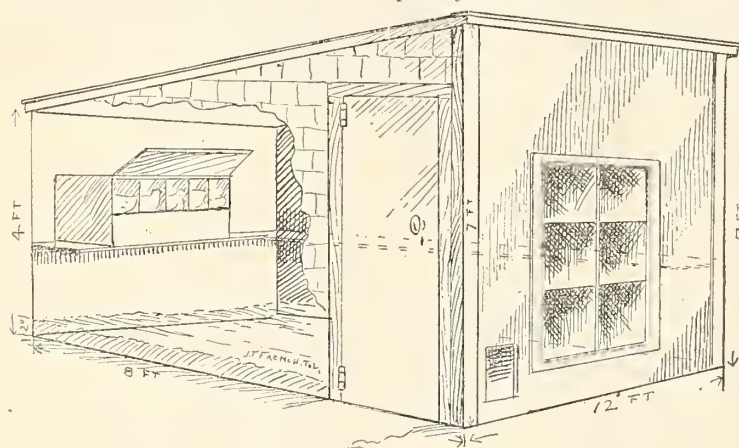
In conclusion I wish to say this to beginners like myself. Don't get discouraged when you have the first mishap or the second. You will be surprised at the many things that come up to try your patience. Just make up your mind that each accident is not going to happen the second time and some of these days you will find you have mastered the chicken business and you will look back and wonder how it happened.

In a letter to Poultry Keeper from Harrison Duffield, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., the following item in reference to one of our advertisers is quoted: "I am one of the subscribers to Poultry Keeper who looks upon your publication as almost a necessity and naturally consider it a reliable paper, both as to its published articles upon raising poultry and the advertisements spread upon its pages. I have had the best of treatment from a number of your advertisers and especially would call your attention to the H. M. Sheer Company, of Quincy, Ill., honest to the finest point and very prompt and punctual in doing business. From my own experience would say that anybody could do business with them."

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important, and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as a premium in connection with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may solicit their subscription? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.



Plan of H. Ruff's House.

sills. For droppings board and bottoms of nests, I have a floor two and one-half feet above sand floor, twenty inches wide, on low side of the building, for the nests, and three feet wide on far end for droppings board, all on a level. I have three roosts, six inches above droppings board, crossing the full width of the building. The roosts are nailed on six inch wide boards at each end and center. For cleaning droppings board, raise roosts at front and fasten to hook on the ceiling.

The nests are twelve inches high, twelve inches long and ten inches between partitions, covered on top with boards, four inch strip on bottom of rear and six inch strip on bottom of front and six inch hinged board on top of front. For cleaning, the nests can be lifted off from floor leaving only the floor to clean, which I find much handier than digging out the corner of boxes. One other advantage, a twelve inch wide nest on a twenty inch floor gives you eight inches to spare. Let the hens have the eight inches in between the nests and wall of the building as this gives them a dark alley and dark nest. I have not had one case of egg eating with this style of nest.

The window is three feet by three feet four inches, and six inches above the floor, and can be put in to slide to one side or to raise. The door is two feet by five feet six inches, and made of matched lumber. For every twenty-

and the successful brooding of chicks, but I know that all do not give the other side.

It is from experience that we learn and experience is a dear teacher but a good one, if a man will only profit by it. When I started one year ago, I lost a great many chicks with bowel trouble. So far this year I have only lost four from this complaint, but the greatest loss was the exploding of a brooder lamp consuming the brooder and forty-two chicks. Did I lose courage, you ask? Not I. Just simply put it down. I started my incubator, set three hens and am going along as nicely as if nothing ever happened, but let me say right here, that such an accident will not happen again.

I have another brooder, but this time instead of having the lamp underneath the brooder I have it outside and in a galvanized box so if it does explode no damage can result to the brooder.

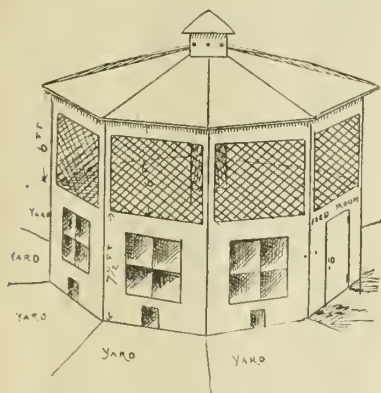
Still another trouble I had, and one also that I have overcome this year, and that is the cat and rat problem. I confine all my chicks to runs. My chicken business is all conducted on a city lot, fifteen feet wide and thirty feet long and only on one side of the lot. The runs are ten feet long and three feet wide, with the brooders connected with the runs. The runs are covered top and sides with fine mesh wire which excludes all cats and rats.

When the chicks outgrow the brooders I put them in a long run which has

OCTAGONAL PLAN FOR POULTRY HOUSE.

W. H. Snyder, Mt. Gilcald, Ohio.

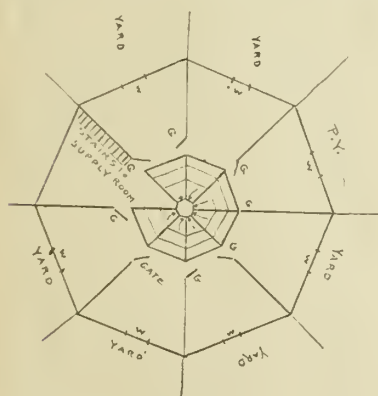
I HAVE a poultry house which is built in the form of an octagon, and is divided into eight pens. Each square of the octagon is an outside wall to each of the seven pens and the supply room. The octagon is divided from each angle to the center, making the pens of a triangular shape. In the center, I have an octagon shaped ventilating shaft. The roosts are at the back corner of each pen and directly against the ventilator.



Elevation of Octagonal House.

This shaft starts at the floor, and is boarded up tightly with the exception of a small hole at the bottom of the droppings boards, which slopes toward the shaft. The partitions are boarded up tightly as far as the roosts go, then they are covered with wire netting. This makes the pens the same as though each were alone, and at the same time gives each pen sunlight from the south and east.

In the supply room, instead of roosts in the center, we have a door large enough to admit a man to clean the



Ground Floor Plan of Octagonal House.

roosts and gather the eggs. The nest boxes are placed just under the roosts, so that a man can reach them from the ventilator without moving. He can also clean all the roosts from this same place, then the droppings are all in a small space, to be shoveled up and wheeled away.

The lower story is 7½ feet and the upper story is 6 feet high. The second

story is not divided into pens but left all in one room with the exception that the ventilator goes up through the center. This second story can be used as an incubator or brooding room, or for a pigeon loft.

The advantage of this form, is more floor space for the same amount of outside wall, and better ventilation. There is no draught as the draught is below the roosts. The current goes down from the chickens, then up through the shaft. I have a small door in each partition so as to go from one pen to the other. This places the whole thing in a nutshell, and at the same time there are no ill effects from overcrowding, as neither pen effects the other. The chickens are all in a bunch and with but little outside wall, with a window in each pen, I have plenty of sunlight in each pen.

A BIT OF ADVICE FROM ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE LIGHT.

There are a good many things to be learned about poultry and poultry keeping yet, and I have lots to learn myself, but I have learned one thing and that is, the value of pure bred fowls, over the common mongrel fowl.

I used to think a hen was a hen, and an egg was an egg the world over. So they are, but there is a great difference in the pleasure and profit between the mongrel and the thoroughbred and my advice to all who have not done so yet is to get thoroughbred fowls.

Give them good houses. They need not be expensive, but comfortable, clean and draught proof; with pure air and sunshine; a variety of wholesome food; pure, clean water to drink, and my word for it you will not want to go back to the mongrel flock again.

Select the breed you like best. I selected the Barred Plymouth Rocks. They have proved a success with me. You may take the Leghorns, the Rhode Island Reds, the Rocks or any of the business breeds and by using common sense and a good poultry paper like Poultry Keeper, make a successful poultryman or woman.

Don't trust it all to what you read and the breed of fowls you select. It is not all in the breed nor can you get it all out of the paper though they are both great helpers. It is more in the man or woman behind the hens, who carries the feed pail and cares for them.

Poultry keeping is a business that needs good common horse sense to make a success of it as much as in any business. No drones or sleepy heads succeed in any business, neither will they with poultry. So if you are one of these people, don't take up poultry keeping, thinking you have got a soft thing with dollars rolling in by the barrels, for you will find failure, some fine day marked across your hen house door.

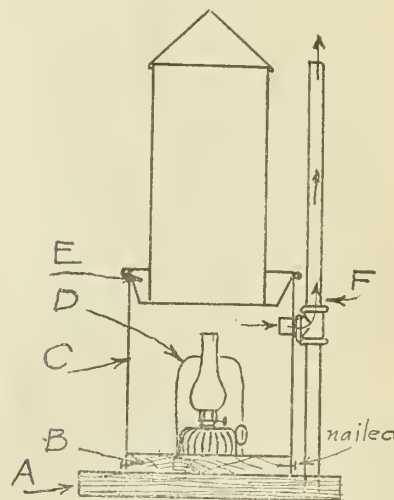
If you have your share of common sense, vim, snap and push, and a never-give-up-when-you-are-down disposition, success will be on your hen house door and dollars will jingle in your pocket.

Andrew J. Shaw,
Lake George, N. Y.

KEEPING WATER FROM FREEZING IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I have the pleasure of being able to return some good, I think, for the number of pointers I have received from other readers of the Poultry Keeper. The accompanying sketch shows how I am able to keep water from freezing in my poultry yard. "A" is a piece of wood about twelve inches square. "B" is the same diameter as the fountain pan, under the wired edge. "C" is drum made of roofing tin, with a hole to one side in order to handle the lamp without disturbing the fountain. "E" shows the position of the fountain pan. "F" is a ¾ or ½-inch gas pipe with the lower end screwed into the base "A". The gas from the flame goes up and out through the pipe "F" and passes the water, and thus does not contaminate it.



Anti-Freezing Device.

The lamp I use costs ten cents complete with wick and glass chimney and stands 4¼ inches high. The drum "C" is cut down before locking together so as to leave ¾-inch between the chimney and the pan "E". "A" and "B" are buried in the ground and the distance from the ground to the top of "E" is 7 inches, which makes an easy reach for the fowls.

John Armstrong,
Jersey City, N. J.

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TURKEYS FOR PROFIT.



(Poultry Keeper readers who are interested in turkeys are invited to send in accounts of their experiences in raising this profitable class of poultry. Accounts of success in any line of the work are especially desired. The department is conducted by Mrs. Chas. Jones, one of the best posted turkey growers of the country. Mrs. Jones will answer questions and give advice to those who seek help. Address all communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

TURKEY CULTURE IN DIFFERENT STATES.

Mrs. Chas. Jones,

Paw Paw, Illinois.

I have a pen and ink acquaintance with a friend up in the north west of the State of New York (my native state) who raises turkeys and other varieties of poultry, besides Beagle Hounds. A letter recently received from his states that his dogs pay him the best of all, but his turkeys have a turkey paradise and grow to great size as they are raised in the forest along nature's plan. I have planned to send him turkey's eggs and let him raise them on shares as he has very kindly offered to do so. The natural surroundings would develop size and plumage. I hope to gratify my desire to have my turkeys raised in my old home state and get larger frame by letting them wander over the grand old hills and forests picking part, at least of their living from under the trees. Being a century old, the woods there used to be full of beech nut trees that bear a three cornered nut of diminutive size and I have been told that turkeys are very fond of them. There is certainly a great deal of nourishment in the nut which is of an oily nature and is a much more natural food than grain. Corn was never made for turkeys. The Indians grew corn for succotash and for their bread and hominy in winter. The white man grows it for feeding hogs and making whiskey, but to-day the United States stands on the pinnacle called dry and we are going to make a better use of corn than to feed it to turkeys or turn it into whiskey to debauch our fellow man and send criminals into the electric chair or to the gallows. We can find plenty of feed for our turkeys without gorging them with corn.

As I remember it, the corn crop of the State of New York was so small that there was hardly enough raised to ruin the digestive organs of a good sized flock of turkeys, although the good old state raised nearly everything else. Some day I hope to go into the show room with some enormous, brilliant turkeys raised in the state whose motto has always been higher and more lofty.

Turkeys got busy and laid about two weeks earlier than usual this year. I got a goodly number of sittings early, as nearly every hen wanted to sit as soon as her first litter of eggs was laid. I have them well under my control by varding them. I could set them in good places and set hens at the same time, and although the season has been bad, they have set as though to the manner born to sit. Some turkeys have considerable turkey sense.

as one of my turkeys takes her eggs, if accidentally broken, in her mouth and flies off a long distance and drops them, thus keeping the rest of the eggs perfectly clean.

I get a great many letters from city and town people who want to raise turkeys. They can be raised up to six weeks or two months of age in confinement, but after that, to keep them healthy, they must have range.

I have not tried to make my turkeys lay two litters of eggs this year, preferring to raise large, early-hatched birds, as the first hatch is always stronger and healthier. A large number of eggs makes a big drain on the birds' systems and the poults are less likely to live. If we can have our turkeys all hatched in the month of May, we can have all or nearly all eight months old by selling time. June is the month that pushes everything to the front. Even lice hatch and thrive best in June. A little neglect of the louse question at this time of the year, is liable to spoil our summer's work and lice are great lovers of small turkeys, preferring to eat them raw. They go to housekeeping between the quill feathers and roam over the whole body sucking all the vitality out of their poor victims. It is a constant, everlasting warfare, as in one week's time, the quill feathers will be packed full. After the turkeys go to sitting, we are apt to neglect the toms. They never dust themselves as the hens do and get very lousy sometimes. You will notice that they walk slowly and the first thing you know, your fine toms cross the great divide.

How to Get Rid of Lice.

I put Lee's Lice Killer on a paper in the bottom of the barrel, and put my toms in, one at a time, letting the heads come to the top of the barrel, with just a stick or two to keep them in, as if covered tight they are apt to inhale enough of the fumes to kill them. I have been taught some bitter lessons by this powerful liquid. It is certainly death to lice but the birds must have fresh air or it is death to them. I like a barrel the best, as it brings the feathers on the lower part of the body in contact with the liquid and any kind of a fowl if put in something high like a barrel, will if allowed, stretch its head up high and get out of the way of the fumes. One must use good judgment and not make it too strong. I would never use it for young turkeys or chickens as the lice powders are safer, as least I have

found Lambert's Death to Lice powder safe.

May hatches are coming right along now except a Virginia wild turkey that baffles all control. She certainly has been laying for three weeks and apparently the end is not yet. I think that she will have so many eggs that I will have to set a hard coal base burner over the eggs. Some nights she sits on the eggs, but more often she does not, as she appears to think she knows more than I do. I have decided to let her paddle her own canoe, and see which knows the better, and if she hatches a large drove, I am willing to acknowledge myself beaten.

With all of our uncanny weather, I have never had my turkeys do so well. They commenced early to lay and early to sit, leaving their nests only a short time and choosing a warm part of the day for their outings. I think that 1908 promises to be a good turkey year, and hope that we will have enough to fill all orders satisfactorily.

I have a letter before me from a lady, asking what she shall feed her turkeys. It is an urgent inquiry, as her turkeys were hatched before her letter reached me. She sent a directed postal card which I have answered giving her as much of an answer as I could crowd on a postal and will further answer through Poultry Keeper.

How to Feed the Poults.

My first feed—after experimenting with everybody's else way of feeding—is to put a freshly laid egg in cold water and bring it to a boil, boiling about one half hour to one hour. Chop this very finely, shell and all and feed a little, three times a day with a drink of good, cool water with each feed. After they have had sufficient time to pick up a few crumbs, and do not act hungry for any more, I take every bit of the feed away, not leaving any parts to get sour for them to pick up, as it will bring on bowel trouble. Always underfeed rather than overfeed turkeys. I feed this hard boiled eggs two days, then I add sour milk curd. Do not use milk that has been run through a separator with water added to the milk, but set the milk in crocks and skim the cream in the old fashioned way, and make the curds from the skim milk that is left.

Chop dandelion leaves with the egg, also onions or onion tops, also adding a little grit every morning. This year I am fortunate in having wheat of our own raising. I wash it through several waters, skimming off all that rises to the top which leaves only plump kernels. I boil this several hours, until it is thoroughly cooked, and feed a little at a time with their first food, after they are old enough to eat it, as a kernel of wheat swells to a pretty large mouthful for a very young turkey. Feed a little of this boiled wheat at night after the turkeys are turned out on the range. I tried breaking an egg in a cup of milk, crumbling in stale bread crumbs, but the turkeys did not like it. I put it in the oven and boiled it according to directions. The turkeys would pick at it when very hungry, but very evidently they did not thank me for such food, but when I fed them the egg and curd, they would eat ravenously, always pick-

(Continued to Page 169.)

CHOOSING A SUITABLE VARIETY.

Get a Small Pen of Good Breeders for a Quick Start.

The color of the egg shell has absolutely no bearing on the quality of the egg, nevertheless, it is better to take into consideration the fads and fancies of one's market, rather than to run counter to them and try to educate them to your way of thinking. In the New York market, a white egg is preferred, while in Boston, yellow shells are preferred.

Our preference is the English Red Caps. Why? Simply because they suit us the best for the purpose for which we keep fowls, which is chiefly for eggs. We must confess that their utility points first led us to choose the Red Caps. This variety was credited with great honors in the egg production line, both for number and size of eggs, yet this noble bird is a delight to the eye as well as to the taste, and why is it not a utility bird? Meat and eggs are the final test for all fowls, and a variety or strain that does not measure up to utility requirements, is not worth consideration.

It is the specialty breeder that succeeds the best in this age. Breeding is a science and no man is competent to apply the rules for a dozen breeds, for all are handled differently in a measure, therefore, do not try to make a zoological garden out of your poultry yards, or attempt to assemble all the species in view of a second floor.

After a satisfactory conclusion has been reached in the matter of selection of the variety, the next question to settle, is the matter of how to start, whether with eggs or stock. Either is all right so long as the strain is good. Much depends upon how much money you wish to put into the enterprise. It is more quickly done by purchasing stock, although generally more expensive. We notice that some breeders advocate discarding the practice of selling eggs, although we question the wisdom of this movement as people will desire to use both methods.

It is true that unsatisfactory hatchings are sometimes had with eggs, due to various causes beyond the control of the breeder, but this method of starting, will still continue to be a good way in many cases. It is a fact that breeders will sell eggs from their best pens but will not part with their best birds except at extra fancy prices. If ten dollars is invested in a trio, or twenty dollars in a pen, it will get good stock, and by saving the eggs from these birds for the whole season, one hundred and fifty to two hundred eggs will be secured which will lay the foundation for a good flock and you will have the original stock besides.

On the other hand you may invest three to five dollars in eggs, getting one or two sittings from a reliable breeder, from which you will be able to mate up two small pens the next year which brings out the fact that a year is gained by purchasing stock, unless you can purchase two hundred eggs, which will cost about the same as the trio or stock, nevertheless the purchase of eggs enables many people

of limited means to get a start. The latter is thus the poor man's opportunity.

In conclusion will state that any breed if properly bred and cared for will return a profit.

L. S. Miller,

N. Wolcott, Vermont.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS.

I have been keeping Turkeys for about nine years and have never in-bred, but have introduced new blood every time I have changed hens and have always had fair luck. I keep the Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and they are fine large fellows when fattened. I have one hen that weighs seventeen pounds and my tom weighed twenty-six pounds. A short time ago, I sold a tom that weighed forty pounds when fat, and the one my hens are from weighed forty pounds when I sold him. I often have young toms weigh from two to twenty-four pounds in the fall. Last year was a poor turkey year for me; too wet and too cold.

I have four hens and one tom. I keep them penned until they lay, then turn them out and they go to the woods, but always return and roost at the barn. I hatch my poults with the turkey hen and they raise them far better than common hens will. Don't put too many eggs under the old turkey hen, but set a chicken hen at the same time and give all of the poults to the turkey. Do not feed the poults for thirty-six hours, but feed the old turkey hen well so she won't have to be looking for something to eat. If you feed the old turkey hen well, she will not have to trail the poults through the wet grass, and if you bring them up in the evening, they will soon come home to roost.

I feed the old ones a little whole corn every evening, and give the poults cottage cheese or dutch cheese, scalded hard and drained dry, also give them hard boiled eggs (infertile ones taken from the incubator or hatching hens) and dandelion leaves cut finely and mixed with the eggs, but watch them and see how they will pick up the yolk and chirp when you give them the cheese.

I hold feed in my hands and feed the little fellows, and thus get on good terms with them. I can always call my turkeys, anywhere I want them, even into the barn when I want to catch them for market. I have never kept account of the eggs my turkey hens have laid, but sold one hen to a man who did keep such a record and he told me that she laid one hundred and twenty-five eggs last season. I do not like late hatchings, and therefore do not keep them laying, but set them and let them raise their own poults.

A. B.

Lancaster, Wisconsin.

POULTRY DISEASES.

C. J. B.'s inquiry of what ailed his hen; also of F. H. F.'s, in the April P. K. brings out my idea of the diseases of poultry, more especially of hens. For the past three years I have been investigating the disease that hens die from, and I am satisfied that

they have all the diseases that the human family have.

C. J. B.'s hen probably died from an ovarian trouble terminating in hemorrhage. Last winter I found one of my W. Leghorns whose whole head was a mass of blood and supposed she had had a combat with another hen, but could not find another in similar condition. The next day I found her dead and on opening her found an internal hemorrhage, and the ovum in a sad plight, several small eggs nearly rotten. Now this would correspond to many female diseases that occur among the human family.

F. H. F.'s hen probably had a tubercular trouble as you suggest. I opened a dead hen of a friend of mine to know what caused her death. On laying bare the internal organs it was a sight to behold. I do not think there were two inches of the bowels or intestines that were free from tubercles, from the size of a small pea to that of a common sized grape. There were several large ones independent of the intestines, one about the size of an ordinary egg with several cavities in it about ready to break and had commenced to throw off puss. The liver was intact, except one sore about as large as a nickel attached to the thin edge of it. The lungs, kidneys and ovum were in a normal state. Her disease would correspond to tuberculosis of the bowels in the human.

As a general thing the hen's troubles will be of a genital condition; as the excessive tax on these organs tend to weaken and destroy their vitality. We do not consider the tax it must be on a hen that weighs only four pounds to produce an egg every day that will weigh two ounces or more. Take simply the quantity of carbonate of lime that forms the shell alone as an item; then the white or albumen, and lastly the yolk, which contains every ingredient that composes the animal system. It is one of the great unknown mysteries of creation.

If poultry folks would hold an autopsy at the death of their subjects, it would not take long to tell the cause of death of their fowls. I never allow fowls to die without knowing the cause; but that does not tell what would have cured the trouble, but it may help in preventing others from dying from the same cause.

Dr. J. A. Whitman.

Beaufort, S. C.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Please send Poultry Keeper for one year as per card. It is as good as the best. Have been looking for it for a week as I did not know time was out. With best wishes to Poultry Keeper.

Alfred A. Asp.

Mulhall, Oklahoma.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

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Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal, on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

JULY 1908

No. 4

JULY HINTS.

If you are going to have a talk or two at your local show next winter you should be planning it. Speakers are not easy to get, much advertising is required, and general interest must be aroused. Institute work in connection with poultry shows has been found useful. It attracts people, helps along better work and makes fanciers and practical poultrymen. We find that general topics please best and draw numbers. Good topics are: "Feeding Utility Poultry," "Modern Methods for Farm and Village Poultry Yards." Avoid subjects interesting to the few, but select those that are broad and general.

We know a man who left the City for the country in the month of July, fourteen years ago. He bought a run-down, back country farm and proceeded to make his living with poultry. It was a change from the office to the broad acres of the country. Think of a man fifty years of age, with no practical experience with hens, striking out to make a living on the farm. We wish we could tell the story of his successes and failures, his ups and downs, as it runs like a novel. He has won out with hens, and hens alone. Neither his wife nor himself would leave the farm for the city if they had the choice. If a man past half a century, knowing nothing of hens from experience, can succeed with a country poultry plant, why cannot more of our readers push out into new branches of poultry work? The hours of service may be many, the different things to do hard to number, the compensation fair, but there is pleasure and profit in the careful managing of a small poultry farm.

A new line of poultry is being raised and marketed in some of the large eastern cities. This is known as "soft roasters." These are August and September hatched chicks, caponized, and then held for sale in the late winter and early spring. The larger breeds have been used, such as the Brahma, but the White Plymouth Rock

is now being tried. Some of the poultrymen average two dollars per bird, alive, at their door.

The summer months are the best of the year to use for building poultry houses. The soil is dry, the woodwork can dry out before the fall rains, and the resulting house is healthful. Nothing will give you more cases of roup and catarrhs than a house built in late autumn days. Poultry will not do well in a damp house. Many of our subscribers have waste time this summer that can be well spent in the putting up of a more convenient hen house. Do not build too heavy in construction, as it is better to replace in ten to twelve years. Protect your birds from dampness and winds, plan to save all the steps you can, but make the house simple in every respect.

We have been wondering who of our subscribers have a hot-water heated brooder house. The pipe system was in favor fifteen years ago but was largely supplanted by the individual lamp warmed brooder. Within the last two years we have heard more of the piped brooder house and would be glad to hear from those who find this system either a success or failure.

As the surplus hens become broody in July and August send them promptly to market. If left on the nest they get light in weight and will be five to six weeks getting back to original weight. If the hens have been fed a well balanced ration they should be in plump condition to eat at the time they begin to go broody. Hens not intended to be carried over another winter will never bring so much cash as during this month and the next.

It is hard to know what to do with the male birds that you will need to take over into 1909. They ought not to be left in the pens of hens, will do poorly if summered in small coops, and will fight if several are penned together. Cull closely and then care well for those males you do carry over into 1909.

Watch the market quotations and sell your surplus cockerels when the price is satisfactory. Dispose of them when from three to four pounds. They will bring little more two months older. Feed of all kinds is high in cost and we must watch expenses this year as never before. Put these cockerels into fine eating condition and get the top of the quotations. Selling these surplus males will lighten the cost of feed as well as give you some cash when it is most needed.

A hay or clover cutter is a good investment. The feeding of cut hay and clover reduces the cost of food as well as giving something that is healthful and useful. All stock, from the week old chick to the two year old laying hen, will improve with the addition of cut green food to the ration. Even birds on grass range will eat this cut grass if it is given them twice a day. Three hundred chicks, from seven days to two months old, will make way with a peck of fine cut lawn grass in the morning, and half as much more in the late afternoon. The laying stock can be given lawn clippings as it comes from the mower. Do not limit them in the amount before them.

Hens that you intend to keep over for breeders should be allowed to get broody this month or next. Give them a cool place to sit, let them have an empty nest, and after sitting two weeks break them of the incubating desire. Hens handled in this manner will molt early, be improved by the two weeks' quiet, and give you more eggs the coming winter.

Did you ever try setting eggs under hens two weeks and then put into a machine to finish? If you have not tried this, you will be pleased with the chicks that hatch. The good hen does better work the first two weeks of incubation than the best incubator, but the machine beats the hen when it comes to finishing up the hatch and bringing off the chicks. Then the machine gives you chicks free from lice. The best hen has some lice, even though she dusts every day in the year.

A recent report from the secretary of the American Poultry Association, shows that there are already applications from twenty-six persons for licenses as poultry judges, also seven special applications as judges of special varieties, to be acted upon at the next meeting of the association.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 11th, 12th and 13th, 1908. Headquarters will be at the Cataract Hotel. An interesting program folder is being prepared, which will contain full information concerning railroad and hotel rates. A copy of the program will be mailed to each member, and the secretary will be glad to mail a copy to anyone interested. Address, Ross C. H. Hallock, 2715 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

EARLY PULLETS NECESSARY FOR WINTER LAYERS.

Pullets during their first winter are the best egg producers. The older the pullets are when winter begins, the more will be the egg supply. Eggs from young birds are not the best for hatching. Hens from one to two years old are better. Immaturity is not conducive to strength and vigor in the offspring.

System in poultry culture is better than theories. Each hen is an individual. No two eat the same amount of food. One must feed enough to keep them busy at work.

The question is often asked, "which are the best utility fowls?" Indeed I do not know. I have been breeding B. P. Rocks for eight years and S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Reds, Houdans and W. C. B. Polish and it would be hard to decide which are the best all around birds. The Leghorns and Houdans are excellent winter layers and the others make it up when they go to market.

To have winter layers in any flock, one must have early hatched pullets. For this one must resort to artificial hatching. I do not consider artificial hatching quite as good as natural incubation. We use incubators and usually get a two-thirds hatch.

Much has been written on how to build up an egg-laying strain. Poultrymen, many of them, neglect this for fine feathers. If they are not developed along egg-laying lines they will not be egg producers.

The hens I choose for my breeding pens, I mark with leg bands and use trap nests, therefore, I can keep a perfect record of them. I consider laying a natural process and it can not be forced or at least I could never succeed in forcing it.

The best matings I think are made up of yearling stock and pullets laying from January make good breeders for March and April.

One may have a flock of one hundred hens and have fifty from which they will not get an infertile egg and some from which there will be more fertile even though they may be two hundred egg strain hens. Herein lies the value of the trap nest. The past has been a very favorable winter for eggs although they do not bring as good prices here as they do in the larger cities, but fresh eggs are always in demand.

I wish some of the correspondents would give their success with artificial hatching and the best points on the subject of moisture, etc. Most of the chicks I lose die in the shell from no fault of the incubator I think, but a lack of knowledge on my part.

Nancy Rainey Gullion.

Sparta, Ky.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

In renewing my subscription to Poultry Keeper, I wish to state that your paper is the best I have seen. I built a new hen house with basement first floor, two feet above the ground, with a glass front. I got 75 ducks from 95 fertile eggs and 76 from 106 fertile eggs, the best hatches that I have

had in four years' use of incubators, proving that a good place is more important than the kind of machine. My success is also due to the many useful hints in your paper. My chicks are R. I. Reds and W. Wyandottes.

Martin Hoagland,

Hutchinson, Kansas.

FAVORS THE R. I. REDS.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

I enclose renewal subscription to Poultry Keeper. Am taking enough now, but like yours too well to leave it out. Have had poor luck hatching this year. Have had better results from my own than with some I paid good money for. One sitting of W. Wyandotte eggs, set in incubator hatched two chicks. Have cockerels S. C. R. I. Reds, hatched last March, that weigh over 2½ pounds, without forcing. I think that I will be obliged to admit that they will beat my Barred Rocks, and that is setting a pretty good pace.

M. C. Paddock,

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

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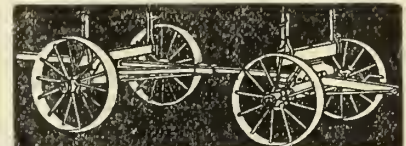
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For A WHOLE YEAR
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WILL THUNDER KILL CHICKS IN THE SHELL?

Is there any truth in the common belief that a thunder shower occurring just about the time the chicks are due to hatch, will kill them in the shell? I filled my incubators with 125 White Leghorn eggs. Examined them on the 19th day and found them all right, and tested out but nine infertile eggs, and was very much elated. Felt sure of one hundred chicks. A heavy thunder shower occurred that evening. About eleven o'clock looked at the incubators, fearing the heat would run up too high but was astonished to find that it had gone way down. I got but twenty chicks, and three were blind and one crippled. The neighbors told me that it was the thunder shower that killed them. Please give known facts. Should like to have the experiences of others on the subject.

A. J. T.,

New Albany, O.

There is little danger of thunder injuring a hatch unless the lightning strikes the machine. Your poor hatch was probably due to allowing the heat to drop at this critical point or to some other mismanagement of the machine.

INCUBATOR CELLAR.

I am contemplating putting a cellar under my house with a view of using it for my incubator. Will you please give me advice regarding proper construction as to windows, ventilation, etc.?

J. W. H.,

Red Granite, Wisc.

You should have windows on at least two sides of the building. Ventilation would have to be secured largely through a ventilating shaft which should reach to within a foot of the floor. We cannot advise intelligently without knowing more about the room, its shape, dimensions, etc. Some incubators have exhaust pipes on the heater so the fumes from the lamp can be piped out of the room. With such machines less ventilation is required.

NON-SITTING PLYMOUTH ROCK.

I have a pure White Rock strain of which I bought the eggs near here, and have one hen among a flock of forty-one that is a non-sitter. Are non-sitters common and what do you think of them?

M. J. F.,

Oneco, Vt.

It is not uncommon for a hen not to get broody for one or even two years. What we call the non-sitting breeds are those in which the maternal instinct is almost, if not entirely suspended. They are usually medium to small in size, active in habit and quick in growth, and invariably lay white shelled eggs. All hens are apt to become broody, but those classed as non-sitters are unreliable sitters and poor mothers when the maternal instinct does assert itself. The fact that your hen has not become broody does not really class her as a non-sitter as her eggs are not apt to reproduce this quality in the offspring.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. Have I a right to make feed hoppers, not following the directions of any other make, and sell them?
2. I have a poultry book which gives directions for making different kinds of medicine for different diseases of poultry. Can I make up these remedies and sell them?
3. In what way do "Homer" pigeons carry messages?
4. Is there a way to get pure bred poultry registered?

H. W. W.,

Appleton, Wisc.

- 1 and 2. Yes to both of these questions.
3. They have a leg band which holds the message.
4. There is no general registry. Each poultry keeper makes his own record.

MASH FOR LITTLE CHICKS.

Will a mash three parts bran, one and one half shorts, one and one half corn meal, one and one half scraps, do for little chicks, or is the bran too irritating for the

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Quincy, Illinois.

bowel trouble of little chicks? Would it be better to feed the meat scrap alone?

Crary, N. D.

W. R. W.,

We should use as much corn meal as bran and feed the beef scrap separate. It is not a very good plan to feed mash to chicks, at least until they are feathered out.

ABOUT BUFF ROCKS.

1. How long since Buff P. Rocks have been admitted to the standard?
2. Will Buff P. Rocks hatched in April, be standard weight by November?
3. Are Buff P. Rocks as good layers as Rhode Island Reds?
4. Are they as healthy as R. I. Reds?

J. I. DeC.,

Vandalia, Michigan.

1. Buff Rocks were admitted to the Standard in 1893.
2. They may, but the weight clause is not applied until December 1.
3. This is a matter of strain, not of breed. Some strains are as good as the best strains of R. I. Reds and some are not.
4. Generally speaking, they are. Here it also depends on the kind of stock you get.

CANKER—LOOSENESS—CHICKS.

1. Can you tell me what this disease is that has been found among a flock of White Plymouth Rocks? The fowls were in apparent good health; hens laying well. Suddenly they stopped laying and began to droop around. Some seemed to be choking. Upon being examined, white sores were found in their mouths; looked something like canker sores. They extended to the windpipe, causing the choking and some hens choked to death. A few had a slight watery discharge from their eyes. One or two had swollen eyes. Fowls were of fine pedigree, W. P. R. stock and occupied a new open front house with canvas curtains to drop down in stormy or cold weather. There were no draughts that could be noticed. Had good feed, dry mash in slatted boxes, cracked and whole grain, wheat, corn and Kaffir corn in straw, with charcoal grit, ground bone, and clean water. The sores would bleed some when being picked at. If a bird has been badly sick with canker or whatever this is, will it be likely to transmit it to the chicks?

2. Many of our White Plymouth Rock hens soil their feathers badly behind with their droppings. The birds are well fed and healthy, enjoy unlimited range, and lay well. We have this trouble all the time. Is there a way to avoid it? Do other breeders of W. P. Rocks have the same trouble?

3. What makes brooder chicks eat the felt on the hovers?

4. What makes brooder chicks' feathers rougher than those brooded by hens?

Mrs. M. D. D.,

Carthage, Mo.

1. This is probably a case of canker roup. Treat as for canker. If a bird is cured there is little likelihood of its transmitting this particular disease, but there is danger in using such birds, as there is always a predisposition to disease. To have healthy fowls we should use a bird as a breeder that has never been sick from any cause.

3. We do not know. Perhaps there is something missing in their ration, or it may be only a habit.

4. You are, perhaps, keeping the brooder too warm, or there may not be heat enough.

HATCHING AND BROODING.

1. What is the best remedy for white diarrhoea in small incubator hatched chicks? Is there a cure?

2. When an incubator is set early and you have to heat the room, is it not a good plan to supply moisture? How would you supply it?

3. In hatching duck eggs would you supply moisture?

4. In brooding young ducklings, at what temperature should the brooder be kept?

5. Do you think it would pay to use moisture receptacles?

1. There is no known remedy. Ordinary bowel trouble can be relieved by giving plenty of grit, charcoal and an occasional feed of rice hulled in milk, to which has been added ground cinnamon bark or Venetian red.

2. Our plan is to use moisture in all machines when operating in a room below 60 degrees, and at other times when the ventilation of the incubator is such as to require it.

3. It depends on the manner in which the incubator is ventilated. If it is ventilated by direct openings moisture should be supplied.

4. At 90, then gradually reduce the temperature.

5. Most incubators have moisture pans which come with the machine. We do not like placing the pan next to the tank or radiator above the eggs, but it should be where the incoming air will reach it as soon as it does the eggs. You will have to use some kind of a moisture pan.

R. I. RED SICK.

1. One of my R. I. Red pullets which has been in good health, laying daily, was one morning taken sick. When walking she shakes or jerks her head from side to side. She seems hungry, but when she picks for the grain, she often misses it. Can notice nothing wrong with her head. She has free range. I feed warm bran mash every other day. Wheat, corn, oats of equal parts, cabbage, charcoal and sometimes boiled potatoes comprise the ration. Have had cases like this before. Can you say what it is?

2. Are Rhode Island Reds subject to anything of this sort?

1. It may be vertigo or there may be an obstruction in the throat or crop passage.

2. Not more than other fowls.

FEEDING AND HOUSING.

1. Do you consider oats, bran and beef scraps fed from hopper, a good ration for summer? Hens have free range?

2. I have a hen house 40x14 feet divided into pens for breeding stock. There are four windows in the south side (12-light, 9x13). If I put muslin in place of the upper sash, would that be plenty of ventilation?

3. I wish to put up a long house, (100 feet) and intend to build with the Dutch doors and two windows in each pen. Would this be a good plan of building for S. C. White Leghorns, where the mercury falls to forty degrees below zero and stays at 12 to 25 below for weeks at a time?

4. If the above plan would be all right, would I need curtains, in front of roosts and do the partitions have to be solid, or can they be made of wire?

5. How large a yard would be necessary for ten hens and one rooster during the breeding season? Yards to be portable and hens confined to them only a month and then have free range?



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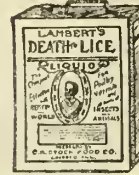
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6. How many chickens can be kept in a colony coop on free range until October 15th? Size of coop is 5 by 8 feet and 6 feet high in front and four in rear.

1. If the range is good this ration is sufficient.

2. That will be sufficient for winter but for summer use we should remove the glass entirely.

3. The house should be warmly built for such temperature. We should have it double boarded and the space packed from the dropping boards up, and ceiled overhead as far out as the dropping boards extend. There should be a curtain in front of the roosts to close tight, and solid board partitions between pens.

4. This question was answered in No. 3. It is at the breeding season you want your hens to do their best so they should have a yard containing 500 square feet for each pen.

6. Thirty. It would hold fifty during the early part of the season while the chicks are small.

VENTILATING HEN HOUSE—COLDS.

1. I have a hen house 10 by 16 feet with $7\frac{1}{2}$ foot front and $4\frac{1}{2}$ foot rear. It faces southwest, and there are three windows in the front and one in the southeast end. How can I ventilate it so that it will not be damp? The way I ventilate it now is with a board four inches wide, under two of the windows, which leaves an air space between the glass. I keep 35 pullets in the house, and they are healthy and laying.

2. I have two or three pullets that have watery eyes. The head is not swelled any, but the water in the eye looks like spittle. I had one a few weeks ago, in the same way, and took her from the flock and put her in a crate by herself. I put some kerosene oil in the drinking water and she came out all right. What causes this and what will cure it? G. N. B.
New Boston, N. H.

1. For winter use make a frame half the size of the southwest window, cover it with muslin and use it in place of one of the sash. In summer remove the sash from all windows.

2. Your pullets have colds. Give one grain quinine pill each day.

INTENSIVE POULTRY CULTURE.

I would like to ask a few questions in regard to raising poultry on a city lot. I have a city lot in view on which I intend to raise poultry. It is 65 feet wide and 130 feet long. How many Buff Leghorns will the lot accommodate, or would one of the American breeds be more profitable in this case?

2. What do you think about the Philo system? Can it be adopted and kept up any length of time without injuring your stock? I thought that by crowding your laying hens, you could not get as many fertile eggs? W. D.,
Wapaca, Wisc.

1. By an intensive system, if the stock is reared outside, you could keep 150 laying hens. But naturally you will want part of the land for growing young stock, so, perhaps, 100 hens would be all you would care to keep.

2. We do not know what the result would be if this system is followed for a number of years. With Mr. Philo the system seems to be a success. The writer has visited his plant and handled his stock, which is healthy and productive. The aim of this system is to give free range conditions on the smallest possible area, and this the Philo coop does. Personally we prefer to give the hens more room and would use wire covered yards in connection with this house. By this method only about a fourth of the land can be given to the hens, as the coops have to be moved frequently and it would hardly do to keep the hens on the same ground two years in succession without growing a crop, as the soil would become impregnated with disease germs.

SWEET CORN.

Would like to hear from some of your subscribers in regard to feeding sweet corn to fowls in winter. Can it be used as well or better than yellow or glazed corn? Barnard, N. Y. G. C. L.,

There is very little difference in the feeding value of sweet and field corn.

FEEDING BEEF SCRAP.

Is it best to keep beef scraps before yarded fowls all the time, or feed it to them at certain intervals? If the latter, how often should it be fed and how much for one dozen hens?

Lynchburg, Va.

Beef scrap is fed both ways. The writer prefers keeping it in a hopper. If served with other food it should be given daily at the rate of about half an ounce to the hen.

PROBABLY APOPLEXY.

1. I have a strange disease among my poultry flock. They appear all right at night and are taken ill very suddenly. Next morning I find several dead under the roosts and others stupid and drowsy. It has attacked my flock a second time. Some will linger several days. I have lost three out of seven cockerels. Many of the hens laid while in the stupor. Nobody appears to know anything about it. It has been told it is limber neck. I have had some to sit on the roosts with their heads hanging down. What is this disease?

2. What can be done to prevent the disease? Is there anything that can be done after they are attacked?

1. This is probably apoplexy, induced by too liberal feeding.

2. Cut down on the ration and force the hens to exercise more. Give all feed in deep litter.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

Please tell me how the Columbian Wyandottes originated, and what breeds they were made from? Which lay the better, Columbian or White Wyandottes?

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Columbian Wyandottes were made by commingling the blood of the White Wyandotte and Light Brahma. The laying quality is a matter of strain, not of feed.

GOING LIGHT.

Can you tell me what ails my chickens? They are fed on corn, barley, meat scraps and vegetables, and have clean quarters, fresh water, gravel and charcoal. They have the run of the farm, but last winter some of them would stand around and act dumbish, get light in weight, then they seem to get diarrhoea. They have good appetites and drink lots of water. After several weeks they will die. During the coldest weather, I kept them shut up. I thought they would be all right when summer came. I keep the floors sprinkled with air slacked lime, under the litter and clean the poultry house every ten days. Have a good house which faces south, with double windows. I think it is their livers. What passes them is liver colored and thick.

N. S.

The birds have what is called "going light" which may be a form of tuberculosis,

or it may be caused by an entirely different germ. We would not keep lime under the scratching litter but use it around the dropping boards.

LICE KILLERS—LEG WEAKNESS.

1. Please give a formula, for a good home-made lice powder, also for liquid with which to spray interiors for mites.

2. I have a cockerel, (R. C. I. Red) six months old that has had leg weakness for nearly two months. When he first showed signs of it, I treated him as I had successfully treated young chicks, giving him twice as much medicine as I had given the chicks at each dose, and feeding him only muscle forming foods, barley, oats, wheat and meat and bone. He is still as bad as ever. How should I treat him to effect a cure? At what age should he overcome this weakness of his own accord? Will I dare use him as a breeder, and will he probably transmit the weakness? Are fowls fit to eat when in this condition?

1. Equal parts of carbolic powder and air slacked lime make a good lice powder. Crude carbolic and kerosene oil make a good liquid lice killer. A cheap spray for mites can be made by placing half a gal-

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2. Treating this bird will prove very unsatisfactory. It will be a long time before he will fully recover and then he would not be fit for a breeder. If he is in good general health and the drugs you have given him are well out of the system we see no reason why the flesh should not be fit to eat.

GIVE IT UP.

A neighbor of mine had an egg with a hole in the shell and a small string like end hanging out. I told him I thought the hen that laid it had diseased ovaries, and that this was a small yolk that had started down with a healthy one and albumen and shell formed around the two and that this cord would not allow the shell to form and left the hole. There are two clusters of eggs and this one being laid out, and this being the last one and not fully developed, the cord hung to it. How near right was I? S. D. H., Ashville, Pa.

We cannot say how near you were correct in your diagnosis. Malformed eggs are produced from various causes and do not always indicate a disease of the ovary.

CHICKS PEEP.

What makes small chicks (six weeks old) peep so much? I have 140 in two brooders in the house. They have enough to eat and enough warmth, also litter on the floor. Would you advise hopper feeding for young chicks? P. C., Medina, Ohio.

Usually because they are uncomfortable. When you learn chicken language you will be able to tell by the peep what is the matter with the chick, the same as the experienced nurse tells by the cry of an infant.

GENERAL POULTRY QUESTIONS.

1. Are White Rocks as good as the Barred?
2. Why is it that capons are higher priced and why are not more raised for the market?
3. About what does it cost to raise a capon to weight ten pounds?
4. Will hens lay as well without a rooster as with one?
5. Will three hundred hens make a living for a small family of five, if properly managed. What can be made off of 300 hens and what will it cost to keep them a year? W. H. P., Perrysville, O.

1. If the strains are equal one should be as good as the other.
2. Capons are not usually higher in price than soft roasting chickens. We do not know why more are not raised.
3. Ten pounds is probably beyond profitable weight. Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers gives the cost of raising an eight-pound Plymouth Rock capon at 72 cents, and a nine-pound Brahma capon at 83 cents.
4. Yes.
5. This will depend on the hens, their management and what you consider a living. It is impossible to estimate poultry profits. While some fail to secure a profit of \$1.00 per year from each hen, others have made as high as \$2.00 and \$3.00. The cost of keeping will also vary with the price of grain and method of maintenance, ranging from 70 cents for Leghorns to \$1.50 for Plymouth Rocks. Of course Plymouth Rocks are kept at a less cost than this and Leghorns at a greater cost. On the commercial egg farms they estimate that it costs about \$1.00 per year to keep a Leghorn hen, one year with another.

FEEDING QUESTIONS.

1. Will alfalfa meal take the place of all green food for chickens that are confined?
2. Will beef scraps keep well enough in hot weather to be fit to feed poultry and how are they best kept?
3. Can flax seed be fed in place of meal?
4. Are pumpkins fit for poultry food?
5. What is the right time to plant dwarf Essex rape? S. M. S., Knoxville, Tenn.

1. Alfalfa meal is good, but they should have some succulent food.
2. Beef scrap does not keep very well in warm weather, but if kept in a cool place will stay sweet for a month or more.

Meat meal will keep in any climate if not allowed to become damp.

3. Flax seed can be fed in small quantities but will not wholly take the place of meat.

4. They can be fed in small quantities for green food.

5. Rape thrives best in cool weather. It may be sown during May for summer pasturage or any time before the end of August for fall use. In the South the best sowing time is September and October.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GEESE.

1. Should Buff Orpington roosters have heavy gilt feathers on neck and body?
2. It light color right for some of the hens? Some of mine are light and others, good Buff color.
3. What is the average age of geese, and should those that are five years old be sold this fall for meat?

M. G.,

Montgomery City, Mo.

1. The head, neck, hackle, back, wings and saddle should be richly glossed with a metallic luster.
2. The color should be a golden buff, the color of the American gold coin.
3. Geese live and are productive to quite an age. Cases are reported where they lived to be forty years old. Five-year-old geese are good for breeders, but we should mate them to a younger gander.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

1. Can I keep twenty-four hens with two cocks without having the roosters fighting each other?
2. How many fowls can be profitably raised on a lot 150 by 250? Can give free range after coops are gathered.
3. What is good to feed to produce egg shells? My chickens do not like to eat lime. M. A., New Haven, Conn.

1. One of the roosters will have to be "boss."
2. It will answer as a range for 500 growing stock, or for about 250 to 300 laying hens.
3. Oyster shell or cracked bone.

INCUBATING QUESTIONS.

1. At what time during incubation do you advise to test for fertility?
2. Do you think it injurious to the hatch to allow infertile and dead germ eggs to remain in the incubator?
3. What is the best temperature for the first week; also the second and third weeks.
4. Should the thermometer be on top of the eggs or down between them?

1. The seventh or eighth day. If it is desired to save the eggs the test should be made on the third or fourth day. It takes practice to tell correctly at this time.
2. It is better to remove them.
3. This will depend on the incubator and the position of the thermometer. See directions sent with the machine. When the thermometer does not touch the eggs, but with the bulb on a line with the top of them, it is usual to run at 102 degrees in warm weather and 103 in cold weather, except when the chicks are hatching, when it should be allowed to run up to 104 or 105. Where a contact thermometer is used start at 101 for first four days, then increase to 102 until tenth day, after that 103, with a temperature of 104 or 105 at conclusion.
4. It is best to follow directions on this point. If a contact thermometer is used it should touch two fertile eggs, the top of the bulb being on a line with the top of the eggs.

ARKANSAS FOR POULTRY.

1. Is Arkansas a good state for an experienced poultryman to start? Is it as good as Wisconsin? Is there a good market for broilers and eggs? What are the prices of small farms suitable for raising poultry, and which part of the state do you consider the best? Are Kentucky and Tennessee just as good for that purpose? Port Washington, Wis. M. M.

These are questions that can only be answered right on the spot in the section of the state in which you believe you would like to locate. Naturally the further east you get the better prices you will secure and the more the feed will cost. None of the eastern states produce sufficient poultry and eggs to supply the home demand and



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Don't fool away your time and money experimenting with the many different "lice killers" (so-called) that are not guaranteed to do the work. "Lice powder" makes lice lice, but does not kill! What you want is a lice killer that exterminates lice, mites, disease germs and vermin. That's what Dr. Whittier's

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consume the surplus from the west, consequently the grain growing states are the ones that can best supply this demand.

WORMS—DISEASE—RATION.

1. In dressing chickens both old and young, I sometimes find a hard lump in the gizzard which contains a kind of a wire worm. Is this what is known as the intestinal worm, and what is the cause and remedy?

2. I had two Plymouth Rock hens that were daubed about the vent and would often be seen straining. The vent of one became enlarged, distended and bloody, and the hen had to be killed finally. I used a weak solution of carbolic acid and water as a wash, and applied carbolated vaseline. They had free range and were fed whole corn, a little oats and a dry mash composed of bran and corn chop, and the run of a wheat pasture. What is the cause and remedy?

3. What is the best ration for developing chicks that have free range? The best pullets and cockerels are to be kept for breeders and the poorer to go as broilers.

Olathe, Kan. P. G.

1. We do not know the cause for worms in fowls and doubt if there is a remedy that will reach gizzard worms. Turpentine is effectual in removing some worms, but treatment generally does not pay.

2. Your hens had chronic inflammation of the oviduct, a condition that sometimes comes from causes that are not understood. Treatment is not very satisfactory. It consists of injecting a weak solution of tannic acid (one part to 100) to which a small quantity of chlorate of potash has been added (2 or 3 parts to 100). This fluid should be made warm and administered carefully and in small quantities with a rubber bulb syringe. We do not believe that it pays to doctor fowls when afflicted with any serious ailment.

3. Broilers and breeders should have a different ration. For the former feed cracked corn and beef scrap in hoppers until the fattening period, then finish with a soft mash, mostly corn meal moistened with milk. Breeders should have wheat, corn, beef scrap and toward maturity a good mash meal.

DAMPNESS IN POULTRY HOUSE.

I would like to learn through the columns of your paper how to overcome dampness in my poultry house. My house is 8 by 12 with a shed roof, 5 feet in height at eaves, and 7 feet in front. It faces south with a window 3 by 3 in south side and one 2 by 2 in west side. The house is built of rough lumber, well put together and covered with Neponset roofing. I also have a scratching shed on east end of same dimensions with entire front open. I have two frames covered with unleached muslin so that I can close them at night, and during cold stormy days. I also have a board floor in each. I keep from twenty to thirty in house, and in cold weather the entire inside is white with frost, and during the day the walls are wet. This fall I covered one-half of the south window with curtain, also cut a hole 10 by 12 inches in west wall and covered it with muslin. There is a hole 10 by 12 and one 4 by 6 in partition between house and shed, which are open all the time, so it would seem that there is plenty of ventilation but it is still too damp, though it is a little better than it was. I would also like to know what is the matter with my hens' heads. They are all getting bald. I have examined them closely and cannot find anything. I have applied a mixture of lard and Sulpho-Naphthol repeatedly, but it does not seem to help them any. I was pretty thorough with treatment. Last season a few were afflicted, and I tried the same remedy, but with no better results. They are not pulled out or eaten off by the rooster or hens. Can you suggest a remedy?

Dansville, N. Y. W. M. S.

We see no other way but to increase the size of the openings. The loss of feathers on the head is caused by a parasite—either the depilating mite or mange. Vaseline and sulphur made into an ointment will usually destroy them.

OPEN FRONT HOUSE—MASH.

1. I would like a little advice as to how they work the open front houses with curtains, and where no glass is used. I wish to make my house which I have at present

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PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools are sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

and what I build in future, of this type. Do you think it would be too cold for Leghorns? My house which I have at present is 8 feet wide, 12 feet deep, with a shed roof, 7 feet high in front, facing south, and 5 feet in rear. Now what size curtains should I have? I thought of making it 6 feet long, and 4 feet wide. This would leave about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom and one foot on each side of curtain, which I would board up tightly. Should it be larger or smaller than this? Should the curtain be swung out or in? I notice that most poultrymen advise to hang to swing in, where it can be fastened up to ceiling in nice weather. But suppose during rainy weather when it is too warm to fasten it down, I should think it would become very wet inside of the house, and especially if house is littered. I thought of hanging it to swing out and using it as an awning during rainy weather. This would keep the house dry and also afford plenty of fresh air but would obstruct the sunlight. Which do you think would be the better way? I have read a great deal about draughts in a poultry house. Now what constitutes a draught? Suppose a house is perfectly wind tight on three sides, and entirely open on the other side, say the south. Would wind blowing in on this side be a draught or detrimental in any way? Would such effects cause any ill effects to the birds during the day time when they are not at roost. Is such a draught in warm weather harmful?

2. How many Leghorn hens can I keep in a house 8 feet wide and 12 feet deep, of the open front type, and described above? Could I keep 25 without crowding?

3. How much should I mix by weight, of corn meal and wheat bran to make a good egg mash? Would equal parts by weight, be about right? If should add wheat middlings, would it make it any better, and in what quantity should same be added? F. W. F.,
Parkersburg W. Va.

1. The size of the opening is about right. If you place a dropping board in the rear of the house and have another curtain to let down in front of the hens it will be

plenty warm for Leghorns in any climate that it is practical to keep fowls. We should have the curtain to the front of the house swing in as the hens need all the sun they can get in winter. It might be better in summer to have it swing out but at this time we do not need the curtain very much. In weather too warm to use the curtain it will do no harm if the litter does get wet, as it will soon dry out. There are more advantages in having the curtain swing in. If there is but one opening into the house, and the house not too long, there will be no draught, as the air will simply bank up. Boarding up from the bottom prevents the wind striking the hens on their backs when working in the litter. The three sides of the house should be made as tight as possible, and if there is more than one pen and one opening the partitions should be tight boarded.

2. If they have good range you can keep twenty-five.

3. Equal parts by weight. The addition of middlings would greatly improve the mash. Use equal parts by weight of each.

FEEDING—WATER FOUNTS—FROZEN COMBS—LICE.

1. After studying your "Feeding for Eggs" booklet, as oyster shell hopper was about empty, I discontinued oyster shells, and using it for dried beef scraps, fed bran straight. I have been getting two or three soft-shelled eggs daily. What is the trouble? I feed steamed chaff, clover leaves and blossoms, and timothy heads, with bran, oatmeal, a little ginger or black pepper for noon feed. Wheat, oats, corn in deep litter in morning; vegetables, mangles, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, onions, beets served as a side dish, also ground green bone about three times a week. My hens are in good flesh, not any superfluous fat. Three pens of pullets, about 70 birds, all selected by the Potter system, average 25 eggs a day, Jan. 30th. How do you consider this yield?

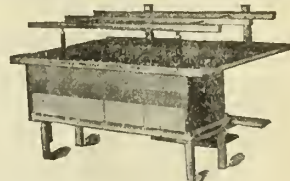
2. Weather the past winter has been pretty cold, 30 to 40 below zero. Have used common drinking fountains but roosters get their wattles in the water. They

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Chick Houses,
Brooder Houses,
Home-Made Brooder,
Home-Made Lice Killer,
Incubator Houses,
Incubator Cellars,
Brooder Houses,
To Prevent Egg Eating, Etc.
Brooder Cellars,
Coop for Sitters,
Recipe for Whitewash,

Concrete Poultry House Construction,
Portable Poultry House,
Nests,
Coops for Broody Hens,
Recipe for Milk Paint,
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QUINCY, ILLINOIS

kind of get a side twist of their heads and drag them in. Is there a fountain that will not permit this?

3. What is the best ointment to treat frost-bitten or frozen combs?

4. Give formula for spray for mites and for lice.

O. H. T.,
Barnum, Minn.

1. There is a lack of shell-forming material or you are feeding too much pepper or ginger. Give shells or cracked bone. That was a good yield.

2. Some use a pan, covering it with a thin board, into which inch holes have been bored for the fowl to drink through. This prevents the wattles from becoming wet.

3. Carbollated vaseline is good.

4. See answers under head "Lice Killers—Leg Weakness," in this issue.

CARE OF THE OLDER FOWLS.

(J. L. Autery, Nebo, Ill.)

If you expect to raise more and better youngsters than you raised the past season, do not neglect the breeders. Some of them you will want to use in your feeding pen another year, and those you do not aim to keep are worthy of being taken care of, for the good they are doing this season.

On many farms after the feeding season is over they are turned out on the range and let run, and are expected to make their own living. They have no drinking fountains to drink from and many times suffer from thirst. Their house is also neglected, and sitting hens are left to sit until they are ready to die. No attention is

given the older fowls at all, but it is all given the little ones.

If you will keep the profit side in your mind the older ones will not be neglected, and they will receive good attention also. Even in summer, eggs are worth enough that you cannot afford to lose what eggs the hens should be laying if they are taken care of. Clean the hen houses regularly. Keep fresh drinking water and grit always before your fowls. As soon as the weather grows warm, do not feed so much corn as you did through the winter, but substitute wheat, oats or barley or some other small grain.

Don't let your hens get lice and mites on them. If you do you will surely have trouble. Powder the older fowls thoroughly and provide dust boxes that they may do their share towards keeping themselves clean.

It is natural, it seems like, for a person to think more of the little fellows than the older fowls. I just love to take care of the little fellows. I would rather raise poultry than do anything else I know of. It is surely a pleasure to have a nice lot of little fellows growing up, that you know that some of them will go to the show next winter.

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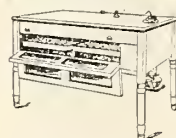
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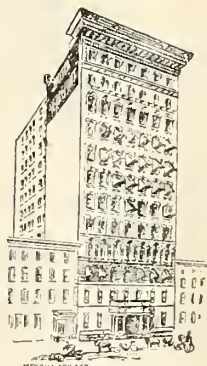
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A year's subscription to Poultry Keeper (50) and a copy of "Money in Squabs" (50c) for 75c. Or we will furnish "Money in Squabs" free as a premium for two subscriptions to Poultry Keeper at 50c each. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

(L. H. S. Hill, Jackson, Michigan.)

This is one of the most vital subjects in the whole Poultry Business and a good sized book might be written on it and still not completely cover the ground. It is therefore my intention to outline very briefly my system, offering the same to breeders who are not satisfied with the results they are getting with their present methods, or to those starting in the egg business and at a loss to know of a good system. To anyone who is getting good results from methods they are now following, would not advise a change to this one of mine.

In the first place I see that my breeding birds, or the birds in my laying pens, are in good condition. If pullets, I do not hurry them, but let them take their own time, mature properly and commence laying of their own accord before they are put into laying pens. If I am using old stock, it is very important that the hens do not have any excessive fat on them, winter or summer, for fat hens are a poor investment when it comes to laying or breeding.

Having the birds themselves and the pens in good condition, I put in non-freezing water fountains and small hoppers containing charcoal, oyster shells and grit.

I aim to be very punctual in feeding as the fowls get to know about what time they should be fed, and if there is any delay, they fret and worry considerably.

The first feed is in the morning about the time they are leaving their roosts. This feed consists of wheat, oats, or barley; one pint to ten birds. This is scattered in a good dry litter and the fowls busy themselves scratching till nearly noon, when they are given all the green cut bone and vegetables (such as cabbage, turnips, onions or carrots) they will eat. At this time a small amount of grain is again thrown into litter to keep them busy during the next few hours.

At night a mash is fed. This is fed warm and the fowls are given about all they will eat up clean in fifteen minutes. This mash is mixed dry, wet to a crumbly state with warm water or milk, and consists of the following: One bushel ground corn, 2 bushels ground oats, 2 bushels wheat bran, 1 bushel of wheat middlings and 1 bushel cut clover or alfalfa. These are mixed together thoroughly and after taking out nearly enough of the mixture for that feed, I add about ten per cent of this amount in ground beef scraps.

In addition to feeding this way, I have in my laying pens, three hoppers that I always keep full. In one hopper is wheat bran, in another is ground oats and in another cracked corn. When first installing the hoppers you will notice that the fowls do not care very much for their regular meals. This is because the feed in the hoppers has filled them up. After a few days they will grow tired of the feed in the hoppers and only go to them when hungry.

I have tried the hopper system which so many breeders are adopting, but find it does not give as good results as the above plan. In addition,



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it is more expensive, as the fowls waste a great deal when eating out of a hopper. For young stock that has a good range, the hopper system cannot be excelled and is far superior to any other method of feeding.

While on the subject of feeding, cannot help but recommend the use of oats, especially for growing stock. Oats possesses a very high per cent of protein (100 pounds containing 11.53) and protein is what makes flesh and bone. If fed to chicks every day, either whole or hulled, it will increase size very materially.

Another good feed for growing birds, is culled beans. These can be procured from elevators at about 50c per cwt. I soak a quart of these every night and boil the next day and add to same enough bran, middlings and corn meal to make a crumbly mash. This mash is eaten greedily and adds flesh to a bird quicker than any other feed that I know of.

A good deal has been written and said about feed influencing the color of a bird's plumage. While I have seen it in print that yellow corn will not hurt a white bird's color, I can say with all possible emphasis that it does. I have tried it time and again and know positively that my statement is correct. Therefore, if you would have your birds pure white, feed no yellow corn at all.

Above all other things, see that your old stock is not fat during molt, and also that during their molt they are not forced to remain out in the open too much. Have comfortable open sheds where they can keep busy and you will be agreeably surprised when you note the difference it makes in their color.

Of course we all understand that a bird bred from brassy stock and brassy itself, cannot be made pure white by any methods of feeding or housing, and we understand also that a white bird bred for years from pure white ancestors, will show up white even under adverse conditions, still white birds are made creamy by feeding and when color cuts as large a figure in the show room as it does today, it is well worth our while to start with white birds and feed and house them so that they will remain white.

According to the vote, just completed, for officers of the Southwest Branch of the American Poultry Association, the officers for the coming year will be as follows:

President—Henry, Steinmeseh. St. Louis, Mo.

Vice President of Missouri—W. M. Beal, Kansas City, Mo.

Vice President of Kansas—C. H. Rhodes, Topeka, Kansas.

Vice President of Texas—H. B. Savage, Belton, Texas.

Vice President of Arkansas—J. F. Anderson, Waldron, Arkansas.

Vice President of Louisiana—R. E. Bruce, Crescent, Louisiana.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. L. Delventhal, Warrenton, Mo.

The National White Wyandotte

club's annual meeting will be held at 2 o'clock p. m., August 11th, 1908, at the Cataract hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and it is desired to have as large an attendance as possible.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Enclosed find my renewal subscription to Poultry Keeper. I can't get along without your valuable paper. It seems like an old friend: always so interesting and helpful. I am back in the family to stay. Send me the June number.

Jno. B. Curley,

Maltby, Mich.

PROTEIN A NECESSARY FEED.

Protein or animal food is known to be necessary for the rapid development of chicks of all ages. The experiments that have been conducted by the experiment stations have shown the wisdom and profit of feeding rations containing animal food to young chicks.

Two of the best foods for growing chicks are the National High-Protein Growing Scratch and Growing Mash. These foods are far superior to others that are not specially balanced and compounded so as to be easily digested by the young chicks. Both contain a greater percentage of protein than any similar foods.

Ask the City Milling Co., Quincy, Ill., for catalogue describing their full line of High-Protein Foods and appliances, and learn about their system of shipping "Direct from Mill to Fowls" thereby saving the middleman's profit. This firm guarantees that every sack of their sealed poultry food will thoroughly satisfy the customer or it may be returned at their expense and the money refunded. Write today for catalogue and booklet on "Milk Feeding Chickens," mentioning Poultry Keeper.

If you are thinking of subscribing to any papers drop us a postal with the list of papers you want. Our clubbing list on another page shows only a few of the different papers we can furnish at reduced rates.

To any Farm, Poultry Paper, or Magazine, until you can get our price. Send list desired on postal card and we will send special rate. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



BOYS EARN AND GIRLS A PONY

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Some genuine, live Shetland Ponies, with phaeton, harness, saddle and bridle, will be awarded by us. Also a fine \$500.00 piano.

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FLORAL LIFE

22 Stone Street Springfield, Ohio



IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE

Now is the best time to secure subscribers for Poultry Keeper, and our offer of "Blocks of Three" for \$1.00 makes it easy for the club raiser to get his paper free for one year.

The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

each of the three subscribers comprising these clubs a special premium of our booklet, "Feeding For Eggs," that tells what and how to feed, with table showing feed values, so that every subscriber gets a 50-cent poultry magazine and a 25-cent poultry book, all sent postpaid.

Below is a subscription blank on which the names and postoffice addresses may be written. We urge an early effort to secure three names under this liberal offer. A dollar bill will reach us if sent in a letter.

POULTRY KEEPER, Quincy, Illinois.

Enclosed find one dollar for three subscriptions to POULTRY KEEPER for one full year.

NAME	POSTOFFICE	STATE

A GOOD SHOWING WITH EGG LAYING.

(Mrs. S. M. Huntley, Corry, Pa.)

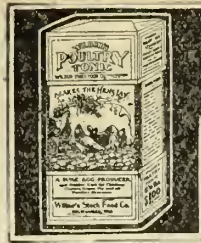
Editor Poultry Keeper:

I agreed to tell you how much profit my hens brought me, or, in other words, how much clear money I got from my hens in the year 1907. I sent in my report when the year was half gone, and should have sent the other half long before this, but somehow I have not had time or the spirit of writing. I hope others of our family will not be so long or so slack as I have been, but I have been looking after the dear biddies all the while I have been neglecting writing.

I began the year 1907 with one hundred and six hens and began keeping an account of income and outlay the 30th of December, 1906, at which time, my pullets and old hens began laying and up to the night of December 30, 1907, my hens had laid 847 dozen of eggs, which cleared free of all expense, one hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-eight cents. During the year some of my hens died and we used some for the table and sold some, so I ended the year with ninety-one hens. This profit I got from eggs as I did not raise any chickens to speak of. I set only two hens and sold one cockerel for 50 cents. I just kept the hens at their knitting, and when they got broody, I put them in prison about two days and nights and they would generally begin laying before I would take them out of their prison. You see I take good care of them and they are obedient, knowing I must have my way with them.

I suppose this is not such profit as poultry fanciers get where they have all the modern fixtures and houses that cost up into the thousands, but it is better than nothing for me, and I have proven to my satisfaction that hens pay if they have any kind of a chance. My hen house is altogether too small and so is my park, but somehow they are giving me lots of eggs.

The highest price I got in the year 1907 was 25 cents per dozen and the lowest was 14 cents per dozen. My old White Minorca that I told you of last year that had her leg broken, got it broken again last fall in October. I think the colt stepped on her for her ran loose. It was broken in the same place as before, but I took good care of her and this spring she is as bright as a new dollar and began her summer's work at egg producing the latter or middle of March. She will be eleven years old this May. She is as happy as can be and sings the live-long day, for all her old age and lame leg. When the days are cold she comes in and stays with me and just makes the house ring with her song, which is music to me. Some of you may say, I would not have hens in the house, but I do this one and they would all like to come in and stay with me, but of course I could not have all of them in. I do respect old age wherever it may be. A hen, person or a horse ought to have an easy time in old age.



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WILBUR'S POULTRY TONIC

is the world's greatest egg maker, fattener and feed saver, and positively prevents and cures Pip, Roup, Gapes, Apoplexy, Diarrhoea, Indigestion and Cholera, we will actually give away one full size \$1.00 package absolutely FREE, to every reader of this paper, where we have no agent, who writes at once and answers these questions. First: What poultry do you own? Second: Write your name, post office, freight station and State very plainly. Mail your letter today and get your free \$1.00 package at once.

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. 422 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Delivered

FOR OUR 100 EGG HATCHING WONDER

It has triple walls, top and bottom, a large aluminum-coated tank and double-jacketed heater and our Victor Regulator. The lamp has a big bowl, a wide burner and a stout metal chimney. The ventilated egg chamber with double glass in the door contains movable egg-tray with nursery below. The machine is 26 inches long, 21 inches wide and 14 inches high. In addition the \$7.85 price includes a thermometer, funnel and book of instructions, telling how to get the best results from the incubator, all delivered at any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains. Brooder and Incubator together \$11.45. The Brooder is also a complete and well made machine. The price of the Incubator delivered west of the Rockies is \$9.85 and the Incubator and Brooder together \$14.70. Better write us today; we will ship promptly on receipt of your order. Remit in post-office or express money order or bank draft, and if these machines are not just as we represent them we will return your money. If you want a larger machine write for our 80-page book, "Incubator Whys".

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Book and Magazine Review

Your ordinary man who does the brilliant things would be ordinary all the time were it not for the fact that he is inspired by a woman.

Great thoughts and great deeds are the children of married minds.

When you find a great man playing a big part on life's stage you'll find in sight, or just around the corner, a great woman, says Elbert Hubbard, in the July Delineator. Read history!

A man alone is only half a man; it takes two to make the whole.

Winston Churchill is pre-eminently the American novelist, and his latest book, "Mr. Crewe's Career," is, if not "the" American novel, at least as near it as any we are likely to have. On all accounts it is a remarkable story. To say that it is the best that Mr. Churchill has ever written is equivalent to calling it one of the most important novels of recent years. It is a love story with a back-ground of political life, and it is hard to say whether the love affair of Austen Vane and Victoria Flint has greater charm than the plot and counter-plot of political scheming, or vice versa. Readers will be sure to divide on this issue, but no one will dispute the strong claims and large interest of the story. Surely no one can ask for a more charming heroine than Victoria Flint, who in the end crowns with happiness the life of her strong young lover. Victoria is a heroine worthy of Mr. Churchill's best traditions—spirited, beautiful, delicate, and true. And Austen Vane is a hero fit for her love.—Published by the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York. Price, \$1.50.

Every day the same old question "What shall we eat for breakfast, for luncheon, for dinner?" assails with monotonous regularity the patient housewife who seeks to provide good living for the family in agreeable variety at a moderate cost. The Chicago Record-Herald has gone far toward solving the problem by devoting space to three departments on this all important topic in its various issues. "Meals For a Day," which appears daily gives the daily menu and the necessary recipes. Housewives everywhere are invited to participate in the contest and weekly prizes are offered for the best menus. Marlon Harland's Sunday page gives weekly a list of selected recipes which if clipped and pasted in a scrapbook make a most valuable collection. "Martha's Management," which appears on Monday, is filled with good advice and helpful hints to the housewife.

William T. Hornaday, the Director of the New York Zoological Park, has in the July number of Scribner's the description of a hunting-trip in the Bad-lands of Montana in pursuit of mule-deer, with many adventures by the way.

The vital question of "Employment for the Unemployed" will be discussed by Edmond Kelly in the July Century, with an account of the so-called Louis Blanc workshops and the Swiss farm colonies.

Some thoroughly interesting history of the State of Virginia is given in Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's recent book entitled "The Old Dominion." Mr. Page's books of fiction, and articles on various live subjects of the day, are so well known, that his book on the history of his native state should be very widely read. The publishers are Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y., and the price of the book is \$1.50 net, or postpaid, \$1.62.

New York is bursting through its natural limitations in a most remarkable way and one which indirectly affects the entire country. In his article, "The Passing of the Ferries," in the July Metropolitan Magazine, Jackson Cross describes the various tunnel systems and the general improvement in the transportation facilities in Manhattan. The article is splendidly illustrated with photographs which were especially made for the Metropolitan Magazine by Alvin Langdon Coburn.

An experiment with electricity for heating hot-beds and its results are discussed in an interesting illustrated article in the July number of Popular Mechanics. An ordinary 110-volt current was utilized, the electric heat being sufficient to keep the earth

warm even in the coldest weather. The growth of the flowers and vegetables was very rapid, the plants being large and well formed and ready for transplanting as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The article is illustrated.

There is a custom, which embodies the wisdom of Solomon, observed by the Pueblo Indians. Once a year, an Indian, garbed in the skin of a mountain lion, which represents his god, whips such of the children of the community as are between the ages of four and ten, both for the wrong they have done and the wrong they are going to do. The happiness of these children, who have paid the penalty of their misdoings for a year in advance, is difficult to estimate. The respect of the Indian boy for his elders, and his obedience to his parents, testifies to the efficacy of this treatment and suggests the wisdom of its introduction to the gilded youth of the metropolis.—A. W. Dimock in the Outing Magazine for July.

The meek may inherit the earth, but the mortgage is held by the other fellow.

Don't hide your light under a bushel—use a reflector and make the most of it.

Success is the ability to forget failure. You can't play hooky from the School of Experience.

The reason that babies are so expensive is because the stork has such a long bill.—From the Bohemian Magazine for July.

Three striking and powerful discussions of great questions make the July McClure's an especially important number. Samuel Hopkins Adams treats, in the opening article, of the appalling loss of life due to the lack of sane methods for the protection of the health of the American public. Judge McKenzie Cleland in a statement of his judicial experience in Chicago, shows the extraordinary success of a new plan for dealing with city criminals, which he inaugurated in that city. And Will C. Barnes gives a fresh and vigorous character sketch of Gifford Pinchot, and his fight to preserve one of our chief national assets. Ellen Terry continues her charming record of her American impressions, and the reminiscences of Carl Schurz picture the final downfall of President Johnson. The fiction includes "The Heritage of Ham," a haunting tragedy of military life in the Philippines, and "The Singer's Heart," an appealing story of stage life by Harris Merton Lyon. Josephine Daskam Bacon contributes one of her sketches of child life and Joseph Blethen tells a novel and striking Indian story of a new type. Mary Stewart Cutting's notable novel, "The Wayfarers," is concluded in this number.

Chief Winnemucca taught the Plutes very different lessons from other Indian chiefs; for example, to love peace and make constant effort to keep it; always to be kind to one another, always to tell the truth, and never to take for one's self what belonged to another; to treat old people with tender regard; to care for and help the helpless; to be affectionate in families and show real respect to women, particularly to mothers; yet he and his Plutes had no books, no writing, no chairs, no furniture, almost none of those common articles that make our houses so comfortable.—From Gen. O. O. Howard's "Famous Indian Chiefs," in July St. Nicholas.

The woman suffrage question has taken on in New York the aspect of a political propaganda. The Suffragettes have thoroughly organized and are actively campaigning to secure the support of both men and women. One of the methods used is that of out-door meetings, held every Tuesday in Madison Square. The Suffragettes carry a portable platform and stretch over it a banner announcing their creed. The crowd collects and one after another the Suffragettes mount the rostrum and make short, vigorous speeches, and afterwards the crowd asks questions, says Rheta Childe Dorr in Broadway Magazine for July.

In the July American Magazine Ray Stannard Baker shows how in South Carolina a little over 2,600 votes elect a congressman, whereas it requires 14,000 votes to elect a congressman in Pennsylvania, and 16,000 in New York. Under the present system of political control in the South, therefore, one voter in South Carolina is as influential in national legislation as nearly seven voters in Pennsylvania and eight in New York.

A new consignment of punsters and pro-

fessional jokers had just been brought before His Satanic Majesty to receive sentence.

"And what shall their punishment be, sire?" asked the Hades executioner.

"To the caldron with them," laughed Satan. "Thus may it be put on record that to the very last they 'bubbled over with humor!'"

—July Lippincott's.

Mrs. Burton Harrison is perhaps more familiar with Anglo-American society than any of her countrywomen, which fact gives an added interest to her story of English country-home life, entitled "A Week-End," which appears in The Red Book for July.

Have you a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50 and we can furnish it direct from this office.

THE GREATEST SALE Sheet Music AND THE LOWEST PRICES

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Falling Waters. (Reverie.)
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The Matchmaker. (Two-step.)
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Dance of the Water Nymphs.
Breath of the Rose. (Waltz.)
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All the Candy. (Two-step.)
Pickles and Peppers. (Two-step.)
Bogie Man. (A Creep-Mouse Tune.)
Louisiana. (Two-step.)
Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz.
Dixie Blossoms. (Two-step.)
Fellowship March.
Pensacola Two-Step. (Extra good.)
Flower Song, Inst. by Lange.
Repose, Idylle. (Extra Good.)
Red Riding Hood Waltzes.
Dixie Land. (Two-step.)
Corn Shucks Rag.
Love's Golden Dream. (Waltz.)
The Sunny South. (Medley.)
Golden Lilies. (Three-step.)
Miss Columbia. (March, Two-step.)

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How Could You?
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When the Mocking Birds are singing in the Wildwood.
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Gilding Down the Waters of the Old Mississippi.
'Neath the Old Cherry Tree, Sweet Marie.
San Antonio.
Won't You Come Over to My House? (Good.)
Dreaming.
Red Wing Song.
Breath of the Violets.
The Choir Boy. (Sacred.)
Dr. Dippy.
Cheyenne.
The Tale the Church Bells Told.
Fare Thee Well, Annabelle. (March Song.)
Owatonna.
Dat Friend of Mine.
Good-bye, Maggie Doyle.
Won't You Love Me Just A Little?

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CHICAGO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK SHOW.

A reorganization of the management of the National Fanciers and Breeders' association, the promoters of the Chicago show enterprise, has been effected. Mr. E. J. W. Dietz, of Downers Grove, Ill., has been elected president. Mr. Dietz is well known as a successful fancier and breeder of exhibition Games, Game Bantams and Rhode Island Reds. He is also a well known writer upon poultry subjects. Mr. Frank B. White, of Oak Park, Ill., is the new vice president. Mr. White is the president of White's Class Advertising Co., and is well and favorably known in advertising circles. Mr.

E. J. Muir of Chicago is the new treasurer. Mr. Muir is a breeder and fancier of pigeons and Black African Bantams. He is an expert pigeon judge and well and favorably known by the fanciers of the country.

The standing committees for the year are Messrs. Wagner, White and Draper, finance; White, Muir and Wagner, judges and specialty clubs; Messrs. Muir, Kimmey and Schureman, premiums; Messrs. Draper, Burdette, White and Rigg, advertising and printing; Messrs. Kimmey, Burdette and White, concessions; and Mr. Burdette, Draper and Pratt, admission and tickets. Mr. Kimmey will be the superintendent of poultry and Mr. Muir superintendent of pigeons. The show will

be held January 25th to 30th, both inclusive, 1909, in Chicago.

Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary.
Morgan Park, Ill.



HARDING'S LICE KILLER

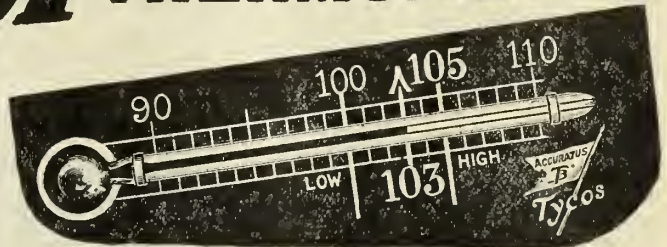
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The thermometer is the smallest part of your incubator investment, but it is one of the most important. If your thermometer is wrong it means a poor hatch no matter how carefully and perfectly every other detail has been looked after. Thermometers may look alike, but there is a great difference in their quality and it's this difference in quality that makes thermometers having the "Tycos." brand the standard of accuracy, stability and permanency. More than thirty years careful study of the temperature requirements of artificial incubation and sixty years experience and skill in thermometer manufacture is back of every thermometer on which the "Tycos." trademark appears. It's



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Remember it's the character of the tube that makes a thermometer good or bad. When you buy a thermometer having a "Tycos." trademark you are sure of getting a tube that's right. Don't risk your eggs in an incubator without a "Tycos." thermometer. Be sure your thermometer has this brand. *It means temperature insurance.*

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It contains 118 pages (9x12 inches
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tents (briefly stated) are as follows:

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(Plans)
CARE OF ADULT FOWLS
FEEDING FOR EGGS
A HEN CATECHISM
FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS
CARE OF GROWING STOCK
ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION
INCUBATOR CELLARS
**BROILERS AND BROILER RAIS-
ING**
CARE OF BROODER CHICKS
PEKIN DUCKS FOR PROFIT
5000 DUCKS ON TWO ACRES
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EXCHANGE—Brand new 240-egg size,
Cyphers incubator, cost \$32.00, for Anconas.
Part your stock preferred. Address, W. K.
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TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCK breeders.
200 egg strain. Yearlings—Hens, \$2.00;
Males, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Twenty-five two-year-
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Eggs this month, 15, 75c; 50, \$2; 100, \$3.50;
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Acme Incubator Lamp Wick

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FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
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Practically Indestructible. Keep lamps well filled with oil and wicks do not
need trimming, running uniformly throughout entire hatch. Can be used through-
out two or three hatches. Made of non-combustible material. Save annoyance and aid
keeping temperature even. Sold in three sizes. In ordering, state whether you want
Number one, 5-8 inch wide; Number two, 15-16 inch wide; or Number three, 1 1-2
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SCORED BREEDERS

We offer for sale one-half of our breeding stock—fowls we have used this year, one and two years old. As fine a bunch of breeders as is in this country, score cards by Hale. They are well up in the fancy. and every specimen is a

BUSINESS BIRD

We ship under our guarantee of your money back and we stand ALL the express if you are not perfectly satisfied.

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WYANDOTTES

**WHITE
BUFF
SILVER
GOLDEN**

Write us your wants and send for FREE catalogue.
Yours for a square deal.

Sanitary Poultry Co.

Box K-107

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

(Continued from Page 152.)

ing out every scrap of dandelion or onion, and later when I fed the boiled wheat, there would not be a kernel left.

They at least know what they like and as long as they do well, I think it is a good way of feeding. I feed only one egg to a large flock of turkeys. One half egg is enough for twelve to fifteen turkeys at first, and usually they will not eat all of this, and it should be taken away if they do not clean it up in a few minutes.

I tried another experiment this year, turning my first hatched turkeys into a large brooder house, and it did not work well, as the turkeys would not sit quietly down, but appeared nervous going from place to place and the poults could not follow and two got chilled and died, so I charged their loss to profit and loss, as I had learned that what I thought to be a good plan was a failure, and that the best plan was to put the mother and poults into a large dry goods box, with a slat door that can easily be slipped out with a foot wide board around it, and kept there three or four days until the poults know the mother's call, and then turn them out for one or two hours ramble in the middle of the day, always getting them in by three o'clock at first.

I think this will be a great year for turkeys as I found the grass covered with young grasshoppers when I drove the little turkeys up to coop them for the night. When I first turn my poults out, I wait until about one o'clock or until the grass is dry and then let them run about two hours cooping them up again, as they require much care at first. I always keep them in my breeding pen, and it is no trouble to find them. If the weather is good, I let them stay a little longer the next day, until I can let them run from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. In this way I raise nearly all that hatch. There are other things to remember, too. Keep them out of the dew and rain; do not overfeed; feed proper food; go over them once a week for lice, by putting a drop of grease on the top of their heads, rubbing it in well, and dusting over with Lambert's Death

to Lice powder, especially between the quill feathers. Any one with good strong breeding stock can raise all that hatch, barring accidents and loss from vermin.

With the amount of grasshoppers that are hatching now, I do not think that I will feed them at noon, as to-night my birds came in with their crops well filled and this is the food that nature made for them and they do not die from overeating grasshoppers.

As the Poultry Keeper expects me to write on the same subject each month, there is much repetition in the course of a year's time, and our old subscribers will get tired of the monotony of it, but there is an army of new readers who will derive benefit from my experiences and that is what we are in this world for, to help each other. A lady recently wrote me that she was in her seventy-ninth year and that she was trying to learn how to raise turkeys. She hardly thought she ought to try. If she were a hundred years old, I would advise her to try as the exercise in the open air is what keeps people young. Walking seems to be a lost art with our American women. Walking over the fields to care for turkeys, compels one to take the exercise besides it gives one something to think about and something to hope for, and the first thing you know you are growing young instead of old. Poultry raising, is preeminently women's work and she enjoys it.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds, if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The "P. K." marker, which can be furnished by us, is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper," for sixty-five cents.

BEST 200 RECIPES! The ENTERPRISING Housekeeper. A famous book of tested, economical recipes and illustrated kitchen helps, published to sell at 25¢. We will send it free. Just send your name and address. The Enterprise Mfg. Co., 243 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, U. S. A. Makers of the famous Enterprise Meat and Food Choppers.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED FOR

EGGS from nine (9) pens of choice birds. Price, part from each pen, \$2.00 per 15; \$12 per 100.

INCUBATOR EGGS—Good Barred Rock eggs for incubator use, \$5.00 per 100; \$35 per 1,000.

Stock for sale. Write your wants.

NEW BOOKLET FREE.

W. A. CONGDON

Box 14.

WATERMAN, ILL.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS WITH WATER GLASS

AND GET HIGHER PRICES

COSTS 1c PER
ABOUT 1c DOZEN

Best Egg Preserver on the Market. Keeps eggs fresh for months. Others using Water Glass with success. Why not you? The Agricultural Department at Washington, also State Experiment Stations endorse this method of preserving eggs. One quart of Water Glass makes ten quarts of liquid. Prices 25c per quart. \$1 per gallon. Send for free circular.

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316 N. 14th Street,

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I am the Paint Man

Get my Big Free Book, including Big Color Cards to select from—also free Book of Painters' Supplies sold at Direct-to-You Prices. I make Paint to order—sell it on three months' time—allow two full gallons free to try—and pay all freight charges. Write postal for full particulars and FREE Books.

O. L. Chase, The Paintman, Dept. 59 St. Louis, Mo.



YOUNG CHICKS.

Just hatched at the Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery. Largest in the U. S. 16 years experience in shipping young chicks. Barred and Buff Rocks, W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds from 8 1/2 to 15c each. Distance no objection. Send for circular, and get your order in early.

JOS. D. WILSON, Box P. K., Stockton, N. J.



DEAD CHICKS

Do not appeal to you nor your purse. Everyone represents a loss.

GAPES kill thousands every year, and this can be evaded by the use of INTERNATIONAL GAPE CURE. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Sold by all dealers or mailed direct. 50c postpaid. Free book "Poultry Diseases."

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

Poultry Supply Dept.

Box B. Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAD SHOT LICE KILLER

A GUARANTEED PREPARATION TO KILL LICE.

Used and indorsed by leading poultrymen, including Dr. Sanborn, (editor Poultry Keeper), M. K. Boyer, poultry writer and others. My book

"THE LOUSE QUESTION"—FREE to P. K. readers. Send for a copy and learn how to overcome great losses caused by lice.

DEAD SHOT LICE KILLER

25c per box, by mail, 40c. Sample, 10c, postpaid. (Please mention P. K.)

M. A. SUMMERS
SOUTH CARROLLTON, KENTUCKY.

"IDEAL" TRAP NESTS WORK RIGHT



Accurate, compact, handy, inexpensive. You can easily install enough of them to care for a big egg yield without watching. Proved by years of practical work all over the U. S.

No trap-door, wires, strings or tilt-board. Nothing in the box but the nest, the hen, and her eggs.

No freight. Write for "A Symposium of Evidence," and prices of

TRAPS, PLANS, BANDS AND
RECORD SHEETS.

Everything for the Trapnester.

F. O. WELLCOME

BOX C, YARMOUTH, MAINE.

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CHICK- EN POX OR SOREHEAD.

R. B. Hiatt, Jenny Lind, Arkansas.

Dr. J. A. Whitman's article on chicken pox interested me very much, as did also Dr. Sanborn's. I have had some experience with chicken pox and have learned a good many things about it. I have learned to stay away from poultry yards where chicken pox exists, as if one is not careful the disease may be carried to his own yard. It may be carried in different ways, most generally on the feet of persons or horses, and is spread easier during wet weather. I remember calling at one of my neighbors one day when his chickens had the chicken pox. The ground was damp and muddy at that time and I got the mud on my feet and the germs being in the mud, it was only a little time before I noticed the disease on my chickens. I find carbolated vaseline a good remedy. If the attendant will wash the bird's head with a soft cloth before the application is made, it will be a great aid toward effecting a cure. Also give a teaspoonful of sulphur in about one half gallon of feed, twice a week.

Chicken pox effects some birds worse than others. I believe that if a fowl is in the very pink of condition, it will not take the chicken pox, and if it does, the attack will be light.

For disinfecting yards and houses, the droppings should be cleaned up and gathered in a wheelbarrow and taken a good distance and burned in a brush heap. After the house is cleaned, take lime, carbolic acid and coal oil, also some good strong soap, and mix with boiling water, and drench the houses and fixtures. In this way I stopped the spread of chicken pox or sorehead and have not had a case of it since.

I have had young cockerels that have been brought to my place and turned loose which had been suffering with small pox, and still none of my own birds took the disease.

The January issue of Poultry Keeper is well worth the price of a year's subscription to the paper. Dr. Sanborn's and Dr. Whitman's articles on sorehead and roup are good. Every page is filled with interesting reading.

I noticed some time ago in Poultry Keeper, where some one inquired as to how to store green feed for poultry use. I use cabbage and collards for this purpose, taking a spade and cleaning off a level place big enough to hold all of my cabbage. I then pull them up by the roots and stand them head down, and after covering with dried grass, cover the whole heap over with dirt, packing it down well, and it is then ready for winter use. Beets and carrots may be kept in the same way. Of course, this method might not work in the northern states.

Have you a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50 and we can furnish it direct from this office postpaid.



BABY CHICKS
Safe arrival guaranteed.
Six varieties.
8c to 15c Each.

Special prices on eggs for hatching. Send red stamp for 48 page catalogue.

logue. **SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM,**
Box (D), Cromwell, Indiana.

6 YEARS IN SUCCESSION

Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st pen at the great Brockton Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free. Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I.

60 CENTS PER DOZEN.

84 per 100. Wyckoff strain **WHITE LEGHORN EGGS.** New illustrated circular free if you mention Poultry Keeper.

BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM,
D. W. Meeker, Prop. West Cheshire, Conn.

NEW PERFECTION

Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove
Ideal for all kinds of summer cooking. No ashes or dirt. Easily regulated. Economical. Convenient.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

SPECIAL LOW PRICES! As usual, Johnson, the Incubator Man, makes a further reduction of 10 per cent on orders from May 1st to Nov. 1st. This reduction for 6 months makes the Old Trusty the lowest priced good incubator on the market. 40 days' trial allowed as usual. Big catalogue. 300 poultry pictures and trustworthy poultry information free for the asking. Write for it to-day. **M. M. JOHNSON,** Clay Center, Nebraska.

LITTLE CHICKS FOR SALE.

White Wyandottes. Pure White Kind. Hatch comes off every Saturday. Day old chicks and eggs for sale. (Please mention P. K.) **GINTER'S POULTRY YARD,**
Peotone, Ill.

BETTER THAN GAS.

The Angle Lamp is cheaper and safer than any oil lamp made. It gives a better light than gas or electricity at a minimum cost. Write for free catalog 64.
ANGLE MFG. CO., New York City, N. Y.

COLOR LEG BANDS FOR POULTRY

and Pigeons — All Colors.
12 for 25c, 50 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50. Catalogue and samples for 2c stamp.
A. P. Spiller, Beverly, Mass.

FOR SALE AFTER JUNE 1

Utility S. C. R. I. Reds cheap. Eggs half price.

EDW. F. DOERR, R. 4, Joplin, Mo.

WRITE FOR NEW X-RAY INCUBATOR BOOK FREE. Tells about the only real incubator invention in years and shows you how it saves you oil, eggs and money. Lamp underneath and in the center.

X-RAY INCUBATOR CO.,
Eighth St., Wayne, Nebr.

ELKHART CARRIAGES AND HARNESS have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years, saving all expenses and profits of a dealer. We ship for examination and approval. No cost to you if not satisfactory as to style, quality and price. Send for new catalogue. **ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.,** Elkhart, Indiana.

CHICK FOOD,	\$2.10 per 100 lbs.
Scratching Feed	\$1.90 per 100 lbs.
Mash for Layers	\$1.90 per 100 lbs.
Fattening Mash	\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

IN RETAIL QUANTITIES AT

WHOLESALE PRICES

Quality Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY.

Standard Supply Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Please mention P. K. when writing.

BLANCHARD'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

The Leading Strain of Heavy Layers—Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in Existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, STANDARD QUALITIES have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood or as foundation stock. STOCK FOR SALE. Eggs for hatching from my regular matings, \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100. Exhibition matings, \$5 per 15. Circular and mating list free.

J. BLANCHARD, R. F. D. No. 24, GROTON, NEW YORK.

CORN FED HENS WILL LAY.

Six weeks ago, I put seven hens in a closed coop to fatten. Have fed only corn meal, shelled corn, crushed corn, oyster shells and milk once now and then. The hens were not laying when I cooped them. One has been laying for several days, and the other six made them a nest and all laid to-day. Now I feel like they ought not to be sacrificed for the greed of money. They are Barred Plymouth Rocks, three and four years old, which I consider old enough to sell.

I have eighty Rocks, forty hens, five rosters and thirty-five pullets, July hatch. I have sold 117 dozen of eggs since December 1st. I have served four eggs each morning to better half and grown son, and have used all that I needed for baking. Am getting thirty-six to forty eggs each day, and have three hens sitting. All are in good health and eat any and everything. I have a shed to confine sitting hens in and this morning smiled to myself to think how much less trouble they are than an incubator. I give them feed, grit and dust bath and each morning watch to see that the hens all go back to their nests. At night I let them off to feed and water and they are soon satisfied and back on their nests. Don't have to get up to see after them at night.

Let a Plymouth Rock hen alone and she will put any incubator to shame, and there is no lamp to clean and fill.

Kentucky Subscriber.

BENEFIT OF RECREATION FROM KEEPING CHICKENS.

I enjoy Poultry Keeper, every word, and have never had an issue of it that I did not find practical things in it. At one time I dropped the paper thinking it better to have a poultry paper nearer home on account of the advertisers all being so far away, but I could find no other paper to fill its place, and I have returned to my "first love." It surprises me to read of the sickness that different people have among their fowls, as I seldom lose a chick or fowl from disease.

At present I must say that my hens do not lay as well as I might wish. The past year was not a very successful one for eggs to hatch, but I have had very good success with what hatched. I had last spring 31 hens and hatched 156 chicks, and raised 147. Sold \$50.09 worth of fowls and chicks and have 77 pullets and 5 yearling hens and 4 cocks. My White Wyandottes are as good as I ever raised.

In reading your paper, how some buy grain at 90 cents a hundred, makes me almost green with envy. Here in old Massachusetts, wheat is \$2.00, corn \$1.60 and \$1.65, bran \$1.50. Eggs are never over 40 cents and are now 25 cents. If one did not get an amount

of fun out of a flock of fowls I don't really believe he would get rich, but as it is, I shall keep fowls for the fun and benefit I get from being in the open air.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pierson,
Charlemon, Mass.

A FINE HATCH FOR SHIPPED EGGS.

I was very much interested in the article "What Would You Do," by Mr. Welleome, and it has prompted me to tell the readers of "our paper" that I think eggs for hatching can be shipped at a great distance and hatched successfully, provided that the eggs are fertile and packed in the proper way.

I ordered a sitting of eggs this spring from Mr. L. D. Baldwin, of Westfield, Ind., breeder of S. C. R. I. Reds (I got his "ad" from Poultry Keeper) and as none of the parties had ever been successful in hatching shipped eggs in our town, never get-

ting over five chicks from a sitting, I naturally did not expect to do well with mine. However, on the twenty-first day I took off thirteen as fine little Reds as have been seen in this section. They are now two weeks old and are strong, beautiful chicks. I expect them to be the foundation of a large poultry farm some day.

W. E. Lillycrop,

Caroleen, N. C.

In this issue of Poultry Keeper, is the advertisement of Edgar Briggs's book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved." The main point covered in it is economical feeding, and Mr. Briggs is now carrying 3,000 birds under the system at his home place, on which his main feed is costing only 10 to 15 cents per bushel. He will be glad to send further particulars to those wishing to know about this system. Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

Special Offer by Dr. Sanborn 100 copies of my book: "ONE YEAR'S WORK WITH HENS AND CHICKS" have been put into paper cover. These will be sold for fifty cents each. Mention Poultry Keeper and send coin or money order.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, Box 66, Bellingham, Massachusetts.



Do You Ever HAVE ANY TROUBLE With Your Incubator and Brooder Lamps or Regulators?

If you do, our catalogue No. 16 will help you to find the cause and a remedy for it. Send us your address and the catalogue will come to you by return mail.

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 8, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

PURE BRED PEKIN DUCKS

RANKIN AND HALLOCK DIRECT.

2,500 PONDEROUS BREEDERS FOR SALE.

EGGS by the 100 or 1,000. White Rock eggs by the 100. Prompt delivery. 160 acres. Established fifteen years. Magnificent and Common Pea Fowls, White and Black Swan, Milch Goats, Embden Geese. Stamped envelope for reply.

Please be sure to mention Poultry Keeper.

GOLDEN WEST DUCK RANCHE, JOLIET, ILL.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY

Set HOUDAN EGGS in July and HATCH WINNERS for next season's shows. Houdans mature in five months. Some choice breeders for sale. Orders booked for young stock for fall delivery. Catalog free.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box F., Orleans, Indiana.

Pres. National Houdan Club, Life member A. P. A.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

SPECIAL EGG PRICES AND SALE OF BREEDERS.

Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Polish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Javas, Anconas, Houdans, Spanish, Sherwoods, Rocks, Dominiques, Andalusians, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas.

F. I. BRADFORD

TROY, PA.

Poultry Judge, also Member A. P. A., Elmira and Hornell Poultry Associations. Please mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

AMOUNT OF SPACE PER FOWL.

Seeing so much in the poultry papers about hens requiring from eight to ten square feet of room each, and advising beginners to give them that much room, I feel constrained to state a few words on the other side, not that ten feet per bird will do any harm, but it is useless expense. I presume that I never gave more than three feet to a bird, and I started in last fall to winter 100 in a room ten feet square. Soon after, I concluded that they should have more room and built an addition 6x10 feet, making a room 10x16 and still later reduced the flock to about 80 birds, which I wintered in that room, and I never had healthier fowls (Barred Plymouth Rocks.) They laid well after February 1st, and some laid all the time. They were not confined to the building except at night, and were either in the scratching shed or out of doors during the day.

A. A. Whitford,
Farina, Illinois.

RAISE RUSSIAN SUNFLOWERS.

The Mammoth White Russian Sunflowers attain the greatest height and often the heads of seed are over a foot in diameter. The seeds may be sown to grow plants for shade, or the seeds may be gathered and used, for winter feed, as they are greatly relished by poultry and form a valuable diet for winter egg production. The seeds when ripe will fall to the ground and be eagerly eaten by the fowls, but as sparrows and other song birds are fond of them also, the best way is to gather the heads and cure the seeds carefully so that they may be utilized without waste. A single pound of the seed will plant a large patch, and afford much desirable shade, and at the same time producing a lot of feed. All that is needed is to protect the young plants until they grow sufficiently to be out of the reach of the fowls, and the plants will then take care of themselves. A trial will convince anyone of the value of the proposition. We will furnish a pound package, by mail of the Mammoth White Russian variety, upon receipt of twenty-five cents. The seed should be planted immediately for this year's crop.

A BUFF WYANDOTTE RECORD.

I should like to hear if anyone can beat me in getting eggs. I have only seven hens and from the first day of January to the first day of February, I got 136 eggs. At present (February 16) I have one hen sitting and another wanting to sit. I have got four eggs every day but one and then I got three. There are several men around here who keep over twenty hens each, and I have beaten them. I have never used a bone cutter till to-day, and I expect better results now than ever before. One of my friends wanted a sitting of eggs from my birds, but said he did not think the chicks would be as strong as from eggs laid by two year old hens. I claim that I will have stronger chicks from my eggs than my friend will have with eggs from a pen

CHAS. E. HOMPSON & Co.

LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

Box 6

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks

COCKERELS FOR SALE. DAY OLD CHICKS FOR SALE.
EGGS, UTILITY, \$1 per sitting; \$6 per 100.

PRIZE WINNING STRAIN, \$2 per sitting; \$10 per 100.

SPECIAL MATINGS, \$5 per sitting; \$20 per 100.

Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Birds, 200 egg strain. Fertility guaranteed. Catalogue free. Send stamp for Red Standard.

of one male and twenty females. Some of my neighbors say that Buff Wyandottes are not good at laying, so if anyone can beat me with any other kind of birds, I would like to hear of it.

Mrs. Harry Neil,
Belle Vernon, Penn.

WHY NOT RAISE CAPONS?

They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters; they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market? No, the supply is always less than the demand. Why not get in line, make capons, and incidentally, of course, make money? Send 2c stamp



for booklet on caponizing with full instructions and illustrations, and ask for catalogue of Caponizing Instruments. They are "Easy to Use" and after you have had a little practice you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbor's stock at so much per rooster. Very full directions accompany these goods and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now. Address, Poultry Keeper Pub. Co., Quincy, Ill.

Gapes kill thousands of chicks at this season of the year and it would be impossible to estimate the enormous loss of poultry raisers from this trouble. The International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn., have in their remedy, "The International Gape Cure," a preparation that is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. The International Gape Cure is sold by all dealers or is mailed direct postpaid at 50c per package. The company has a valuable little book "Poultry Diseases" which will be sent free of charge to those who mention Poultry Keeper when writing. Address, The International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn., Poultry Supply Dept., Box B.

BRUBAKER'S POULTRY POWDER.
Manufactured for fifteen years. Largest and best poultry raisers of Penna. use no others. Over \$1,000 worth sold each month for last year or more in this state, with little advertising. Once used, always used.
15c packs or 8 for \$1., and 25-lb. pails, \$1.50
50c packs 15-lb. pails, \$1.25

F. O. B. Lancaster, Pa.
We manufacture and handle a full line of poultry feeds of all kinds.

SAMUEL BRUBAKER & CO.,
227-231 Cherry St., Lancaster, Pa.

ANCONAS

THE COMING BREED OF AMERICA.
Order your eggs and stock, now and be ready for the fall shows. We have prize winners and utility stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15 and up.

SQUIRREL HILL POULTRY FARM,
W. K. Wightman, Box 396, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

A strain bred for years for profit making quality. Trap nested standard bred. Tried breeding hens at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. The value cannot be beaten for the money.

E. C. WILLARD,
West Lawn Farm,
123 Moreland, Mankato, Minn.

HEWES FARM

Black Langshans and Barred Rocks

Imported and home bred stock of the highest type. None better at any price. First prizes at Chicago, Illinois State Fair, Kankakee, Blue Island and other shows. Twenty-five years a breeder.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Ill.

BIG CUT IN POULTRY CHARCOAL.

In 500 and 1,000 lb. Lots.

We get freight rates and quote you delivered. You will wonder how we can quote so low. If you don't know the Value of Charcoal for Poultry, write for our FREE BOOK, "Why Fowls Need Charcoal."

THOMAS BROTHERS COMPANY,
1230 Beach St., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUR FARM LIBRARY

Is not complete without

"Practical Farm Buildings"

and "PAROID PROOFS"

two interesting booklets sent free if you write now.

F. W. BIRD & SON,
(Est 1817.) Dept. 19, East Walpole, Mass.

ALL LEADING VARIETIES

Guaranteed, standard bred stock. Birds and Eggs for Sale. Send 4c for 32-page catalogue with prices.

NORTHWESTERN POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM,

Walter Seidel, Prop., Box R, Elroy, Ill.

A GRAIN RESERVE FOR POULTRYMEN.

L. M. Hollis, Rushton, Michigan.

THE last winter has been a great teacher for many poultrymen, stockmen, and dairymen in regard to the food supply for their stock and has served to emphasize the importance of keeping on hand an extra supply of grain to use in case of a crop shortage.

Here in Michigan our corn crop is the chief dependency of stock feeders and plays an important part in feeding poultry for market, also for winter layers, it often constitutes one-half the total feed. Last season was an exceptionally poor corn year, the spring being backward and cold, with few growing days during the summer, then an early frost caught the corn just in the milk stage of development. The result was very poor feed, two or three bushels not being equal in feeding value to one of good sound corn.

The oat and barley crops were severely shortened by a heavy hail storm, therefore the winter settled down upon poultrymen with empty corn cribs and short grain supplies. The result was many promising pullets were sacrificed. Good old hens were sold off. In many cases farmers attempting to carry their usual number of layers or make an intended increase in the flock found them very unprofitable, many not getting an egg all winter.

Now we come to the point of our discussion, that it would seem advisable in every case where possible to keep at least one year's grain supply on hand at all times, especially in view of the fact that our seasons seem inclined to be later as a rule and less favorable to growing crops, especially corn. Many of our soils are becoming somewhat exhausted in fertility, making grain production rather uncertain.

The keeping of a year's grain supply in reserve, as it may be called, would mean in some cases an addition to the corn crib and granery or the repairing of the one at hand to make it rat, mice, and weather proof. Then grain could be kept from one year to the following fall, then used when the new crop was in sight or in actual storage.

Many advantages would seem apparent by employing this method. We would gather our supply of good sound grain during a season when there was an abundance, with probable low prices. Then if the next year proved to be a poor one for grain production we would have plenty of sound, well seasoned grain to feed for at least one year and until sound grain could be had again.

We could keep our full number of fowls not being obliged to reduce the flock unless there should be two bad years in succession in which case the number could be reduced more gradually than if no grain reserve were carried. Prices of eggs and poultry would probably be reasonably high and danger of a glut on the market would be somewhat reduced; also the poultryman would have more time in which to secure a possible grain supply from some other section of the country. Poultry fattened upon sound grain would or should command a high-

er price than the poorer grades.

This plan would seem especially advisable for the beginner with poultry, particularly where the available capital is limited, because a reserve caused by lack of good feed and plenty of it, would probably discourage or disable the otherwise successful venture.

Lack of feed during the winter for laying hens or during the fall for maturing pullets will turn success into failure. The breeding stock also requires a variety of good food during the spring months to do the best. It is expensive to rely upon one kind of grain alone, feeding an unbalanced ration requires many more pounds of food to produce the same results as with a balanced ration. Thus we may see it does not pay to be without plenty of food for our poultry at any time of the year.

Let our poultry friends, who are just beginning, not be misled into the belief that poultry keeping always pays. While there is a greater profit in good

poultry, well kept, than any other live stock upon the average farm, yet it is entirely possible to be the reverse. The dairyman may feed his cows an unbalanced and short ration through the winter and yet they may produce enough milk to pay their keep, but the flock of hens so kept will refuse to produce the eggs, thus running their owner into debt and eating their own heads off.

Finally it would seem best to lay in an abundant supply of necessary foods before enlarging our flocks extensively, especially would this apply to the small producer, the laboring man or woman, and others who can least afford to court failure.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

Golden Bronze Turkeys

Winners at all leading shows, Chicago for years, Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 30; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished.

MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Illinois.

\$15 will buy a fine trio of Business Buff Wyandottes.

\$10 pays for 40 Eggs from best record layers.

\$5 covers the cost of 30 eggs from good birds.

Three ways of getting a good start with paying stock.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, Box 66, Bellingham, Mass.

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged everywhere THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYING STRAIN! UNEQUALLED IN STANDARD QUALITIES. Remember that we are the ORIGINATORS and for over 30 years SPECIALTY BREEDERS of this justly celebrated "WYCKOFF" strain of S. C. White Leghorns. THE MOST PROFITABLE STRAIN OF POULTRY IN AMERICA today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

EGGS FOR HATCHING in any quantity from the grandest of matings at \$2.00 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5.00 per 45; \$10.00 per 100.

Catalogue and testimonials free, if you mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

Address, WYCKOFF'S FARM, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CLOVERNOOK RANCH

Imperial Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys

Breeding stock thoroughbred, carefully selected, prize winning and utility birds. Healthy, hardy, vigorous, Prolific layers of fertile eggs. STOCK and EGGS for sale in season. Send for descriptive circular. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

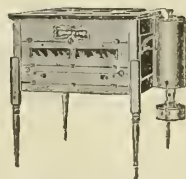
MISS FRANCES E. WHEELER, Box 21, Chazy, Clinton Co., New York.

FRENCH'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS WIN AGAIN

AT TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND.

Second and 4th cockerel; 5th hen; 3rd cockerel; 2nd pullet; 1st breeding pen; and silver cup for Best Display of Barred Plymouth Rocks. At Cleveland, in a grand class of cockerels and pullets I won 4th and 5th pullet. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13, straight.

J. T. FRENCH, 838 W. Grove Place, Toledo, Ohio.



COMPOUND INCUBATORS

GUARANTEED TO DO THE WORK

Warsaw Incubator Co., Box 40, Warsaw, Ill.

SEE THAT THE YOUNG STOCK IS PROPERLY FED AND CARED FOR TILL FULLY MATURED.

There is no time to lose in the care and feeding of a chicken from the time it leaves the shell until it has reached full maturity. More than one breeder has realized this when upon examining his birds in the fall he found a number of otherwise good specimens to be from one-half to one pound shy in weight, but too late then to remedy it. Just a few days of neglect at a certain time may have caused this short weight.

It is a great deal easier to lose than it is to catch up, but how natural, especially in a busy time, it is for one to think that after the chicks are six or eight weeks old they can look out for themselves in a measure.

This is a mistake. The best chickens in the fall are those that have been fed and cared for regularly right through from start to finish. No matter whether they are being grown for show, market or laying purposes, it pays to have them properly matured. If they are being raised for exhibition and are neglected during their growth, they are likely to have the appearance of runts. They may have the plumage but not the weight or size. If it is for market that they are intended they will prove a disappointment, for they will be small, scrawny things and will lack considerable of bringing what a good, plump bird would. For egg production pullets raised in this way are almost sure to be a failure, for birds that are immature never will produce eggs either in size or number that they would if properly raised.

Vincent M. Couch,

Cortland, N. Y.

FIGURING THE PROFIT.

Being a reader of Poultry Keeper, I want to tell my views about Mr. Littlefield's enormous profits. He says he got 427 dozen eggs, selling 330 dozen for \$105.60, while the whole amount realized was \$136.64. Now the other parties do not allow anything for the difference of \$31.04. While Mr. Littlefield does not state that he received cash for them, they were a part of the revenue from his flock. The point of difference is in the 97 dozen eggs which should be counted, at least it seems to me that way.

Alfred T. McCullough.

(Note.—The original communication regarding this matter was published in the February-1908 Poultry Keeper. Mr. Littlefield sent us a further letter of explanation which our readers will find published on page 117 of the June-1908 issue.)

R. I. REDS FOR EARLY DEVELOPMENT AND HARDINESS.

Regarding "precocity" in fowls, I believe my Reds take the cake. One of my broods of seventeen chicks was hatched March 14th. They have been out of doors in an ordinary box coop all of the time, and in just four weeks, the mother hen left them and went back to laying again. The chicks are as self reliant as many are at eight weeks of age. Such a strain of fowls

is surely profitable and it is no wonder that we hear of 200 eggs a year per hen frequently. In this climate of cold winters and late springs I find the Reds to be more hardy and more vigorous than any breed I have had and I have had experience with many others. I will add that I regard the Poultry Keeper as one of the most profitable advertising mediums and wish you continued success.

A. W. Blanchard,

Beloit, Wisconsin.

SELECTING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

There has been quite a dispute in various poultry journals regarding selecting eggs for hatching. I find that I get the best results by using the long eggs for males and the short round ones for females. I have noticed this a number of times and it seems to be the rule. It may not work with some people, but it does with me.

J. I. DeCon,

Vandalia, Michigan.

SPRINKLING HATCHING EGGS IN INCUBATORS.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I noticed a nice little piece in your paper from our friend at Ft. Miller, Mrs. Closson, and her writing prompted me to write a few words in regard to my work along the same lines. Since the first of January I have sold \$21.84 worth of eggs from 15 pullets, besides what I have used in my family of four. Am pleased to add that on May 1st, I took off ninety nice, thrifty, little chicks from only 110 fertile eggs, from my M. M. Johnson's "Old Trusty" incubator. It is a fine machine. I had better success with it this year than last year. I sprinkled the eggs three times with quite warm water. The first time was about the tenth day; the last time the eighteenth day.

Mrs. C. A. Putnam,

Tupper Lake, N. Y.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM

LEGHORNS are great Layers, White and Brown, Rose and Single Comb. Bred for both fancy and utility. White Wyandottes, Prize winning Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, M. B. Turkeys, All Northern Grown. Write for illustrated catalogue of the largest poultry farm in the north.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM

R. H. Crandall, Manager.

Box 122, Worth, Arenac County, Michigan.

Wolverine's Strain White Plymouth Rocks

Special Sale of Breeding Stock

My pens this season contained some of the best White Rocks in the country: winners at Jamestown, Madison Square, Chicago, Detroit, etc. I am offering now all my breeding stock except what I must reserve for next season. Sales sheet free for the asking. Send for it. L. H. S. HILL, Jackson, Mich.

FEED, 10 Cts. PER BUSHEL

PATENT PENDING

Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing you more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel? Have you raised 95 per cent of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for 2000 layers and raise 3000 chicks without help and have time for other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how I do it. My new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it, as well as save you \$25 on every 100 chicks you grow to maturity. My third edition of 5000 copies now ready. 3000 Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandotte chicks growing under my new system for the fall trade. Write today for free circulars and testimonials. Address,

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 17, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

KINGS' BARRED ROCKS

None better in the country. Eggs from best pen, World Beaters, \$6.00 per sitting. Send for 1908 circular, with show records and other information. Birds for sale, single pairs, or carefully mated pens.

O. L. KING,

Mention P. K. Walnut Grove, Ill.

SPECIAL SALE

S. C. R. I. RED COCKS \$5.00

S. AND R. C. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS Cocks and Hens

W. W. KULP, Box 30, Pottstown, Pa.

Send for Our Map of Boston, Showing Exact Location of



25 SUITES WITH BATH.
250 Rooms newly furnished with Brass Beds.

When you visit Boston, if you desire the greatest comfort with the least expense, you will find Hotel Rexford all right. You will notice the central location of the hotel, its nearness to the Union Station, State House, Court House, theaters, and business houses. In other words it is a part of Beacon Hill. Of course what you want when you visit Boston is comfort and safety, and, if economy goes with it, that makes a combination that will undoubtedly prove satisfactory. Therefore, when in town, "TRY THE REXFORD" and we will make special efforts to please you.

ECZEMA Instant relief and positive cure. Trial treatment mailed free.

International Co., 1123 Broadway, New York

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking for profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerels has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Piling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools is sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

EGG RECORD OF A MIXED FLOCK.

I have a short record of what seven hens laid, three Barred Rocks, two black hens, one blue and one buff, that I bought of a farmer for hatching purposes. Last two days of April, four and five eggs respectively, and for first sixteen days of May, 6, 5, 7, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 5, 6, 5, at end of which time five of them got broody. Have you any record to beat this?

Wm. Listen,*

Manhasset, N. Y.

RICE BRAN AS POULTRY FEED.

In answer to your inquiry referring to rice bran, I would say that it consists of the skin next to the kernel and a portion also of the rice taken off in the process of milling. We used it combined with alfalfa meal, both for the cows and fowls with excellent results. Mixed with milk, the young chickens liked it and made a good growth. For hens, a mash was made of rice bran, bran and alfalfa, without meat of any kind, and the egg supply was all that could be desired.

M. E. P.

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Rates for ads, classified under proper heading are as follows:

1 month	4c per word
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4 months	10c per word
1 year	24c per word

Terms, cash with order. Numbers and initials count as words. Copy of ad. should reach us by twentieth of month preceding date of issue.

ANDALUSIANS.

ANDALUSIAN EGGS. I have won 41 firsts at Pittsburg, Toledo; Ft. Wayne and Columbus. Stock for sale. Eggs prepaid. L. T. Taylor, Gibsonburg, Ohio. 4-5

BANTAMS.

BANTAM EGGS. Seabright and Cochins, from good stock. Percy Rottman, Lawndale, Ohio. 5-3

BUCKEYES.

BUCKEYES. Stock, \$1 to \$10...15 eggs. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5. Tower Place, Meshoppen, Pa. 4-5

BUCKEYES—Kentucky Cardinal strain (original). Eugene Cowles, Shelbyville, Kentucky. 9-12

CHICKS.

YOUNG CHICKS. Blanchard, Wyckoff Single Comb White Leghorns, \$10.00 per hundred. June, July, August, \$8.00. Strains pure, separate. Safe arrival guaranteed. Directions for successful raising. High scoring breeding stock. Choice hatching eggs, fertility guaranteed. Circulars. C. N. Reynolds, Canton, Pa. 6-2

BABY CHICKS just hatched from prize winners. S. C. Black Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, and S. C. W. Leghorns. Write, Fairview Farm, J. S. Haupt & Co., Easton, Pa. 6-1

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—America's best. Great stock of all ducks. Eggs from winners at Pittsburg and Youngstown shows winter of 1908; at \$1.50 per 11. R. F. Lower, Columbiana, Ohio. 4-4

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Prize winners. Pawn and White. Breeding pen for sale. Also young stock. Mrs. A. A. Whitford, Farina, Ill. 6-12

HOUDANS.

HOUDANS—Large, heavy, crested birds. Nicely colored. Eggs and stock in season. Prices right. John M. Moyer, Souderton, Pa. 1-12

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. At St. Louis, Nov., 1907, on four entries won 1, 2, 4. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$5 per 100. Ed Mrovka, Collinsville, Ill. 2-12

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 26 for \$1.50; or \$4 for 100. Pure white strain. I have bred them since 1892. Joseph Kappes Jr., Ashton, Iowa, Box 42. 4-4

249 EGG STRAIN S. S. Buff Leghorn eggs at reduced prices, 15, \$1; 100, \$4. F. E. Tibbitts, Brunswick, Ohio. 6-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Prices reduced. Eggs, 15, 75c; 50, \$2; 100, \$3.50; 500, \$16. Chicks, 25, \$2.75; 50, \$5; 100, \$9; 200, \$17; 500, \$40. W. H. McCormick, Ransom, Ill. 4-3

WYCKOFF'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per hundred. Also some good hens for sale. W. H. Densmore, Sutherland, Va. 4-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN breeders and stock of all ages. Get our prices on eggs from heavy winter layers. Correspondence solicited. White Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J., Route 3. *5-5

EGGS ALL WINTER. Standard strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Why they are money getters. My circular tells. Address, C. F. Strahle, R. No. 6, Box B, Bryan, Ohio. 5-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS, \$1.00 twelve for \$10.00. Spring chickens, 50 cents. Mrs. Maria Patterson, Ely Mo. 6-2

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$1.50 per 16; \$5.00 per 100 rest of season. Choice breeding birds for sale at reduced prices. Westview Poultry Yards, Box 25, Machias, N. Y. 4-5

S. C. LEGHORN CHICKS, \$8.00 per 100. G. Routzhan, Biglerville, Pa. 4-12

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Detroit winners. Stock shipped on approval. Eggs fertility guaranteed. Chicks live arrival guaranteed. Write for booklet. Ferris Poultry Farm, 561 North Union, Grand Rapids, Mich. 4-5

O. G. HOOK'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100, from birds scored 90 3/4 to 95 3/4. Bred to lay. Longview Egg Farm, Omaha, Neb., Sta. B, Route 1. 4-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Winners of first premiums and American Buff Leghorn club ribbons. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. M. Johnson, 11338 Fairfield Ave., Morgan Park, Ill. 4-5

EGGS FROM GRAND PRIZE WINNING, highly developed laying strain pure bred S. C. White Leghorns, 50c to \$5.00 per sitting. Send for price list of eggs and day old chicks. Osman Poultry Yards, Dept. C, Beaver Dam, Wis. 4-5

WAYSIDE POULTRY FARM. S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$50 per 1,000. Leghorns lay more and eat less than large breeds. Circular. J. G. Peters, North Truro, Mass. 4-5

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Elephant Strain) from Boston, New York and Chicago. Prize stock. Hens, \$1.00. Eggs, 15c; 5c and 3c each. Rogers Ranch, Pleasanton, Iowa. Mrs. S. F. Rogers. 2-12

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. H. C. Moran, Buchanan, Mich. 6-2

(WYCKOFF-BLANCHARD) Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Incubator chicks in spring. H. S. Deolittle, R. 1, Afton, N. Y. 11-x

EMPIRE STATE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Winners at N. Y. State Fair. Pure white trios, \$5.00. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 15; \$5 per hundred. Catalog free. C. H. Zimmer, Weedsport, N. Y. 3-x

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Welsh lay, nav. Eggs, select mating, \$2 per 15. D. J. Mohrman, Wellington, Ohio, R. No. 4. 4-4

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Pedigree stock from "Victor." Northup's great \$1,000 cock. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Catalogue free. Samuel A. McConnell, Steubenville, Ohio. 4-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, sire direct Northup. Eggs, \$2. Address, Adelaide H. Toomer, Springfield, Missouri. 4-5

ORPINGTONS.

EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. F. Orpingtons. Pens 1, 2, 3, \$3.00 per 15. Pen 4 headed by 1st cockerel Lansing and Jamestown, \$4.00 per 15. C. J. Realy, Munith, Mich. 4-5

WORLD'S BEST ORPINGTONS in Single and Rose Combs. Cut prices on eggs and stock. Winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exposition, etc. Write for catalogue. Box 66, Fairview Farm, J. S. Haupt & Co., Easton, Pa. 6-3

PIGEONS.

FOR SALE CHEAP, about 40 pure bred Plymouth Rock Homer Pigeons. Prolific breeders. Or will exchange for poultry. A. S. Eastwood, Porter, W. Va. 7-1

HOMERS FOR SQUAB BREEDING. Mated birds. Missouri Squab Co., 3201 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Missouri. 9-12

WANTED. 5,000 common or Homer Pigeons, Guinea fowls, live rabbits. Highest market prices. "M." Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-4

I OFFER GUARANTEED MATED HOMERS, any quantity, at \$1.00 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. Charles B. Gilbert, 1563 E. Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-4

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK EGGS at \$1.50 per 15. E. J. Kickland, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. 11-12

BARRED AND BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs for sale. W. G. Stoner, Birmingham, Ill. 2-12

SHIPLEY'S B. P. ROCKS, won 1st hen. Monmouth, three years; 1st pen two years; other firsts. Pure Bradley stock. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Hugo Shipley, R. 2, Colchester, Ill. 4-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR SALE—Stock bred for beauty and utility. Birds in pens scoring 90 to 94. Circular on application. Steingrebe Bros., 337-339 Park St., Syracuse, N. Y. 4-5

BARRED P. ROCKS from Bradley Bros. stock. Can spare a few pullets. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, not over two sittings. G. H. Torrey, 1200 West Fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill. 4-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching, \$1 and \$2 a sitting. Bradley and Thompson strain. Winning firsts at three different shows. Arthur H. Becker, Dubuque, Iowa. 4-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs from fine breeding stock for sale at \$1 per sitting. Bradley strains. Mrs. Herman Tappe, R. R. No. 2, Farina, Ill. 4-5

WILL SELL A FEW SITTINGS OF EGGS at \$3.00 each from pen of exhibition Barred Rocks, headed by son of "World's Champion" direct from Bradley Bros. Wm. Wisler, Douglassville, Pa. 4-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS. Birds scoring 93 to 96 points. Pullets winning first, second, third under Sites. \$1.50 per 15. Oliver J. Donovan, Three Rivers, Mich. 4-4

PRINTING.

POULTRY PRINTING. Finest work, lowest prices. Samples free. Established 1873. J. Siegmund & Co., Dept. F, Aurora, Ill. 6-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds, old and young stock. Eggs, 100, \$5. Carroll A. Davis, Farina, Ill. 6-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Non-related, 200 egg strain, right color, good hatch guaranteed. Breeding and exhibition stock. Eggs at half price after June 1st. A. W. Blanchard, Beloit, Wisconsin. 4-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Pure bred eggs, 15, 30 cents; 30 eggs, \$1.50. Six years with the Reds. Farm raised. Circular free. Israel Kinney, Bellefontaine, Ohio, Route No. 7. 4-5

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. Utility and Exhibition. Circular gives winners and prices that please. Express prepaid. Half price June first. F. W. Hallett, Chillicothe, Mo. 5-3

ROSE COMB REDS. 15 eggs, \$1.00. C. A. Edson, Skaneateles, N. Y. 4-5

LEMBKE'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Are bred to lay, weigh and pay. Winners at the leading shows. Stock and eggs for sale. Circulars free. Pleasant Poultry Farm, Griswold, Iowa. 4-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Fancy and utility matings. Postal brings price list. G. W. Gibbens, Hadley, Pike Co., Ill. 3-12

SINGLE COMB REDS. Won two firsts, one second on three entries at last Iowa State Show. Eggs for sale. Mrs. G. W. Storey, Hedrick, Iowa. 3-12

SINGLE COMB REDS. Eggs from females scoring 91½ to 93½; males 93½ to 94½, at \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Breeders for sale after June 30. Fred Oertel, Brighton Ill. 4-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs half price now. Old stock for sale half price July 1st. Young stock August 1st. Circular free. O. P. Clark, Chillicothe, Mo. 7-2

J. S. WALKER'S SINGLE COMB REDS win, all firsts at Palestine, Effingham, Fairfield, Robinson, Paris. Also winners at Newton, Farina, Kimmunity, Sullivan (Ind.), and Illinois State Fair. Fairview Poultry Yards, Palestine, Ill. 3-12

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Big, blocky, pure bred. Fine layers, 15, \$1.00. 50 one and two years hens from breeding pens for sale. Wm. Almon Peterson, 157½ No. Seminary St., Galesburg, Ill. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Breeding stock for sale cheap. 200 early hatched youngsters coming along. They look good to us. E. G. Brockway, Indianola, Iowa. 4-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Great layers. Eggs, \$3. After May 20, \$1.50. Mary S. Andrews, Farina, Ill. 1-12

BROWN'S CELEBRATED Buff, Golden, Silver and White Wyandotte Eggs at half price balance of season. 15 eggs, \$1. Stock for sale. B. W. Brown, Grant Park, Ill. 12-12

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Big, blocky kind. Prolific layers. Eggs, \$1.50 sitting 15. Ebenezer Poultry Farm. Chas. W. Oblender, Poultryman, Windom, Lancaster Co., Pa. 4-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Nixon strain. White, large, blocky, heavy egg producers of large brown eggs. Carefully mated to insure best results. Stock and eggs for sale. W. T. Foster, Woodstown, N. J. 4-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Eggs from two pens—females scoring 92 to 93½; males, 93½ and 94½—\$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Breeders for sale after June 30. Fred Oertel, Brighton, Illinois. 4-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES Exclusively. Winnings at Milwaukee, 1905, 1st and 2nd cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullet; 2nd and 4th hen; 1st pen. Eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50. F. M. Griswold, Lake Mills, Wis. 4-5

DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES. Stock and eggs. Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill. 4-5

PARTRIDGE, GOLDEN and SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. From first-class birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed Schneidemann, Lake Mills, Wisconsin. 4-5

COLUMBIAN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, express prepaid, from fine exhibition mating. Catalogue free. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Iowa, Box V. 3-5

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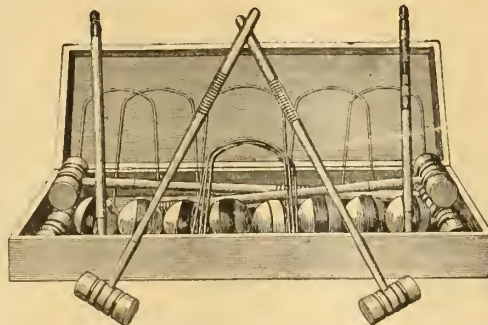
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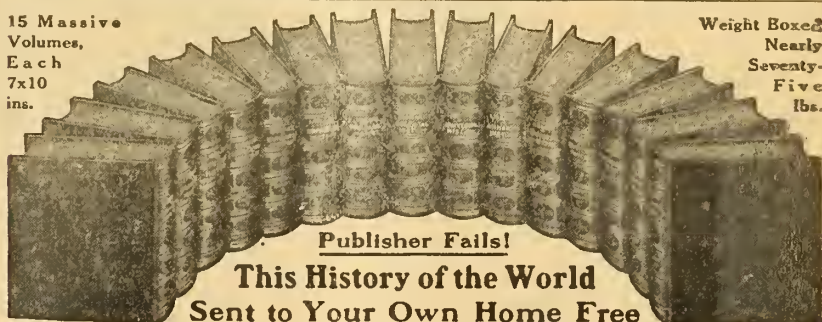
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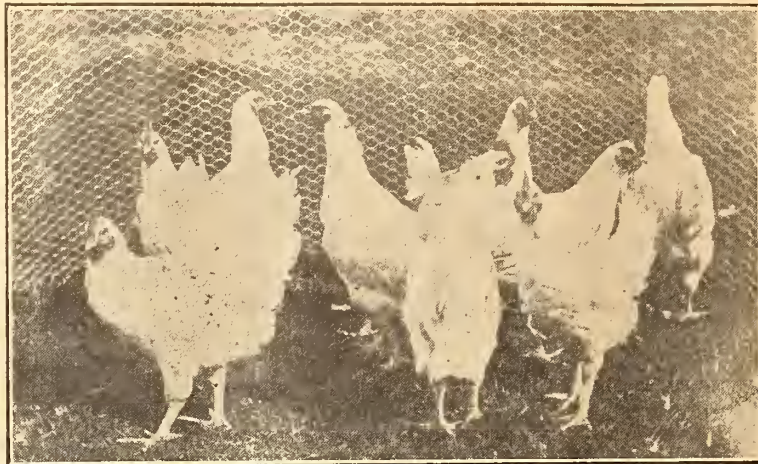
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that more boiled down, good common sense and natural facts and instruction are condensed in the pages of your book than in all I have tried (to learn) and read to date. Yours with best wishes,

Dear Sir:

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1908.

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Common Era, Ill., March 19, 1908.

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Yours respectfully,

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Omaha, Neb., May 11, 1908.

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Skaneateles, N. Y., May 5, 1908.

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Very truly yours,

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Dear Sir:

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Vol. XXV

AUGUST, 1908

No. 5

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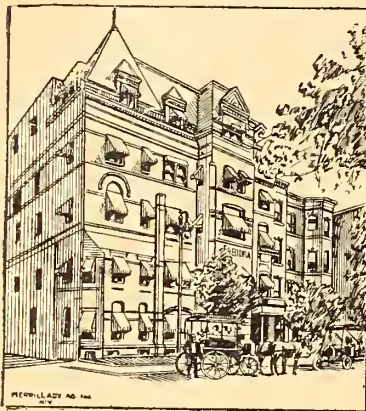
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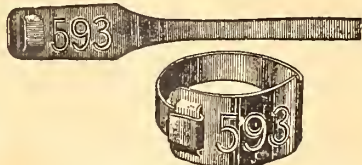
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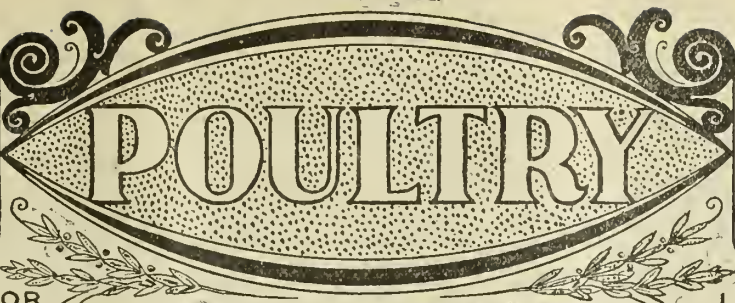


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VOL. XXV.

AUGUST, 1908.

No. 5.

THE ANNUAL HOUSE CLEANING.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Massachusetts.

HENMEN, as well as housekeepers, need an annual cleaning-up of the whole premises. It seems the luck of the home-maker to have her hard time in the spring, but the poultry keeper seldom gets to it before early autumn. Of course there has been some cleaning-up as the months of 1908 have passed. The incubators were put into the condition of new ones two months ago, the brooders have been emptied of the chicks and packed away until another spring. These two things called for planning and not a little hard work. It takes time to get the brooders into clean, sweet condition, free from red mites, with lamps ready to use another season. But it seems to most of us that August and September are the months to get every thing in the poultry line in "spick and span" shape. The houses, the runs, with all they stand for, need overhauling once a year.

The old hens are either now molting, or have been sold for meat, and their pens are largely empty. The growing pullets do not yet require the winter house for shelter. The buildings are ready for cleaning. What do we find? More than you suppose when you start in to clean them. There are cobwebs on the nettings and rafters, dirt and whitewash on the sash, some droppings on the boards or under the roosts, more or less filth in the soil and litter on the floor.

A good plan is to remove everything that is not permanently fastened to the building. Roosts, nests, windows and water fountains should be taken outside the house. This leaves just the shell of the building. Sweep the ceiling and walls, get off all dust and

cobwebs. Scrub off the droppings boards. This leaves all filth on the floor. My own plan is to have removed all the earth that was carted in one year ago. This is nearly four inches thick, and is well mixed with broken hay and straw, filled with such of the day's droppings of a year's use. The soil is shoveled into wheelbarrow, taken to the garden, and spread between the rows of mangels and turnips. The wheelbarrow is then filled

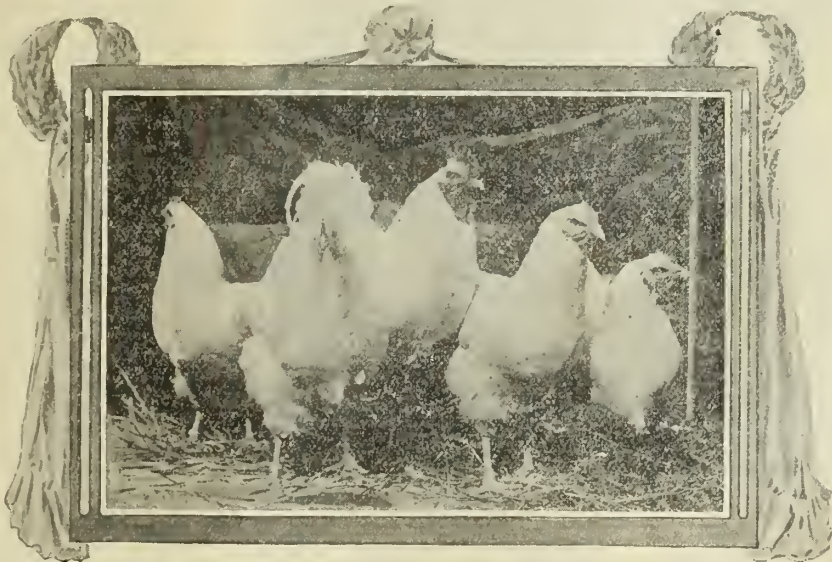
and droppings boards and around the edges of the earth floor. A coat of whitewash adds much to the looks of the pens, makes sweet the old houses, and aids in maintaining the health of the flock.

As I use grocery store boxes for nests, the old ones are used for kindling fires, and new ones are put into the newly cleaned pens. It does not pay to try to clean up the old nests as the cost is small for waste boxes. Many of my nests are made of orange boxes, two nests to a box. These are laid on the side, a three inch strip nailed to hold in the hay, and they are put under the droppings board with the opening to the rear. This gives a nest that is clean, somewhat dark, and easily replaced when soiled.

The windows and cloth frames are gone over. Missing glass is replaced, frames repaired and cloth fixed for another winter. These are put where they can be found for the first stormy day or cold night. They are seldom needed before the first of November and some of them may be out of commission all winter. The point is to have them ready if needed.

What about the yards? They should

have been spaded and planted in early July, after breaking up of the matings. No doubt some of my readers are like myself, leaving some of these things for a convenient season, and did not attend to the runs before this time. One large yard was spaded in late June and sunflower plants were transplanted from the garden row to the henyard. These were about eight inches high, were put in two feet apart all over the yard. Four weeks from time of setting out they were three feet high, allowing hens or chicks the use of the yard without injury to the plants. Another yard was sown to



A Pen of the Noted U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks. Noted the world over for their superior laying qualities as well as their fancy points. No breed of fowls has won the admiration of all classes of poultry fanciers and breeders as have these birds. Bred by U. R. Fishel, Box "K," Hope, Indiana.

with the least fertile soil of the garden and taken back to the poultry house. These trips are made, back and forth, until the old soil is removed and new earth put in its place. Pen by pen, house by house, this is done until every pen is ready for the new lot of pullets.

Then a can of napereol is opened and one gill is poured into a watering-pot, which is then filled with water. This makes a mixture that will kill lice and red mites that it comes in contact with. This solution is sprinkled on the walls of the pens, letting it run down the boards, over roosts

oats and rape, and will be allowed to grow unused until the middle of September.

What shall we do to bare yards in early August? There is nothing you can plant and make the yard of use. Rape sown in rows makes rapid growth, can be thinned and fed to other yards. Barley or rye can be planted this month and get a rank growth of green food. We are not so much after a green crop as to clean up the filth that has worked into the earth of the yards. The most profitable crop I have raised in my yards has been sweet corn. The smaller sorts planted in early July will give a large crop of ears in September. Frost has seldom caught my corn in the hen yards. Most yards that are kept free of fowls, after the middle of June will make a rank growth of weeds that will be better than nothing, but best of all is some well started crop of use for something. Corn and oats are free feeders and clean up the soil very nicely. It is necessary to do this cleaning up of the soil if you would maintain health in the flock. If you neglect to do this you will sometimes get an outbreak of disease that will discourage you in poultry keeping.

The early hatched pullets may be looking for the nests by the end of August and need attention before taking to the winter houses. If there are red mites in the roosting coops, fight them to the finish before removing the pullets. You should take the pullets into a clean house, absolutely free from lice and mites. Dust every pullet a week before you are ready to remove her, and repeat this just before you put her in her winter home. It is as important to have the pullets "clean" as to have the house ready for them.

In the desire to put the place in perfect condition, once a year, you will notice little things that can be improved. Water fountains need attention. They are in need of thorough cleaning. Some may have outlived their usefulness. Feed hoppers are not tight and are wasting the high-priced grain and scraps. Whether to repair or replace will depend on conditions and original cost.

Fences surely need looking over. A post may be rotten at the bottom, a board loose, or the wire rusted and broken. Fences that will stand in August may tumble down when caught in an ice storm in December. As you get interested in this cleaning-up process you will notice things that have never been before your eyes all the summer. Broken bottles, tin cans, waste wire, refuse wood, meet your eyes somewhere on your place. Have you a "dump" to take these to? I have one.

This is dug in some corner in the spring, making a hole three feet deep and four across. All through the year this is found useful, and the digging of another dump fills the old one. There is some satisfaction in knowing that broken glass and sharp wire is in one place, and that it will be covered by a foot of earth.

Special care needs to be given to the coop or pen that has been used for sick stock. There are few poultrymen who do not fight disease of some sort during a year's work with hens. This place of quarantine needs thorough cleaning. The careless method will not do, unless you wish to invite disaster later in the winter. Careful cleaning, thorough spraying with one of the coal tar products, long sunning, should make the premises germ free.



One of the cup winners at Beverly; also won special for shape. Bred and owned by Chas. Thompson & Co., Box 6, Lynnfield Centre, Mass.

Weak, half sick, "nearly cured" birds ought to be weeded out in the annual cleaning-up process. A few ailing birds will upset the best efforts toward better stock. In putting your plant into right conditions do not overlook the stock that it all exists for. There is pleasure and profit in caring for and showing a poultry yard that is well kept and filled with sturdy stock.

POULTRY INSTITUTES IN COLORADO.

According to the best estimate, \$3,000,000 worth of poultry and poultry products were shipped into Colorado from the corn belt last year. It is estimated that all the poultry marketed in the State during the entire year was barely sufficient to supply Denver for sixty days.

Colorado has ideal conditions for poultry production. Dry climate, 320 days of sunshine each year, and feeds which produce the finer flavored meat and eggs and corn. Our Colorado field peas produce a flavor in poultry which is not equalled by any other feed. For these reasons Colorado should not only produce all the poultry and poultry products needed in the

State, but should command the high priced markets of the East, where quality and delicious flavor bring a premium.

To stimulate interest in poultry growing throughout the State, and to bring to the attention of a large number of people the best methods of feeding and managing poultry, the Colorado Agricultural College is planning to hold a series of poultry institutes during the month of August. The following dates have already been arranged:

August 17th, Greeley; August 18th, Fort Collins; August 20th, Denver; August 21st, Colorado Springs; August 22nd, Rocky Ford; August 24th, Canon City; August 28th, Collbran.

Correspondence is being carried on with Grand Junction and Loveland, the Grand Junction institute to be held August 26th, and at Loveland August 19th.

A strong corps of practical poultrymen have been engaged for these institutes. Judge C. H. Rhodes, noted all over the United States as an expert poultryman and poultry judge, will give two lectures at each institute, and has requested an exhibit of typical birds of each breed grown in the state. Dr. J. W. Downey, of Fort Collins, who has been recognized for twenty years as one of the most successful growers of pure-bred poultry in Colorado, will discuss money-making methods of handling pure bred poultry. Prof. H. M. Bainer, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has made a special study of practical buildings for poultry and practical poultry appliances. His lectures on these subjects will be illustrated by large charts and working models. R. C. Clay and L. L. Johnson, both of Colorado Springs, will handle the commercial side of poultry work. Mr. Clay keeps 2,000 hens and makes a specialty of eggs and early broilers. Mr. Johnson has made large profits with eggs and with squabs. Each place will furnish at least three papers from successful local poultrymen.

The poultrymen of the state are taking hold of these meetings with a hearty goodwill, and a large attendance is promised. Colorado Springs has a committee of two hundred and has already been three months working up their meeting. The other places are taking hold with a vim.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experiences at poultry work, and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

Have you a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50 and we can furnish it direct from this office.

THE DRY FEED HOPPER PLAN FOR FEEDING.

Alvin D. Dudley, South Lincoln, Mass.

I was much interested in the article, "Comparative Tests of Hopper Feeding," by W. C. Hildebrand in the March Poultry Keeper. In that article the writer rather "gets after me" about some of the things I have written in the past, and especially about my comments on Brother Cavanaugh's articles. I am glad that Friend Hildebrand does receive help from Mr. C.'s writings and I sincerely wish I could do so. But so many of the ideas and teachings of Mr. C. are so contrary to what I have by hard experience learned to be resultful.

A number of things that Mr. C. recommends we have tried and found wanting and having so tried, have worked out things that did give the results desired, from the ashes of the old, so to speak. This I have endeavored not to lose sight of in my writings, that actual experience is more valuable than theory.

Now while we are on the subject of the writings of Mr. C. and the value thereof, I would like to ask Mr. Hildebrand if he would build his houses of the peculiar type advocated by Mr. C. and if he would claim as Mr. C. has done that it is the low houses that give the winter eggs; also, if he can purchase his hen feed for 92 cents per 100 pounds as Mr. C. says he can, and if he could do so, would he tell us how, so Mr. C. has not done. I would like to hear further from Mr. H. on these statements and others given us by Mr. C. and then I shall be enabled to clearly judge just how much Mr. H. has been helped by Mr. C.'s writings.

In regard to hopper feeding and the results given us by Mr. H. of that system as contrasted with the wet mash system of feeding. His results to say at least are unusual, in fact I may say unique. He certainly credits the feeding of wet mash once a day as giving wonderful results in this instance. Furthermore I have never heard of a case of birds having a properly compounded dry mash contracting diarrhoea as a result of being so fed. Either that dry mash was not properly mixed of sound grain or else some other condition outside of the one given was responsible for the diarrhoea results given. I have raised thousands of chickens since I have been interested in poultry that have never had a taste of a wet mash, good chickens, too; birds that were up to the standard weight for their kind and laying at five to six months of age; birds that as an average lot were commented upon by visitors, not that there were a few good ones, but that they were practically all good ones.

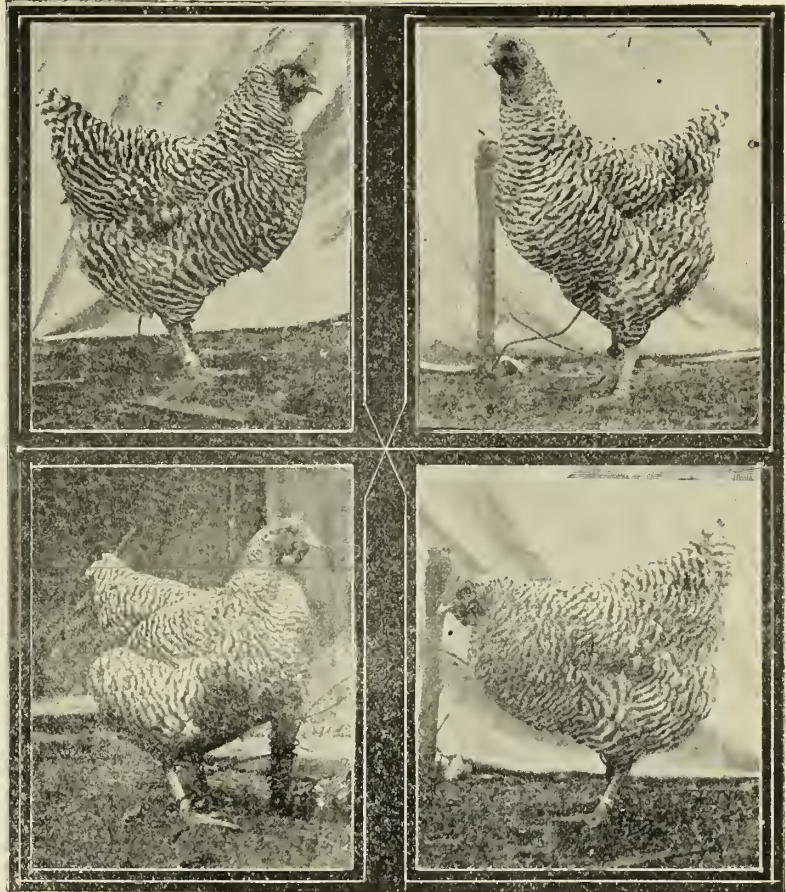
Only last season I had one little lot of thirty-four chickens from four hens, the earliest hatched, coming out the last day of March. These chicks were of the Single Comb Red variety and were hatched and reared by hens and were fed cracked corn, wheat and bulled oats, with a dish of dry mash and of beef scraps constantly before them. I sold the cockerels the last day of May, just two calendar months, when they averaged just a hair less

than two pounds each, and were good enough in quality to bring in thirty cents a pound alive.

Out of the thirty-four hatched, one got killed by accident, of the remainder, twenty-one were cockerels and twelve were pullets. I got the first two eggs from the pullets the twenty-sixth day of August; the rest starting in during September and October. Some of the later hatched chicks did fully as well for growth as the lot mentioned, but of course did not bring as much owing to lower prices then prevailing.

the adult fowls are confined to yards also, and hopper fed, with good results.

I want to say just a little word about the twenty-five pullets mentioned that were on free range. They had the run of a small piece of yellow corn with a grass field adjoining; were late hatched and were placed down by the corn after the grass was cut. They had a wire front colony coop, four by six, which contained a hopper with a mixture of cracked corn, wheat and oats in one compartment, in another the dry mash, in the third beef scraps. They were watered once a day and were let out at morning and confined at night. The hopper was filled about once a



Barred Rocks, from the Yard of J. T. French, 838 W. Grove Place, Toledo, Ohio.

One lot of cockerels, forty-six in number, were pronounced by an old poultry buyer as being as good a lot as he ever handled. This he said before purchasing and he voluntarily bid me two cents per pound above the market price. They were hatched after May 15th and were sold at less than six months of age and averaged for the lot six and one-half pounds each. They were reared as outlined above and were fattened by simply supplying them with a hopper of whole corn, or dry mash, and beef scraps.

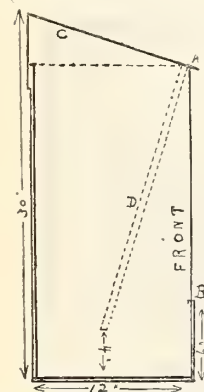
I neglected to state that all the chickens with the exception of twenty-five of the more than five hundred reared were grown in yards and not on free range as Mr. Hildebrand evidently supposes. I will also say that

week, or when empty. I never raised better chickens and never expect to with less labor than was expended on those. A number of them were above standard weight in November (hatched in June) and quite a percentage of them were laying before Christmas.

These are some of the results I have been able to obtain by careful selection of breeding stock and by dry feeding. I will add that I have always endeavored, like the celebrated artist who mixed his paints, "with brains, Sir," to mix my feeds with brains and have never become wedded to one particular mixture or combination of grains, endeavoring rather to use each combination as would give the most desirable results in that particular instance. This is the only way I know

to feed, to study the needs of that flock and feed them accordingly.

I would like to ask Mr. H. further about the hopper that hops but does not hop to suit him, and wish he would give me more particulars to its failing. Possibly he did not construct it according to directions, which might account for its not proving satisfactory. People about here who have seen these hoppers and have gone home and built others like them, have I know, been pleased with them except in one or two instances where the one building them has not done so according to the plans. The essential point is that the hopper be eleven to twelve inches deep (from front to back) (I prefer twelve inches) when one can obtain boxes of those dimensions. This leaves a throat six inches across and the width of the box for the feed to come down so it can not clog. It gives an opening six inches across and the width of the box for the bird to put in head (giving room for the large combed males, which many hoppers do not) and with a front board six inches high, a bird cannot waste dry mash or beef scrap.



Alvin D. Dudley's feed hopper. End view on hopper. Front board is cut away, leaving opening "A" to "B", and slanting board "D" set in, running from end to end of hopper. Top board "C" in on hinges to lift up to fill hopper.

You want the front part of the hopper to come within four inches of the bottom of the box. If I want to feed oats or cracked corn in the hopper I merely tack a bit of wide lath above the front board making the front eight inches high instead of six, which effectually prevents waste.

I have tried many styles of hoppers in the past six years and I don't know how I could improve on the one I now have, at the same time perhaps, Mr. H. has something much better and I wish he would give us his plan through Poultry Keeper and no doubt many others besides myself would like to try it.

We are always willing to learn and expect to pose as a student and not as a professor of hen lore for many years yet. I want to say in conclusion that I am glad of the spirit of good natured criticism shown by Mr. H. and hope readers of that old standby, Poultry Keeper, may be favored with more articles from him in the near future. Doubtless everyone has heard the story of the young man who starting out to be a minister gave as his reason that he had a vision, that there appeared to him in a cloud the letters P. C., which he took as meaning "Preach Christ." The latest version of the young man who being undecided as to his life work, one night had a dream, and in this dream appeared the letters P. K., in gold. In the morning he related his dream to the wise-man of

his neighborhood that he might solve the enigma. The answer was prompt and to the point, "Young man subscribe to Poultry Keeper and keep hens."

FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH BROODER.

This being my first year with a brooder, I will tell of my success with it. It is a homemade one, made from a shoe box. The plans were taken from Poultry Keeper, and were furnished by Mr. Thurlow.

I put twenty-three chickens in it for my first batch. They were hatched by hens, April 14th; all healthy and strong. The way I cared for them was as follows: I had the brooder warmed ready for them with wheat chaff scattered over the floor and a drinking fountain in each end of it, with a small lot of fine chicken grit near by. I did not use a thermometer as I had read that they were not needed, and found that the chickens were a good enough guide to go by. My, but how I did watch the brooder the first night, lest the chickens get too hot or too cold, but nothing of the kind happened.

The first feed consisted of cracked wheat, only a very small amount which was continued as long as they were in the brooders, varied of course with dry bread, crumbled finely, also finely cracked corn and whole wheat as soon as the chicks were large enough to eat it. All feed was fed dry.

There were only one or two cases of little chick cholera, which were promptly checked by feeding a little Venetian Red with a little ground feed, slightly moistened.

They were kept in the brooder until they were about five weeks old and were then taken out to make room for more. At the present date, they are all living but one which mysteriously disappeared, soon after being taken from the brooder.

I am keeping an account this year with my chickens and will give a report later on. Will state here, that I am some dollars ahead of the game to date.

The only thing wrong with the brooder is that it is a little too small. It cost only twenty-five cents.

ALFRED T. McCOLLOUGH.

Rushville, Indiana.

FAVORS THE WYANDOTTES.

I am a subscriber to the Poultry Keeper and like it very much. I have always taken a great liking to poultry and keep fowls both for profit and pleasure.

I keep White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, White Guineas, White Holland Turkeys, Rabbits and Bees. Have been in the business about thirty years, and find there is profit in it if managed properly. I find the White Wyandottes to be good layers, at the time of the year when eggs are high priced. Mine laid well all of the past winter. Have tried several varieties, but find the White Wyandottes are the best, as they will pay a profit of about three dollars each per year.

JOSEPH A. TITUS.

Wingdale, N. Y.

SOME POINTS ABOUT SILVER LACED WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Two of the worst things to contend with in breeding Silver Laced White Wyandottes are frosting and white undercolor which should be a slate color. It is not hard to get birds with open lacing so far as the lacing alone goes, but to get a good open lacing free from frosting and white undercolor, is very hard. It is an understood fact that the lighter the surface color, the more liable the specimen is to have a light undercolor, and on the other hand the darker the surface color, the smaller the lacing is, but it is more liable to be free from frosting. Of all the serious defects to which the Silver Laced Wyandottes are heir to, I have found frosting and light undercolor to be the hardest to eliminate.

It is hard to throw out a fine pullet that is fine in shape, wing, tail and head points, just because she is frosted a little on the breast. The judge who is compelled to pass on every variety at a show is usually the judge who has not bred every one of the varieties, and consequently he does not know everything about every bird in the show room. He judges with the standard in mind, and does not know the harm he is doing when he gives the frosted or light colored bird, the prize over one which is off perhaps in wing points or eye or comb. There is too much of a tendency at the smaller shows to give surface color the ascendancy over all else.

Good surface color is essential but should not be favored with utter disregard to type and undercolor. There are too many judges who do not know how and what to cut on such defects as a Silver Laced Wyandotte is liable to have. While occasionally there are extra fine specimens that will score well up, a judge had better think twice before he gives a Silver Laced Wyandotte a score of over 93½, and anyone who has Wyandottes that will score 91½ or better, can consider them worthy a place in the breeding pen.

I. L. AUTERY.

Nebo, Illinois.

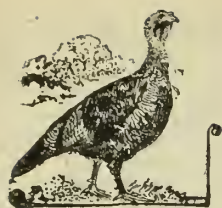
Editor Poultry Keeper:

Your sample copy of Poultry Keeper came duly to hand and I thank you very much for the same. It certainly is a valued article and I want its regular visits to my home, also your brooder plans as a premium. We are raising lots of chicks and have been very successful in hatching so far. Will soon have a thousand out.

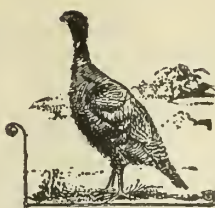
H. H. Arnold.

Fairbanks, Florida.

The Reliable Insect Bellows will enable one to work the powder well among the feathers so that none of the insects can escape being hit with the insect powder, and at the same time work a big saving in the use of the powder, over the common way of trying to sift it among the feathers with the hands. The bellows can be purchased separately from us for twenty-five cents, or we will furnish with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, upon receipt of sixty-five cents.



TURKEYS FOR PROFIT.



(Poultry Keeper readers who are interested in turkeys are invited to send in accounts of their experiences in raising this profitable class of poultry. Accounts of success in any line of the work are especially desired. The department is conducted by Mrs. Chas. Jones, one of the best posted turkey growers of the country. Mrs. Jones will answer questions and give advice to those who seek help. Address all communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

THE BOURBON RED AS COMPARED WITH OTHER VARIETIES OF TURKEYS.

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Illiinois.

THE Bourbon Red Turkey is a wild turkey, the same as the Bronze, only another race of wild turkeys. I think they were first found in Virginia and I believe some were found in Iowa. I looked them up several years ago and got a book giving a partial history of them. I corresponded with a lady that raised them and she said the first cross on the Bronze made beautiful birds, but one cross on the Bronze was all that would improve them. So far as their being easier to raise, I could not say. They are not as large as the Bronze and probably are less likely to wander. The trouble with the Bronze is they are very large turkeys and to grow their large frames they have such enormous appetites that they kill themselves if you will feed them heavily. It is very hard work to not over-feed them. I have seen the Bronze fill their crops until the food showed up to their bills. Fed this way, you are pretty sure to lose them as their livers and gizzards enlarge and the livers become diseased and they are sure to pass beyond the divide. I cannot say if the Bourbon Reds have such enormous appetites as they are smaller turkeys. I should judge they would not be such hearty eaters. Some of our hunters have been down in the Indian Territories and have tracked big Bronze toms which have enormous feet as well as frames. One old tom I think they followed years in succession, intending to bring him to me but they could never capture him.

I have traced the history of the Bourbon Red Turkey and I can find no record of them beyond the Missouri river. There is a strain of the Bronze in Old Mexico, I am told by old hunters, that in size and golden color of plumage it excels all other varieties, but they never mention the Bourbon Reds. The states of Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio and Virginia are the only states that I can find any account of Bourbon Reds. Chicago's show is the only poultry show where I have seen the Bourbon Reds on exhibition.

As for being strictly red, their color strikes me as a reddish-brown, with the red predominating. The lady that told me that when crossing the Bronze and Bourbon Red the markings on the first cross are something grand, but the next cross detracts from their beauty and they are not nearly as pretty as in their original purity. I think the reason that the Bronze and Bourbon Red and white and black turkeys have

never mingled in their wild states is similar to the different tribes of Indians who have kept true to their tribe. There is a natural affinity between the different varieties as they wander back and forth over the wild prairies and woods and there is a clannish feeling amongst mankind in general, especially amongst those of the same blood. This same rule applies to the birds and beasts. A robin is a robin the world over. A crow, hawk, sparrow, black-bird, wren, dove, rabbit, all species of snakes, and every living thing belongs to its own class. So turkeys that have traveled down the ages from Noah's Ark are true to the original stock that was sheltered from the flood, and we have the Bronze, Bourbon, Reds, Black, White, Holland, Naragansett, and many other varieties. Amongst them all the Bronze stands at the head, although their voracious appetites are liable to send them to their graves neither unwept nor unsung, for I am of the opinion the Bronze have caused a good many tears to be shed on account of their greed, as they have not the digestive organs of an ostrich, which is said to be capable of digesting ten-penny nails. If you will feed the Bronze about one-half of what they will eat and the right kind of food until insects are plentiful they are easily raised, providing you keep them free from lice. The Bourbon Reds, being smaller turkeys, do not require as much food as the Bronze and the latter being larger their appetites prompt them to eat all that is fed to them and they will live until from the size of quails to prairie chickens, when their liver and gizzards become enlarged and covered with yellow, greenish spots, or white ulcers and when this condition gets far advanced there is no hope for it. Calomel pills, one-tenth grain at night for a while, if not too bad, may save them, but in the advanced stages they are almost sure to fly across the river. They will even have appendicitis where gorged with food. In extreme cases their intestines will grow together near the appendix as is sometimes found in the human family. This is caused in people by high living and over-eating. People obliged to live on insufficient food never have to be operated on for appendicitis.

At this time of the year I feed my turkeys a little sour milk and at night to get them to come home I also chop onions, tops and all, and mix with the curd for the onion is a great liver tonic.

I have tried all kinds of feed and find curd and onions and dandelion leaves the only safe feed. I tried chick feed and others here have tried it with very bad results. They will do fine for a while then they will die and you will find a diseased and enlarged liver.

A letter received from a turkey-breeder in Missouri complains of his turkeys having enlarged joints. He did not say how he cared for turkeys. A great many years ago it was considered the best way to raise turkeys under hens and keep the hens cooped up and let the turkeys run around the coop. This was all the exercise they got. The food was just curd without green food and the result was enlarged joints and cripples. Now we raise turkeys under the mother turkey and enlarged joints are unknown. These are caused by a lack of exercise and no green food. They always die but generally are a long time at it. You get so tired seeing them suffering and dragging themselves around that you are glad when they are out of their misery.

There are black turkeys that are almost as beautiful as the Black Orpingtons. I would prefer them to almost any breed except the Bronze. I wonder that the Bourbon Reds have not been more extensively raised. I have never seen, only in Chicago, any on exhibition and they were from Virginia. I have never seen them advertised except by that Virginia party. I think they would be a profitable breed if parties would start with the best stock to be obtained and keep improving them by only breeding from the best. I do not think crossing on another breed would be advisable as a cross breed is a very poor breed only as one has a fixed type in mind and is willing to spend long years in perfecting that type.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important, and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as a premium in connection with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

CAPONIZING INSTRUCTIONS.

The caponizing tools we offer are known as the Philadelphia Caponizing Set. They are made by expert surgical instrument manufacturers and are first class in every respect. With each set of instruments we send a booklet containing instructions for using the instruments and caring for the capons. Price \$2.50 postpaid. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 10th, 11th and 12th, 1908. Headquarters, International-Cataract Hotels. All meetings in Convention Hall of Cataract Hotel.

Program.

Monday, August 10th, 9:30 a. m. Business session American Poultry Association. Order of Business: Convention called to order by President Charles M. Bryant, Boston, Mass. Roll call. Reading of minutes of last meeting. Report of Election Commissioner. Election of Board of Review. Appointment of Credentials Committee. Report of Executive Board, on applications for membership voted upon favorably, and charters granted to branch associations. Report of Secretary-Treasurer. Report of Finance Committee. Reports from and regarding each branch organization.

Monday, August 10th, 2:30 p. m. Business session, American Poultry Association. Order of Business. Report of Board of Review (under suspension of rules). Report of Committee on Credentials. Report of Committee on Bureau of Lecturers: Mr. Geo. D. Holden, Chairman, Owatonna, Minn.; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y., and T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C. Discussion. Report of Secretary-Treasurer on result of contest for first separate breed standard. Paper: Revision of Standard of Perfection and Publication of Separate Breed Standards; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman of Standing Committee on Revision of the Standard of Perfection. Discussion and action.

Monday, August 10th, 7:30 p. m. Address: Poultry From the Farmer's Standpoint, and a Woman's Experience, Mrs. M. M. Allen, Oswego, N. Y. Paper: The American Poultry Association, its Objects and How Best to Promote Same, J. H. Robinson, Boston, Mass. Discussion: Poultry Shows, and How to Conduct Them, F. L. Kimmey, Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.; Samuel H. Roberts, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Atherton, Boston, Mass. Address: The American Standard of Perfection and its Relation to Market Poultry, Prof. W. R. Graham, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. Illustrated Lecture: Selecting Our Show Birds and How They Are Judged, D. E. Hale, Wazata, Minn.

Tuesday, August 11th, 9:30 a. m. Business session, American Poultry Association. Order of Business: Consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, as proposed by Chas. H. Ring, Decatur, Mich.; Dr. E. M. Santee, Cortland, N. Y.; Robt. Seaman, Jericho, N. Y.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.; Ross C. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo.; G. R. Haswell, Circleville, Ohio, and W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y. Reports of other committees. Unfinished business.

Tuesday, August 11th, 2:30 p. m. Business session, American Poultry Association. Order of Business: Inauguration of Officers. New Business. Report of the Executive Board on licensing judges of poultry. Report of Executive Board on additional applicants

for membership. Announcement by Executive Board of Standing Committees for current year. Election of Election Commissioner. Recommendations of Executive Board. Discussions.

Tuesday, August 11th, 7:30 p. m. Reminiscences: Philander Williams, Randolph, Mass., President of the American Poultry Association for the years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888. How to Secure More Uniformity in Judging: discussion by S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio; Judge David A. Nichols, Shelton, Conn.; Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass.; Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa. Address: Laws of Mendelism, C. B. Davenport, Carnegie Institute, New York City. Discussion: Scientific Handling of Poultry for Exhibition, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; A. G. Duston, South Farmingham, Mass.; U. R. Fishel, Hope, Indiana; I. K. Feich, Natick, Mass.; W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.

Wednesday, August 12th, 2:30 p. m. Address: White Diarrhoea, L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Ontario; Dr. Morse, Agricultural College, Washington, D. C. Paper: Feeding for Egg Production, Prof. Horace Atwood, West Virginia Agricultural College, Morgantown, W. Va. Address: What the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations are doing for the Poultry Industry, Prof. James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Debate: Resolved: That the American Poultry Association should encourage the holding of poultry institutes in connection with poultry shows; affirmative, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C.; negative, Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. V. Hicks, Topeka, Kansas. Adjournment.

GOOD RESULTS WITH ARTIFICIAL HATCHING.

I want to thank the many writers for the advice that I have received through the Poultry Keeper. It is nice that we have a way of letting each other know our ways and failures with poultry.

The showings of some are certainly very discouraging, but I hope to encourage my friends in a way. There are all kinds of incubators in this community, and none have proven to be failures. Some fail to have the success they should have, but I think that it is the fault of the operator. We should pay as close attention to artificial hatching as any other business that we attempt. If we did not watch our old hens, would we not have a failure?

I have a Sare Hatch machine. I watch it closely and have had good results. I think most all makes of machines are all right. One of my neighbors lost 240 eggs in a machine, but the fault was with the thermometer and not the incubator.

I got some eggs from Nebraska last years that hatched very poorly. Out of 140 eggs, I got only 31 chicks, but have 8 hens and a rooster (Buff Orpingtons) that I would not take the price of the eggs for. I also have 5 roosters and 11 pullets of B. P. Ricks that I prize very highly, so that after

all I am well pleased even if it did look bad at first. I do not think that I have ever dealt with a poultry firm that was a fake and I have dealt with a number from different states.

Calomel is my medicine which I use as a general remedy, like a party in a recent issue who used charcoal for almost anything. Most of my neighbors have diseases among their poultry and lose much old and young stock. Last year I lost four grown fowls. I paid 20 cents for calomel and 40 cents for seeps dip which I used as a lice killer. This was all the money that I was out for the year 1907, and I raised three or four hundred chicks, thirty-five geese and fourteen ducks. I also raise my own chicken feed. The birds also get lime, gravel and clear water. I do not think that it is necessary for one to buy everything put on the market for fowls.

Regarding variety of fowls to keep, one will often find that what will suit one will not suit others. The B. P. Rocks are a favorite with me, but I like the Buff Orpingtons even better. Owing to the high prices on lumber, we used fodder houses last winter for scratching sheds, and also the past spring for little chicks. I put my incubator hatched chicks with hens and they do finely. I have never tried a brooder and do not think I would like one. A great many people try to raise more chicks than they can care for, which is the reason why so many die. I think it is best to keep as many as we can care for properly, and have nice ones, as there is not much profit in letting so many die.

Mollie Geeting,

Montgomery City, Mo.

WHOLE CORN VERSUS CRACKED CORN FOR LAYING HENS.

The Maine Station, Bulletin 144, made a comparison of whole corn and cracked corn for laying hens. Certain poultrymen had reasoned that cracked corn would be the more desirable, when thrown in the litter, because laying hens, which tend to grow too fat upon whole corn, would be forced to take more exercise in securing the smaller pieces. In October, 1000 April-hatched pullets were put into ten like pens. Besides the other food, the pullets in one-half of the pens received whole corn, and in the other half an equal weight of cracked corn. The records of each pen from November to April show that the average number of eggs per bird receiving the whole corn was, for the various pens, 84, 78, 73, 77, 76, and for those receiving the cracked corn, 79, 75, 77, 75, and 74. "There is nothing in the results that leads to the conclusion that it is necessary or advisable to crack the corn fed to hens kept for laying eggs."

Have you a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50 and we can furnish it direct from this office.

MATING BUFF LEGHORNS—PREPARING FOR SHOW ROOM.

F. A. Teektonius, Racine, Wis.

MATING for exhibition birds is a perplexing problem to the best breeders, and exactly what to do to produce every desired result cannot be written down, but a few general directions may be helpful to beginners or suggestive to older breeders. Never lose sight of the fundamental fact that shape marks the breed, and color distinguishes the variety of the breed. Therefore, shape is the first essential; color being second. Another invariable rule is to choose your male first; then pick the females to balance and supplement his defects.

Following these two rules, we pick a male approaching the standard shape as nearly as possible. Of course, he must be Buff, for Buff is our subject, but a bird with a good color and yet really bad shape should not be considered. Better for the color to be lighter or darker than your fancy with a good shape. We can leave shape to the standard, but color is more a matter of opinion and taste among breeders. Although there is a difference in judgment as to what buff really is, all agree that the color must be even over the entire plumage as nearly as possible. A light buff is permissible or a darker color approaching orange though it is well to "keep in the middle of the road." But dark in one part and light in another part is bad.

Then, having a good-shaped Leghorn male with as even a buff as practicable, let us pick the females. Choose your females with a view of offsetting the defects of the male. If they are defective in shape in the same parts as in the male, discard them. Seek for strong development in the female where the male is deficient. In general, the same rule holds good in choosing for color; but it is not well to select opposite extremes of shade between male and females, as you are likely to get mottled birds in the offspring. If the color is poor in any part of the male, a good color in the corresponding part of the female will tend to give better color in the chick.

Do not be disappointed if you do not get many show birds in your season's hatch. Good ones are rare, but they are correspondingly valuable; so keep in mind that it is better to have only two or three good females in the pen with your breeding male than to have ten or a dozen indifferent or inferior ones. You will get more show birds in the chicks.

Double Mating.

Mating separately to produce cockerels and pullets for show purposes is found helpful in producing good combs. To produce pullets with a good sweep to the fold of the comb, use a male whose comb is inclined to lop over, with females having normal Leghorn combs. To produce the fine, upright comb desirable in cockerels, mate a male with a good comb with females whose combs are inclined to stand upright. In all this, of course, keep in mind shape and color.

A cockerel mated with pullets does not get the strongest chicks. Use cockerels with hens, and cocks with pullets. It is better in any case not to use a cockerel until he has passed his

adult molt.

If you are out for first prizes, study the Standard, read (with allowances) the writers in the poultry journals, follow the shows as much as possible and then exercise your common-sense and originality and you will surely be able to aid nature in the production of better buff beauty.

Conditioning for the Show Room.

Invariably at the shows the attention of spectators and judges will be given to the well-cared-for and conditioned bird in preference to its competitor which has been picked from the yards and placed in the exhibition coop without the proper attention of its owner. Birds must be taken in time, weeks and months before showing. They must be in good health and in the pink of condition. About July 1st. put your hen on one-half feed ration for a period of two weeks. This loosens her feathers, thereby causing an early molt, thus giving you finely feathered old stock for early showing.

Stock must have plenty of grass and shade. You cannot raise a fine matured Buff Leghorn without it. A week or two before showing, corral such birds as are worthy of competition. Pen them in spacious coops with large, green runs. Observe carefully, making sure your selections are good ones. Provide for training by placing your fowls in training coops a week previous to showing. Handle them often but with great care, so as not to damage their plumage. Place in the bottom of exhibition coops saw-dust to a depth of one inch. Clean daily.

Three days before showing, wash your fowls, using three tubs. In tub number one put about four inches of lukewarm water. In tubs two and three put about five to six inches of lukewarm water, with just the chill taken off. Take a cake of Ivory soap and a soft sponge and, placing bird in tub number one, thoroughly wet its feathers in every section of its plumage. Keep your left hand on back of bird so it cannot flutter. Always rub with plumage; never against it. After bird is thoroughly wet, use the soap, working from head to hackle, then to back, tail, fluffs, breast and body in rotation as named.

When satisfied that the bird has been washed clean, get all the water you can out of its plumage, then place it in tub number two, where it should be thoroughly rinsed. With a sponge get the clean water through every portion of its plumage. Tub number three is for a more thorough rinsing, and all soap should be thoroughly cleansed from plumage of fowl. Take a Turkish towel and dry thoroughly, rubbing at all times with plumage, never against it. Then by using a palm-leaf fan with one hand and gently ruffling the feathers with the other, the plumage may be easily dried. Place in a training coop in room where the temperature is from 80 to 90 degrees. Release your bird daily, giving it a chance to exercise in the litter, and by all means keep it from dust.

Clean the legs thoroughly, using toothpick to get the dirt out from under the scales. A feeding of chopped beef will aid greatly in developing the comb. Feed wholesome foods, such as wheat, oats, and plenty of yellow cracked corn, as there is a pigment in yellow corn beneficial to Buff varieties.

Rub legs of fowls, especially the old ones, with a mixture of one part olive oil and three parts alcohol. Rub well with fingers and polish with a soft dry cloth. Scrub comb, wattles and face thoroughly with soap and water, dry with cloth and apply the olive oil and alcohol mixture, cleansing the lobes with alcohol, using soft sponge.

Our advertisers are this month offering many bargains in fine birds that may be bought at much better prices now than later on.



PEKINS AT HOME ON WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM.
Above is shown a view of N. B. Bradley & Son's Wolverine Poultry Farm, located at Worth, Mich. One hundred acres of range and 14,000 square feet of floor space in buildings, thoroughly equipped with sanitary appliances, afford ideal conditions for production of high grade stock for breeding and for market purposes. The Wolverine Poultry Plant specializes in Leghorns, White and Brown, and in Pekin Ducks, producing especially fine heavy birds in each variety. They are also extensive breeders of Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Those who are interested in healthy, vigorous northern grown stock, either for breeding or utility, would do well to send a postal card to R. H. Crandell, Manager, for a copy of illustrated catalogue with description of this fine plant and their stock of six thousand birds.

A REPLY TO THE QUESTION, "WHAT WOULD YOU DO?"

Ernest Peterson, Troutdale, Oregon.

IN YOUR May issue I find an article written by Mr. F. O. Wellcome on the subject "What Would You Do?" It is a knotty question, but like anything else, I believe that it can be solved to a certain extent, but before stating what I would do, I think you should have my experience as a buyer and seller of eggs for hatching.

I have been in the hen business for a number of years and will say that I have been successful in running an egg farm and now have about five hundred laying hens; Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, having worked up from thirteen hens, by a slow and steady climb.

In the spring of 1906 I made up my mind to improve my flock and introduce new blood. I wanted the best in the land so I ordered a sitting from one of the leading breeders, thinking of course that he would give me a fair deal and having sold some eggs myself, and hatched more, I was not expecting fourteen chicks from thirteen eggs, but thought that possibly I might get a couple of good males. I sent a money order for five dollars and was told that when my turn came I would get my eggs. Sometime about the end of April, 1906, I received the eggs all right, and set them under a good, steady Plymouth Rock hen, imported for the occasion. On the sixth day, I tested them and found six fertile and seven infertile eggs, and as I had received a card from the shipper to report the size of the hatch, I reported at the end of the hatch, that out of the six fertile eggs I got three chicks, and one of these died on the second day, probably through my fault, it having gotten out of the nest and may have been chilled.

I raised the two, one rooster and one pullet, and by the way, that rooster looked more like a Golden Wyandotte than a Black Minorca, and if any one wants to see him or his picture, I can make the necessary exhibit to show what others can expect in buying from the same source. Of course, I know that anybody's stock will throw sports, and am just mentioning this fact while I am at it.

About the beginning of June, the same year, I got a letter from the shipper stating that as I had not had a very good hatch, he would, if I returned an enclosed card good for \$2.50 and send \$2.50 in cash, send me thirty eggs, incidentally making the remark "eggs are hatching fine now." I took his offer and received the eggs and paid the express. I set them right off, under three more B. P. Rock hens and they sat finely. On the sixth day I tested them and what do you think I found? Twenty-nine infertile and one fertile. I don't think I was satisfied. Do you? But I did not take Mr. Wellcome's advice and write to the postmaster general.

I wrote to the shipper, but did not hear anything further from him until this year, when he had the gall to want to sell me more eggs.

Now as to another party. Some time the same year I wrote to a prominent shipper of White Leghorns for two sittings of eggs, and I think sent \$5.00,

telling him not to ship the eggs before April, as I was afraid they would not be fertile in that cold climate before April. At the beginning of March I received the eggs in good order and marked them and put them in. The result was a hatch of eight chicks. I wrote the shipper the minute that I received the eggs that he had shipped them too early, but that I would put them in the incubator and report the result. He wrote back that I was right and offered to replace the eggs at half price. I wrote that I would leave the matter entirely to him, that after paying heavy express charges, I did not feel like investing any more, and for him to do what was right. I immediately received another thirty eggs and let me say that it was more than I had expected. I set them under two hens and found on the sixth day twenty-three fertile eggs. One was broken in transit, and from these I got eighteen fine chicks. I wrote him a letter thanking him for his fairness, and I always put in a good word for this party afterwards. I often thought that I should have sent him enough to at least pay for one more sitting of eggs, but I did not.

Now "What Would I Do?" I will tell you. It may not be practicable, and it will take sand on the part of the poultry paper that takes it up. What I am going to suggest is what you may call a clearing house for sellers of eggs for hatching. Many beginners are at sea as to where to buy their eggs for hatching. They have no idea as to how a man feeds; how he takes care of his stock. He may have won his prizes with borrowed birds, and his birds winning prizes does not show how he is feeding to get the eggs he is selling, or if he is honest.

Now comes the crucial point, and we will come to it some day. Let some good, reliable poultry paper like the Poultry Keeper invite a number of breeders who of course use that paper as an advertising medium, to enter into a list that the paper can recommend to its readers; they to use the safest package to be had; to guarantee a certain per cent of fertility; making good the balance without pay and publish the amount of fertile eggs each guarantees, at the same time provide a small sinking fund that anyone caught defrauding them will be prosecuted with.

Of course it takes grit on the part of the paper that undertakes it. The editor would have to be reasonably sure of the men he recommends, but I think it would be a success and would give confidence to the buying public, and raise sales, and also be a big step ahead for better poultry and more of it. This is my humble opinion. Of course favoritism must not be shown, on account of a large advertisement, or may be on account of one being a good contributor to the paper. The editor would have to hew to the line if the seller would not do what he promised, and cut him out.

In selling eggs for hatching, I would myself, any day rather give a party a sitting of eggs free of charge, than

to have the party charge me with unfairness, but I have had to do that only once. As a general rule the buyer is pleased if he gets half a hatch.

The seller should include with the eggs instructions as to how to set the hen and keep her free from lice, telling buyers some good powder to use and where to get it, and how often to use. A small printed slip would do the job. All people do not take poultry papers, and are not aware that hens get lousy when sitting and do not know what to do. The result is that many hens will leave their nests in disgust.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Have you derived any benefit from the numerous suggestions and articles furnished by some of our other readers who have given you the benefit of their ideas through the columns of the Poultry Keeper? Possibly your success or failure furnish some idea of value to other readers who may avoid loss by knowing of your experience. We shall be glad to print your experiences on practical lines, if you will take the time to write them out. Simply get the matter up in your own way, and we will properly edit the copy before printing it in our columns.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to secure good, wide-awake agents to represent us at the various fairs this fall, and have a liberal proposition to make to those who will take up this work for us. Thousands who are thoroughly interested in poultry work will attend these fairs and it should be easy work for some hustling agent to make a good showing at each fair. Necessary sample copies and subscription blanks will be furnished all such agents. Secure further information by addressing Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

DOMESTICATED WILD GEESE.

Dr. W. R. Turman, Marshall, Illinois.

MOST people of the United States have seen flocks of wild geese in their migratory flights from north to south or south to north, but very few people have seen or know much of them in their domesticated state and it is not generally known that they can be domesticated and successfully bred in captivity.

There is nothing in the goose family that is quite so beautiful as a flock of wild geese. Their color and markings being all uniform. They have a neat, trim and perfect form. The long, slender, glossy black neck, and white stripe on the jaw, and black, keen eye, gives them a very beautiful appearance.

To see a flock of wild geese on their northward flight is usually a very good sign of the approach of spring and nothing sounds more pleasing to the ear, especially of the sportsman,

has a way of "talking" to the goose which makes it easy to distinguish them.

Wild geese will cross with the common geese but the half breeds will never breed.

They begin laying from about the middle of March to the middle of April, and most always select a place near an old log or stump or pile of trash for their nest.

It is a good idea to plant some old chunks of wood or logs at different places in their lot, and put some straw or hay near them for them to nest in. If the goose once selects a place for a nest, she usually goes back to the same place every year.

If they begin laying early it is a good idea not to let the goose sit on her first eggs but set them under a hen and she will often lay a second

thing. In some cases it does not bleed a single drop. It does not hurt the gosling to amount to anything and in two or three days the wound is entirely well. This prevents them from ever flying.

If they are not pinioned you must catch them once a year, soon after they molt and clip the feathers on one wing, or they may fall in line with a passing flock, and you will have trouble getting them to come home.

Wild geese become very tame and can be taught to eat corn from your hand. They will come to a call the same as tame geese.

It is remarkable how soon a real wild goose will become gentle. All hunters know how keen the eye of the wild goose is and how very wild they are and hard to approach. They are always on the lookout for danger, but if you get a crippled goose, that is, one with a broken wing, (the wing may be taken off where the break is by tying a string very tightly above the break and cut the wing off below the string, this prevents bleeding to death) and put it with a flock of tame wild geese, in just a few weeks it will be as gentle as the others.

Wild geese often have peculiar and comical ways. I have a brother who is a musician and has a trombone horn. He has a flock of wild geese and among them is a gander that will hounk every time the horn blows and will come to him from any part of the pasture if he keeps blowing the horn. It will follow him any place he may go and will even climb the steps and go right into the house or anywhere, so long as he keeps blowing the horn. If he quits blowing the old gander will nibble at his pants, seemingly saying, "do it some more."

There is quite a demand for domesticated wild geese. The demand far exceeds the supply. Many people want them as a curiosity. Most all city parks want them. All zoological gardens want them. The sportsman wants them for decoys to shoot over and for this purpose there is nothing that any ways near equals the live goose, as they often call a passing flock right down into the barn yard. The fancier, or any one who has seen a flock of domesticated wild geese is sure to want them, if he cares at all for any kind of water fowl.

There is good profit in breeding them, if only for their feathers, and it is very easy to sell them at any time for a good price.

As I stated at the beginning, I believe that before many years the wild goose will be extensively bred in captivity and perhaps in a century from now, the only wild goose we can have for a Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner will be from a flock of domesticated wild geese, as they are fast disappearing in their natural state, before the sportman's gun.

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Domesticated Wild Geese. Owned and Bred by Dr. Turman.

than the honk of the wild goose.

It is my opinion, that before many years the wild goose will be extensively bred in captivity, and why shouldn't they?

In the first place they will not consume one-half the amount of food that the tame goose will. They produce more and better feathers. They are very hardy, seldom die unless from accident. They are less trouble in every way than tame geese. They are of good size, weighing from twelve to eighteen pounds. They are far ahead of the tame goose when you want a roast for Thanksgiving or Christmas.

Wild geese can be left in most any kind of lot where there is lots of grass, as grass is their principal food. They should have a pond of water, a small pond five by five feet will do, but of course a larger pond is better as they greatly enjoy the water.

Most any kind of fence will turn them, it being almost impossible to drive them under or over a twine string.

Wild geese mate only in pairs and usually mate for life. It is very hard in some cases to tell the male from the female. The male is usually some larger, has a longer neck and is more slender in form, but in some cases you can not distinguish them till after they have mated. Then the gander

litter and should be left to sit on these eggs. They sometimes lay as many as a dozen eggs.

The old gander is very devoted to his mate and is always on guard at the nest, and will not allow anything to come near. He will tackle anything from a mouse to an elephant. The goose is an excellent sitter and makes the best of mothers. The eggs hatch in about twenty-eight or thirty days, and the goose usually raises every gosling hatched.

When a day or two old, the goslings may be fed a little wet corn meal, twice a day for a few weeks, but if they have lots of fresh tender grass, they will do well without any feed. They are very hardy and make a remarkably fast growth.

When four or five days old the goslings should be pinioned. This is a very simple operation and can be done with a pair of scissors or a pocket knife. Take one wing of the gosling and stretch it out full length, then with your scissors or knife, just cut the wing off, just back of the outer joint, or take off about half of the wing. I prefer a dull pocket knife. Stretch the wing out on a board and cut it off. The dull knife rather mashes the wing off and it will not bleed so much as a cut with a sharp knife, but the bleeding don't amount to any-

POULTRY KEEPER

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

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(Incorporated.)

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

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Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

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AUGUST 1908

No. 5

AGENTS WANTED.

It is only a few weeks now until the fall fairs and poultry shows will be in their glory. These gatherings offer a good field for live, wide awake agents to take subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, thus helping our circulation department, and at the same time making money enough to pay their expenses if they should happen to live at some distant point. Particulars and sample copies will be cheerfully furnished to those interested.

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.,

Quincy, Illinois.

TIMELY HINTS FOR AUGUST.

If you are going to sell the yearling hens do it at the time they begin to molt. They will lay few eggs for three months, will loose flesh every week, and will shrink in value. Sell them promptly.

Investigate the "soft south-shore roaster." This is a chicken hatched in late August or early September, caponized to keep "soft" and sold at seven to eight months of age. This makes added use for incubators and brooders, and these caponized chicks can be crowded more than laying pullets.

There will be a good sale for laying pullets this fall. Breeders who can spare pullets that are off in some fancy points need not hunt long for buyers. We know one poultryman who sold his cull pullets, of good breeding, for \$1.50 each for winter layers. These were well matured, large size birds, nearly ready to lay.

The coops and houses need attention these warm summer days. The droppings need regular removal. Droppings boards are just as useful in August as in January. Unremoved droppings make splendid breeding places for red mites. Filth is also a breeding ground house, in charge of a boy while his employer was off on a vacation, and saw long lines of red color running here and there on the droppings boards.

A little investigation showed the color to be made up of thousands of red mites. Fifth is also a breeding ground for disease germs. Combine filth, moisture and heat, and you may expect "fall colds" and roup.

On most places the incubators and brooders are now out of service. Unless you are going to try the "soft roaster" this fall, you should put away the artificial hatcher and mother for the year. Clean the brooder with care, wash it out with a disinfectant, paint the inside with a lice killer to get rid of red mites, and store in a dry room. The incubator should be well brushed out, all felts and bur-laps dusted, and wick thrown away. Empty all lamps, loosen regulators, and leave machine ready to set up for 1909 work. Incubators and brooders cost a lot of money and are worth taking care of. More brooders are spoiled by neglect than by use. Incubator lamps left with oil in them are likely to rust through during the winter.

If you have never tried the dry food plan of feeding, practice now on the large chickens. Give them a box full of wheat, one of cracked corn, another of meat scraps, and supply cool water to drink. Stop all cooked food and all mashies. Just let the chicks feed when they are hungry and drink when thirsty. Our word for it, they will grow to please you. Out of forty-five chicks hatched April 3rd, raised on all dry food and hopper fed, we now have forty-two half grown cockerels and pullets. They have never been ill, are in full feather, and bid fair to be seen at the fall shows. This is not an exception. Eight other hatches handled on the same plan are doing nicely. We have used the hopper method with our chickens for four years and have no thought of returning to the old way of feeding. Until you try this plan of feeding you little realize the help it is in saving time and reducing summer illness in small chicks.

A handy house for poultry, for village lot or farm, is one that is twelve by twelve feet. Make it four feet high at back and eight feet in front, with shed roof. This gives a house that you can stand upright in nearly all of it, that sends all rain to the rear, and presents a front that can have large cloth and glass windows. There needs to be a droppings board across the rear, two and one-half feet by twelve, built two feet above the earth floor. Two roosts, the entire width, will give room for thirty laying hens. If needed for breeding pens in the spring, it can be divided by board and wire into two pens, six by twelve feet, making space for two lots of thirteen birds each. This house can be framed with two-by-three spruce, covered with sound boards. The roof will last longer if shingled, though some of the prepared roofings are cheaper and quickly laid. The ready-made roofings have the advantage of being air and water tight and can be laid by anyone. The sides and rear should be well protected by some less heavy paper. In the middle of the west end have a six-glass sash, in the east end a door that will admit a wheelbarrow and as high as the house. In summer this is protected by a wire door, giving much ventilation on hot nights. This house answers well for brooders, giving ample space for three brooders. When these are removed the chicks can use the building until maturity. Removing the cockerels when half grown leaves large space for the rapidly growing pullets. These can be culled out until you have the number of layers you desire to winter over in it.

August eggs sell for good prices. There is a large profit in these summer eggs. Green food is abundant, range and exercise supplied with ease, and most of the hens are over the broody period. A little added care, with proper food, will increase the number of eggs. We know one successful plant that is making money from summer eggs. It keeps a hopper of ground mixed grains and meat before the hens at all times, and gives a small feed of grain at night. The hopper ration for August is made up of four parts of bran by measure, two of corn meal and one of fifty-five per cent of protein meat scraps. The grain at night is equal parts wheat and cracked corn. One handful of this is thrown out to every two laying hens. These laying pens have lawn clippings, purslane from the garden, or weeds from the cornfield before them constantly. The yards are large enough to have some grass growing through the summer. Lice and mites are kept in mind, water dishes cleaned every morning, with every window open at night. Pure food and pure air are made the keynote of health, and plenty of grain, meat and green food, bring the egg yield. Ample roosting space is supplied, two feet of roost being allowed to every three hens. Males are not run in these pens of August layers. Hens fed as we have outlined will be in fair condition to kill when beginning to molt.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

UTILITY STOCK—ORIGIN OF WHITE ROCKS.

1. Will you please explain to me what is meant by utility stock?
2. From what breed did the White Plymouth Rock originate?

S. O. S.

Downsville, Pa.

1. The meaning of the term depends much on the person using it. The fancier refers to his culls and birds not fit to breed standard poultry as "utility stock," while the commercial poultryman considers birds especially bred for heavy egg production or the growth of a fine carcass as "utility stock." The latter is the real utility stock because it has the utility qualities.

2. The original White Plymouth Rocks were sports from the Barred variety. Before the introduction of the White Rock, however, we had a breed called White Javas, which were very similar to the White Rock, so much so that when the White Rocks were admitted to the Standard the White Javas were declared obsolete. Breeders of White Javas immediately rechristened their birds White Rocks and bred them with slightly shorter backs. The Black Java was one of the ancestors of the Barred Plymouth Rock.

SCORE CARD AND COMPARISON JUDGING.

Will you please give some of the advantages of comparison judging over the score card system? Many of the smaller shows still use the score card system. We know that comparison judging makes much less work, but should like to know what its other advantages are. Does it require the birds to be weighed?

M. S. A.

Farina, Ill.

We do not know that either system has any advantage over the other except the saving of time. The disqualifying weights apply as well to comparison as to score card judging and in either case a bird must be entitled to a score of 90 points by the score card method of judging to be entitled to first prize, excepting Barred Plymouth Rocks, which must score 88 points.

RED MITES—LOCATION FOR POULTRYMAN.

1. What can be used to get rid of little red lice? I have tried throwing air-slacked lime under a porch and on the foundation of the building, which keeps them down, but I am obliged to do this about every two weeks. The building is up from the ground and the hens would go under the porch to rest. When I found the lice there I shut the place up so that the hens could not go under any more. This has been three years ago, but the lice still bother me. Have used carbolic acid and coal oil, but cannot put it all over the floor as it would spall the paint.

2. Is Naphtholine explosive and would it hurt the hatching property of eggs if sprayed in the nests just before setting the hens?

3. Is Denver, Colorado, a good place to raise chickens and what is the price of land there.

SUBSCRIBER.

Laporte, Indiana.

1. Whitewash, any of the liquid lice killers, vinegar, and many other things will kill the mites.

2. Naphtholine is explosive and is not safe to use in nests for sitting hens. Put wood ashes and sulphur in the bottom of the nest and cover with the nesting material.

3. Denver is in a rather high altitude and some difficulty is experienced in hatching, yet chicks are raised there. Regarding the price of land correspond with some real estate agent.

HOUSE—YARDS—BROWN LEGHORNS.

1. Which kind of yard is preferable, one 90 by 10 feet, or a square one containing the same amount of space?

2. What is the approximate cost of a poultry house, 10 by 40 containing four compartments, each complete within itself. The house is to be built of shiplap siding.

3. How many Brown Leghorns can he

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profitably kept in a house 8 feet wide by 10 feet long, with run 10 by 90 feet?

4. Are brown shelled eggs from Brown Leghorns an indication of impure stock?

5. What are the Standard weights of Brown Leghorns?
Boonville, Indiana.

SUBSCRIBER.

1. Most poultrymen would prefer the long narrow yard, but we can see no advantage in it and there is considerable saving in the cost of fences by having the yard square. A yard 10x90 will contain 900 square feet and require 200 feet of fence to enclose it; a yard 30x30 wide contains 900 square feet and requires 120 feet of fence to enclose it.

2. This all depends on local conditions. Consult a contractor in your locality.

3. Twenty, with good care.

4. No. In the early history of the Brown Leghorn a cross was made with the Black-red Game to increase the brilliancy of the plumage, and the Games lay dark eggs, so there is a tendency to reversion in this respect.

5. Leghorns have no Standard weights.

LIVER TROUBLE.

I have had three chickens that seemed to get droopy, and would sit down to eat. At first their combs and wattles seemed a brilliant red, but after a month or six weeks would get pale, and I killed two when we could do no more, but the last one, as soon as it showed the droopy symptoms, I killed it and opened it, and found that the liver was granulated, and had blisters like water blisters on it, also two sacs. These sacs were greenish yellow and as large as a good sized hickory nut.

Can you tell what the trouble is?

MRS. W. E.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

The trouble was caused by an irritation of the digestive canal which resulted in disorder of the liver.

BROILERS—LICE AND CONDITION POWDERS.

I have raised some broilers this spring, but could not get them up to the weight I wanted them. I sold some three months old that weighed only 1½ to 1¾ pounds each. I fed wheat, cracked corn, wet mash, and sometimes dry mash, consisting of corn and oats ground together, mostly corn, and about one-fourth part bran by weight. They liked this and the wheat, but the cracked corn they would hardly touch, also fed them beef scraps, but whenever I examined their crops, found they were never full and seemed very small. They had feed before them at all times. Please inform me what is the proper feed from beginning to finish, for I saw so many ads. two pound broilers in eight weeks, that I would like a receipt for it. They were mostly Barred Plymouth Rocks. If you give receipts for powders, please give me one for lice powder and one for condition powder, as my hens walk around and seem droopy, while a few have died.

C. A. M.

Mohnton, Pa.

Two pound broilers in eight weeks can only be secured from stock especially bred for the purpose. The average broiler man thinks he does well if he makes his birds average 1½ pounds at ten weeks. When we force growth to the maximum we must have stock of strong vitality and conditions

surrounding them the best. There is more in broiler raising than the mere feeding. A good plan of feeding is to start with stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, then give oat flakes or pinhead oats for three or four days, after which use a commercial chick feed, and when four weeks old, feed a moist mash once a day. The chick feed can be kept before the chicks all the time. When the chicks are six weeks old substitute cracked commercial wheat for the chick food and give two feeds of the mash a day. Keep beef scrap, grit and charcoal before them all the time. If you are raising market poultry to any extent you should have the book, "Broilers and Roasters," price 50 cents, which we can supply you.

You can buy lice powder about as cheaply as you can make it. Carbolic powder makes a good cheap lice powder. It can be purchased in five pound cans for 15 to 20 cents per pound, or by the barrel of 200 pounds at 5 cents per pound. One-third air slacked lime may be added to this.

Your hens need no condition powders unless they are sick and in that case they should have medicine suited to their special ailment. Here are four recipes that are highly recommended:

No. 1. Licorice, two ounces; ginger, two; cayenne pepper, one; aniseed, one-half; pimento, two; sulphate of iron, one. Powder and mix.

No. 2. Cassia bark, one and one-half ounce; ginger, five; gentian, one-half; aniseed, one-half; carbonate of iron, two and one-half. Powder and mix.

No. 3. Peruvian bark, two ounces; citrate of iron, one; gentian, one; pimento, two; cayenne pepper, one. Powder and mix.

No. 4. Cascarella bark, two ounces; aniseed, one-half; pimento, one; malt dust, two; carbonate of iron, one. Powder and mix.

The first powder is chiefly used for a sudden cold. The second will be found excellent as a tonic in wet or cold weather, or for young turkeys. The last is somewhat like the first, and is preferable for more continued use when required for preparing fowls for exhibition. As a restorative after exhibition No. 3 is effective. The No. 4 may be mixed with sugar at discretion, in the proportion of three parts sugar to one of the powder. This will assist in making weight and it is liked by the fowls, but too raw a quality must not be used or purging will surely result. In using these condiments enough should be added to the soft food to give a slight characteristic taste only; except on special occasions, as a medicine rather than a tonic, give as much as will lay on a ten cent piece made into a small pill with butter and meal.

DIGESTIVE DISTURBANCE.

I have a rooster which has a very dark red comb. It was all right up to about a week ago, and still seems as lively as ever. Some of the chickens were nearly the same way in March, but since then they have commenced laying and their combs are bright. They have the run of the farm and plenty of grit and oyster shell. Do you know what the trouble is?

H. T. H.,

Otterbein, Indiana.

It was probably due to some digestive disturbance. It is nothing serious. The comb changes color with the condition of the fowl.

CUTTLE BONE FOR FOWLS.

Is cuttle bone any good for chickens? It is good for birds and why not for chickens? Is it all right if ground up finely?

L. B.,

Chicago.

It will supply mineral matter to fowls as well as birds.

DEPLUMING MITES.

What is the cause of my Barred Plymouth Rock hens losing all the feathers off the back of their heads and what will cure the trouble?

R. R. R.,

Maple, Wisconsin.

It is the work of a parasite. Make an ointment of flowers of sulphur and vaseline and apply to the parts.

ALL SORTS.

What is the latest cure for gapes, also for leg weakness? Please give a few hints on selecting eggs for hatching. I have a two story barn, with both stories above ground level. Will it be practical to keep

hens in each story during the winter, having them in two flocks? Will hens do as well on whole corn and wheat, and meat meal as if fed a mash in addition to this. What is the analysis of blood meal?

J. C.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

We do not know what the latest cures for these diseases are as we put little faith in cures. It does not pay to doctor chickens as a general thing. If people would expend half the time in preventing disease that they do in doctoring, we would have no sick chickens. Gapes can be cured by applying a little turpentine to the throat with a feather, which will cause the worms to loosen. Asafetida given internally is also good. Give a piece about the size of a kernel of wheat to a two-months-old chicken twice a day. The best plan is to grow chickens on new ground every year. Plow the old ruins, sow lime and raise a crop. This will get rid of the gape worms entirely.

There are many remedies for leg weakness, but none are very satisfactory. Feed plenty of ground bone and very little corn or other fattening food.

Eggs for hatching should be of normal shape and size with perfect shells.

Hens can be wintered in both stories of the barn. The floors should be deeply littered with straw and it would be better if there could be an inch or two of earth under the straw. In Cincinnati there is a poultry plant six stories high and the hens are never let out on the ground. The house is made to open up giving the hens outdoor conditions and each floor has six inches of straw over three inches of earth.

We do not believe you can get as good results from the grain rations as you would if you fed ground grain containing more protein.

Blood meal is nearly all protein—about 50 per cent. The rest mineral matter, etc. We do not know the exact analysis.

IRRITATION OF THE DIGESTIVE CANAL.

What is the matter with my hens? I have lost three nice Black Minorcas which

have laid well all winter. They would hang around and droop, and die after staggering around for a day. They were bloody around the vent. Have had good variety of food, and plenty of grit and fresh water.

B. J.

Jewett, N. Y.

The trouble is an irritation of the digestive canal or diarrhoea. It may be caused by intestinal worms or by indigestible or imperfectly digested food that has remained in the intestine for a long time, causing an irritation of the membrane lining. When the droppings become mixed with blood the case has gone too far for successful treatment and the fowl loses flesh very rapidly, becomes weak and soon dies. The first measure in the way of treatment is to place the fowl in clean dry quarters and feed sparingly of easily digested food such as boiled barley or oatmeal. Linseed meal is good and the gelatinous substance that separates from linseed when it is boiled is of great value and also furnishes an excellent medium for the administration of other more active remedies such as opium. Opium is best used in the tincture known as laudanum, the dose being from five to ten drops.

FEATHER PULLING.

Kindly tell me why it is that hens pick each others feathers off. It makes them sick and stops them from laying. I do not see what it is. They get plenty to eat, and have charcoal and oyster shell before them at all times. They pick each other so much as to kill themselves.

M. E.

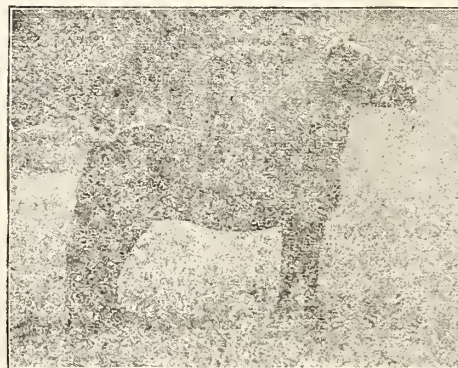
Dodge, Mass.

This is a bad habit that idle hens get into. Give them plenty of exercise and as large range as possible. Catch the offenders and with a sharp knife cut away the bill in front and on the sides so that it will not close tightly, but when shut leaves a space of about one-eighth of an inch. This will prevent the bird from grasping the feathers with sufficient force to remove them, but will not interfere with eating.

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HOW TO TELL AGE OF FOWLS.

A pullet will show rose-colored veins on the surface of the skin under the wings. There will also be long silky hairs growing there. After a year these hairs disappear, so, too, do the veins, and the skin grows white and veinless. The difference can be seen at a glance.

Again a pullet that has not laid or has only just commenced to lay will have the bones of the pelvis or basin almost touching. The bones gradually widen as the fowl continues laying, and at two years old are much farther apart than at one year old. The third point of difference lies in the claws and shanks; in a young bird the skin of the claw is supple and the scales thin and brilliant. The skin gets coarser and stronger, and the scales harder as the bird grows, and the nail of the last toe, which does most of the work when the bird scratches, gets worn out.

There is also a difference in the eyelids. These acquire wrinkles, as the bird gets older, and there is also a slightly shrivelled look on the face. This, with age, becomes more and more pronounced. In the case of cocks, above and beyond these points of differences there are the spurs to judge by.—Exchange.

PIPE-HEATED BROODER HOUSES.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

Noting your request for experience with the piped house, I am pleased to be able to tell you that I have used it successfully for the past six years, and have given up the lamp warmed brooder entirely.

As I cater to the high priced broiler market principally, I bring out more than half my chicks previous to March 1, and during each season have raised from eighty-five to eighty-eight per cent of those hatched.

I have very little trouble in regulating the houses to the desired temperature, seldom getting more than five degrees away from the desired mark. I have not been compelled to get up during the night more than four or five times during each season and on those nights the temperature was close to zero, or the wind fell or rose making the fire burn differently from what I had anticipated.

I use a regulator of my own make to control the fire in the house used as a nursery. The hovers are regulated to different temperatures by raising and lowering the drop curtains of cotton flannel in the front, and by raising the lids of the hovers. In the nursery the flow pipes heat the house and

the return pipes heat the hovers by top heat. With this system of heating the broilers are ready for market at from ten to twelve weeks, weighing from three and one-half to four pounds to the pair.

I do not feel that my success is due to the "piped" house alone. In the first place the system of heating must be right, and one must know how to feed and care for the chicks in addition.

Now on the other hand, my house is not satisfactory for raising chicks hatched in warm weather. The trees around it are young. It is therefore exposed to the sun's rays every minute of the day. It is a double-pitched house, unlined, and without an air chamber above. The temperature on warm days is frequently 90 degrees or more in the house, and this you can readily see will cause trouble. However, if the house was properly built and partly shaded, I feel assured that the piping system would be as satisfactory during the spring months as during the winter months.

Further, I am not prepared to say that the heavier mortality during the spring is due entirely to the house. I am compelled to force my hens very hard to get the eggs when I need them most, and it is only natural to suppose that the chicks at the end of the season are not so strong as in the beginning.

My incubators are run continuously for five months and the nursery is filled with chicks four times. Necessarily both the incubators and house must become foul by the end of the season, although they are kept as clean as possible while in use. I am not in a position to do any experimenting as the broiler business is a "side line" with me and I cannot devote all of my time to it.

Of the 1,700 chicks hatched previous to March 1, I sold 1,500 and I have raised this number of chicks for several years, so I feel that my experience is not that of a novice. I must add that not with the piping system (and perhaps not with any other) can the fire and chicks take care of themselves. They must be attended to the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and be constantly watched during the day.

Seth E. Pancoast,

Media, Pa.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests, so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

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P.I.P.

Every little while our chickens have the pip. In the morning, we feed them about one-fifteenth part beef scraps, four-fifteenths parts cracked corn and wheat mixed and the rest Mill's bread. The rest of the day they get cracked corn and wheat. The young chicks get chick food and now and then Indian meal mixed with milk. Please state why they get the pip so often. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Winfield, N. Y.

Pip is caused by a cold or catarrhal condition which closes the air passages of the nose and causes the bird to breathe through the mouth. This leads to a dryness and hardening of the tip of the tongue. Give the chicks better conditions. Place fifteen grains of chlorate of potash in each pint of drinking water. A little onion or garlic in the food is also good.

MORE FEATHER PULLING.

I would like to know cause, and remedy, of my Houdans eating the feathers off of their backs above their tails, until their backs are bare. It is not the want of animal feed as they have before them all of the time, beef scraps, cut bone and oyster shells. **T. W. W.**

Columbine, Colorado.

See answer under head, "Feather Pulling" in this issue.

HAWK-BEAKED.

What is the cause of little chicks having long hooks on their beaks. I call them "hawk bills." They were hatched in an incubator and the temperature ran steadily all through the hatch. The parent stock are in good condition. Would they outgrow this trouble? They are White Plymouth Rocks. **R. B. H.**

Jenny Lind, Arkansas.

It is a malformation which they will probably outgrow.

TUMORS.

I have a flock of 300 R. I. Red chicks hatched this spring and have noticed on several what seemed like a wart that appears on the side of the head and around the bill. This is quite small at first and grows rapidly until it closes the eyes, and I have had to kill several that have been so afflicted. The chicks seem healthy otherwise, but keep scratching the affected part. Can you enlighten me as to the trouble? **E. J. V. F.**

Joliet, Ill.

Not infrequently small warty tumors appear on the eyelids, and tumors of a variety of kinds on other regions. If it is evident that they are becoming so large as to be harmful they should be snipped off with a pair of sharp scissors and the wound cauterized with lunar caustic.

WALNUTS FOR HENS.

What is the value of walnuts for chicken feed and how should they be fed? I have been told they are very good for laying hens. **C. W.**

Salt Lake City, Utah.

They are rich in fat and contain considerable protein. They should be cracked fine or ground.

POULTRY HOUSE QUESTIONS—DUCK-LINGS.

1. I am building a poultry house 16 by 26 and will have scratching shed the same size. Can I keep 100 Leghorns in the same next winter?

2. We have cold winters here, and I should like to know how to ventilate the house. Am putting in window front.

3. Will it be best to keep it all in one room or divide into two or three compartments?

4. What kind of feed is best for ducklings?

5. How old should ducklings be before I can let them have access to a lake to swim? **O. J. O.**

Togo, Minn.

1. Yes.
2. Your glass windows will be colder at night than a curtain front as they will conduct the heat out of the house unless you have board shutters over them. We know of no better way to ventilate the house than to leave one of the windows open covering the opening with muslin. If the house has a gable roof you could use the "straw loft" method of ventilation. This consists of having the ceiling of the

house of narrow boards or poles set some two inches apart. On top of these boards or poles is a foot or more of straw. The moisture from the breath of the fowls rises and is taken up by the straw. In each gable of the house are doors which are opened during the day to allow the straw to dry out.

3. We should divide it into two compartments and put fifty hens in a pen.

4. Here is the method of feeding employed on one of the largest duck farms in New Jersey, and it is probably as good as any: First two or three days ducklings are fed on 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part corn meal, one-half part middlings, 5 per cent sand, and kept in comfortable quarters. After three days until 5 or 6 weeks of age the following: Two parts bran, 1 part corn meal, one-half middlings, to which add 5 per cent meat scrap, one-third green stuff, and 5 per cent sand. Six to eight weeks: One part bran, 1 corn meal, 1 dry brew grains, 1 part middlings, to which add 10 per cent meat scrap, one-third part green stuff, and 5 per cent sand.

5. If they are to be marketed they should not be allowed to swim, as it makes the flesh tough. Birds designed for breeders may be allowed on water when fully feathered out.

TUMORS.

I have a bunch of little chickens just four weeks old and over forty of the bunch have small tumors on their heads. Some have as many as six, and some just one or two, and others have them on their backs, and they keep growing larger. Some have a scab on and when you pick the scabs off the sores bleed, and if you pinch them little white worms appear. Should be very glad if you can tell me what it is and what to do for them. They seem healthy otherwise.

Try painting them with tincture of iodine and if this does not remove them and they become large, cut them off with a sharp pair of scissors and cauterize the wound with lunar caustic.

DRY MASH RATION.

Will you please publish a dry feed hopper ration for laying hens, and also one for growing chicks? Would like a ration adapted to fowls kept in good sized runs. How would a mixture of cracked corn, wheat and oats, do for a scratching feed to go with the dry mash, and in what proportions would you mix it? **F. I. S.,**

Edgewater, Ill.

The Maine Experiment Station dry mash which is largely used is made as follows: 200 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds gluten meal or brewers' grain, 100 pounds

linseed meal and 100 pounds beef scrap. This same mixture is fed to growing pullets after they leave the brooder. We should mix the grains you mention in proportion of 100 pounds corn, 100 pounds wheat, 50 pounds oats.

EGGS DO NOT HATCH WELL.

I have a very fine lot of B. P. Rocks, and for some reason the eggs have not been hatching well under hens. Can the laying hens be too fat so that the chicks die in the shells and sometimes after the eggs are piped? I feed my hens on corn and allow them to run at large on the farm. **K. M. M.,**

Springwood, Va.

All corn will not produce good hatching eggs. The hens should have a variety including some meat scrap.

STUNTED CHICKS.

I have a batch of 120 incubator chicks eight weeks old. About twenty of these chicks are badly stunted in their growth, are practically featherless. Please state cause and cure if any. We are situated in an arid country where green food is scarce also worms and insects. Has this anything to do with it? We feed oats, wheat, and barley in litter. There is no corn in this country. Dry mash is before them all the time, made up by weight, 3 parts cut clover, 3 bran, 2 shorts, 2 corn meal, 2 beef meal and in separate hoppers, grit, charcoal and shell. It is a very dry country in this section and very hot. My birds are R. I. Reds and a heavy laying strain.

You have stated the cause; it is because you have allowed the chicks to become stunted. R. I. Reds are naturally slow to feather. Feed them liberally and include some other feather making food.



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The Compound Corrugated Leaf Thermostat is admitted to be the most positively accurate and delicate regulating device in use and is found only in the **Model**.

Considered from every point and in every way the **Model Incubator** is unrivaled as a successful hatcher. These machines are used by the most intelligent and up-to-date poultry raisers everywhere and you will make no mistake in selecting **Model Incubators and Brooders** for your use.

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CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, Model Incubator Company.
314 Henry St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOUSING AND FEEDING.

1. In which part should the curtain be in an open front house, the upper or lower half? How far from the bottom should the opening be?

2. Is a brooder house 5 feet wide and 10 feet long, 5 feet high in front and 4 feet in rear, large enough to accommodate 100 chicks until three months old, and then fifty pullets until time to go into winter houses?

3. Do equal parts, by weight, of wheat-bran and cornmeal, make a good egg mash when supplied with green cut bone, and grain night and morning of equal parts cracked corn and screenings, the mash to be before the fowls in the hoppers, all the time? Would the addition of wheat middlings help it?

4. Are equal parts cracked corn and screenings a good ration to keep before growing stock in hoppers? How should I feed green cut bone to young chickens? How much to young chicks one month old. I feed my laying hens one half ounce per day, per hen.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

1. The opening should be about three feet above the floor, in a house six or seven feet high, and extend to the eaves or within six inches of the roof.

2. It will crowd them pretty well. Why not make the house wider. It will cost but little more. The back and front wall will cost as much for a house five feet wide as for one ten feet wide. By building a little more roof and floor you have double the capacity.

3. The addition of wheat middlings will help materially. See answer under head of "Dry Mash Ration" in this issue.

4. It will answer if they have meat food in addition. If the bone is cut fine feed half a pound to fifty chicks and increase as they grow.

COAL TAR.

Will coal tar hurt the little chickens, if I paint the coop with it, and will it hurt the hatching qualities of the eggs? I have a friend who uses it in the fall to keep the lice out of brooders, and he says it is fine. What I should like to know is if I can use it through the summer.

LaPorte, Indiana.

Coal tar will not hurt little chicks or eggs if you do not get it on them. It will run in hot weather and must be used judiciously.

BANTAM QUESTIONS—ROUP.

1. What are the standard weights of Black Cochins Bantams?

2. How many ounces over standard weight will disqualify?

3. Is white on earlobes of B. C. Bantams a disqualification?

4. Have the Black-Tailed Japanese Bantams a standard weight, and if so, what is it?

5. Are black feathers in wings of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams allowable, or do they disqualify?

6. How can roup be cured?

7. Would a hen that was cured of roup, but still blind in one eye, be eligible to show? She has a fine comb and color.

Harrisburg, Pa.

1. Cock, 30 ounces; cockerel, 26 ounces; hen, 26 ounces; pullet, 24 ounces.

2. Four.

3. No. It is a defect that is cut one-half point.

4. The standard weights of Black-Tailed Japanese Bantams are: cock, 26 ounces; cockerel, 22 ounces; hen, 22 ounces; pullets, 20 ounces. Four ounces heavier disqualifies.

5. The primaries should be dark slate, edged with white; secondaries, dark slate or black with wide edging of white on upper web, lower web white. The wing when folded shows white only.

6. There are numerous ways roup can be cured. The easiest is to use one of the advertised roup cures.

7. She will not be disqualified, but will be cut 1½ points.

WHITE DIARRHOEA.

I have had very bad luck this year in raising chickens in brooders, and wish very much to learn what the trouble is from. Last year I made my first trial with incubators and brooders with good success. I used the same machines this year, and had good hatches but cannot raise the chickens. I am certain they have no lice and there

have been no signs of diarrhoea. They begin dying when they are two weeks old, and keep on until they are two weeks old, and show no signs of being sick long before they die. Have seen them scratching lively and in half an hour would find three to eight dead in the litter they were scratching in. Have opened all that died and found their livers as pale as lemon peeling. Their gall is as large as a good sized navy bean and in some of them it is bursted, and I find that what was the yolk of the egg has not been absorbed. In those that die that are nearly ten days old, the sac with the non-absorbed yolk throws off a very offensive odor if burst.

A. J. R.

Ravenna, Michigan.

This is a disease which was termed "white diarrhoea" which is not always accompanied by diarrhoea. It is produced by a germ, coccidium tenallum. Send to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for circular 120, Bureau of Animal Industry, which will give you some light on the disease. So far no remedy has been found.

DROPSY.

I had a large R. I. Red hen which I thought was very fat. She did not seem well so I thought the axe the best remedy and killed her. I opened her and found a large sac. I think the egg bag, which was filled with about a quart of water, with little hard eggs about the size of bullets and smaller, which had turned black. The hen ate well. What was the cause of this trouble?

Homewood, Pa.

The hen had dropsy.

GUINEAS—GRIT.

1. Are Guinea hens profitable to keep a few with other fowls, to keep the hawks away, and will the Guineas chase and pick little chicks when the Guineas are hatched from eggs placed under common hens?

2. What is the difference between crushed oyster shell and the grit that I see advertised, to meet all the requirements of fowls. Should they have both in a place where the fowls cannot get common gravel of any kind, only as they are supplied; also should I have in reach for my little turkeys, the finest part of crushed oyster shell besides having plenty of sand in their reach?

Caledonia, Minn.

S. N. W.

1. Some claim they are. Guinea broilers

Golden Bronze Turkeys

Winners at all leading shows, Chicago for years, Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 30; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs pedigrees furnished.

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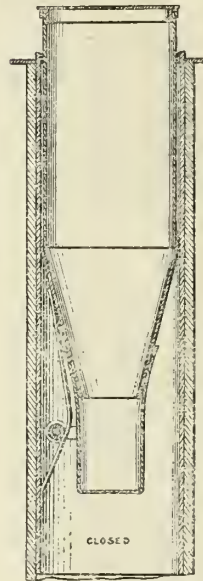
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Keeps water from backing in cellar when water rises in sewer. Keeps poisonous and dangerous sewer gas out at all times. Excludes insects from the cellar. Will keep the cellar dry, clean and sanitary the year round.

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Write us your wants and send for FREE catalogue. Yours for a square deal.

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Box K-107

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

sell for from 60 cents to \$1.25 per pair. They are quite quarrelsome.

2. One is rock, the other oyster shell. Oyster shell is too soft for good grit. We should not give young turkeys oyster shell but instead a small sized grit.

LITTER—LICEKILLER.

1. Is stable manure suitable for litter for chickens in pens?
2. Will flowers of sulphur make a good lice killer when dusted on hens or chicks.
E. G.

Denver, Colorado.

1. No. Use good clean straw.
2. It will kill lice, but must not be used in damp weather or it will cause rheumatism.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER.

1. Which makes the better green feed for laying hens in winter, alfalfa or clover?
2. How should alfalfa be prepared and fed?
L. A. W.
Tuscumbia, Mo.

1. There is not much choice. Alfalfa contains a little more protein but is not relished quite as well by the hens.
2. The hay should be cut in one-fourth inch lengths or ground into meal, then it can be fed in a mash with ground grain.

DRESSING POULTRY.

How is the best way to kill and dress poultry to have it keep the longest during the warm part of the year?
E. E. P.
Chelmsford Centre, Mass.

There is no special way of killing and dressing that will make it keep. As soon as dressed it should be plunged into a barrel of ice water to get the animal heat out. When taken out for shipment it should be wiped dry and packed in ice.

WEAK MALE.

I have a male bird that was taken sick four months ago and I have not been able to thoroughly cure him. I first noticed that he was a little unsteady on his feet and the next day I found him on his side unable to get up. I started treatment with a good dose of aloes, and then gave him three times a day, 5 drops of tr. aconite, 1-16 gr. strychnine and three drops tr. iron, in a five-grain capsule filled with water, and fed him on raw meat and stale bread soaked in beef tea. He started to mend and a month ago I discontinued all medicine. He seemed to be doing very well until yesterday, when I noticed he was very unsteady, and had great trouble in getting around. All during his sickness he has had a good appetite, crows heartily and his comb and wattles are a good color. All that appeared to be wrong was his loss of power of equilibrium and his not being able to lift himself off the ground. He has trouble in getting over a 12-inch board. I believe it to be a nerve trouble, but just what nerves are affected, I do not know, and if you can tell and give me a remedy that will cure him, I shall be very much obliged.
P. A. R.
Charleston, S. C.

Why should you attempt to cure this bird? If he eats well, crows and his comb is bright the flesh is no doubt wholesome and he is worth as much in his present condition as he will ever be. Better consign him to the pot. You might spend good dollars treating him and even if a cure is effected, what is he good for more than market poultry? If you should breed from him you would run big chances of breeding weakness into your flock that would take years to eradicate. Never use a bird for a breeder that has ever been ill, no matter how well he may appear. It is this lack of care in breeding that has brought so much trouble to the poultry keeper.

FEEDING.

1. I have 21 hens and one cock, S. C. Buff Leghorns, and as I am just starting and will have to buy all my feed, should like to know if it will be all right to use beef scraps or commercial preparations, instead of green cut bone as I do not want to invest in a bone cutter just yet.
2. Kindly advise me as to the most economical and best balanced egg ration that I can use. Will have to buy all feed in the regular markets in Muskegon or Grand Haven.
3. How early in the morning should the fowls be allowed their liberty? Does dew on the grass affect full grown fowls?
D. W. H.

Spring Lake, Michigan.

1. Beef scrap is one of the best sources of animal food.
2. This we cannot do because we do not know the price of grains and feeds in your market. It is not necessary to stick to one formula, but we should change to meet the changes in the market. Wheat, corn and oats are the most valuable grains. Here is a ration given by the Massachusetts Experiment Station: Scratching grains—50 lbs. corn, 14 lbs. oats or barley. Mash—10 lbs. wheat bran, 5 lbs. middlings, 25 lbs. corn meal, 8 lbs. beef scraps, 10 lbs. cut clover. This is the ration for 22 birds one month.
3. As soon as it is light. The dew will not hurt them.

TURKEY DIES.

I had an M. B. turkey that died. He was one year old and had the run of the farm and did not seem at all sick. When I opened him I found his organs all black. Was he poisoned?
SUBSCRIBER.
Manhattan, Ill.

It may have been. We cannot tell from your description.

INCUBATOR CELLAR.

Kindly inform me as to the best method of building an incubator cellar under my house. The land is high and dry.

J. W. H.
Wautoma, Wis.

Not knowing "the lay of the land" we cannot advise. Several good plans for incubator cellars have been published in P. K. Get out the back numbers and look them

up. You can then tell if they will suit your case.

MORE CHICK TROUBLES.

I want to ask through your question department what is the matter with my chicks. I hatched 69 from 80 eggs, strong and healthy, I thought, but they would stand and sleep for 24 hours, and then die. I opened them and the yolk of the egg was dried up in them. Can you tell me what this trouble is and a remedy for it?
R. A. D.
Bristol, Tenn.

See answer under the head, "White Diarrhoea," in this issue of P. K.

Our Question and Answer department is conducted as a regular feature of the paper in order that all of our readers may keep in touch with the different problems that confront an ordinary poultryman. Unless a stamped envelope is received with a special request for immediate reply, these questions will all be answered in the Q & A. department, so that all readers who have sent in questions and have not complied with our requirement for answers by mail, are respectfully referred to the Q. & A. department as their questions will be taken up in turn and replied to in earliest possible issue of the Poultry Keeper.

HOW TO FEED WHAT TO FEED

The profits in poultry are in eggs. Profits in eggs are during the cold months, not in summer when eggs sell at 7 cents or 10 cents per dozen.

FEED RIGHT AND YOUR HENS WILL LAY

SPECIAL OFFER: For 50 cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of book, "Special No. 2," and a full year's subscription to a 50-cent illustrated poultry journal THE POULTRY KEEPER, most helpful of all poultry papers. Best writers, new cuts; tells how to succeed with poultry.

Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

BE CAREFUL TO GET GOOD INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

I am on my second year as a subscriber to your valuable paper and having received many useful hints from its columns, I have decided to write something of my experience in the poultry business, hoping that it may be beneficial to some poor sinner, providing you think it is worthy of space in Poultry Keeper.

In the spring of 1904 I was obliged on account of poor health to leave a position that I had held for twelve years in Boston, Mass., and came out here on my father's farm to mend up. The doctors advised me to stay in the country so I began to look around to see what I could get into to make a living, as the next cold season was approaching my eyes fell upon my father's flock of seventy-five hens. They were cross breeds, principally Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, kept for summer purposes with no thought of producing eggs in winter.

We decided to experiment with them, father to furnish the material and I to do the work. We got those hens down to business in December, and the last of May there was a balance of sixty dollars on the right side of the page. I got the fever right off and of course made some mistakes which I will mention as I go along. I sent to a mail order house for a 100 egg, hot air incubator, and two 100-chick out of door brooders. This was mistake No. 1, as the machines were not up to the standard, the brooders in particular being no good for what they were designed.

I filled the incubator the first week in March and twenty-one days later I took out sixty-three chicks. I set the machine five times and got out 325 chicks and raised 275 of them, but such times as I had with those brooders. I got the pullets to laying at four and one-half to five months old and sold the cockerels at 25 cents per pound dressed. I kept 150 pullets that winter.

The next spring I bought a 200-egg "Old Trusty" incubator and got better hatches. Made some brooders myself and doubled my flock that year. Last spring I bought another "Old Trusty" and a "Sure Hatch," both 200-egg machines; made more brooders, improvements on my first ones.

I had those brooders out in the field last spring with three-days-old chicks in them while snow was on the ground and the outside temperature was only 10 degrees above zero, and had no trouble in keeping them warm and happy.

I am still keeping the mixed breed of hens and they give me an average of 180 eggs per hen per year, and I don't see as I can find any fault.

I use the hopper system of feeding from start to finish. For pullets nearing the age of laying, I feed Prof. Gowell's mixture of ground feeds, in hoppers, scattering two parts wheat and one each of oats and corn in litter once a day I also keep best grades of beef scrap, grit, charcoal and crushed oyster shells in automatic hoppers all the time. I use no drugs or so-called egg foods and have no trouble in getting an average of 180 eggs per hen

per year and I average 28 cents per dozen for my eggs.

Here are a few things that I have learned from experience and observation. Don't buy incubators and brooders from mail order houses that sell everything from a paper of pins to a thrashing machine for few, if any, of them make their own machines and don't know a good machine from a poor one and in some cases they doubtless sell seconds that are made from defective material such as the maker would not sell under his own name and are stenciled anything that the mail order house wishes put on.

If you are located more than 800 feet above the level of the sea and very far inland do not buy hot air machines (that is incubators) unless you make up your mind to supply moisture in some way.

As to brooders be very careful about buying those that are advertised as the out-of-door kind. Many of them will do good work in a shed or brooder house, but I have not seen any that could be depended upon as strictly out-of-door affairs in all kinds of weather, as their advertisements would lead you to believe and the fact is, such a machine can not be built for the price they are sold for. The bare material for making my home-made brooders costs more than many of the advertised machines complete. If you get a good thing you must pay for it.

If you are starting into the poultry business don't fail to subscribe for some good poultry paper and Poultry Keeper is one of the best. I take eleven of them and find something good in them all. There are many of the books sold by the papers in connection with subscription that will be found useful. Do not start in with the notion that you know it all and that the poultry business will run itself, for if you do you will learn the lesson of your life and have to pay for it, too.

When you hit upon something that gives satisfaction stick to it. Don't change just because somebody else does differently. Let well enough alone.

If this does not find its way to the waste basket I will write again and tell you some other things that I have learned and am learning every day about the poultry business.

IRVING R. LEIGHTON.

Randolph, N. H.

In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each, and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years, upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

The game wardens of the State of Illinois are sending out Pheasant eggs for hatching at different farms through the State with the idea of stocking up the supply of natural game which has fast been disappearing before the gun of the hunter.



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Our new catalog now ready; latest and best designs; all varieties. Send for it today. Also poultry postcards; sample of your variety for stamp. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O.



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Twice as many by feeding green cut bone. **MANN'S BONE CUTTER** 10 Days Free Trial. No money in advance. Cat'g free. F. W. Mann Co., Box 57, Milford, Mass.

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Easily, cheaply. Our no-waste hopper saves labor and feed; plans 50c. Our trap nest never fails; shows layers and non-layers; plans 50c. Circular free. THE H. A. NOURSE CO., B. Hill Sta., St. Paul, Minn.

60 CENTS PER DOZEN.

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Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove Ideal for all kinds of summer cooking. No ashes or dirt. Easily regulated. Economical. Convenient. **STANDARD OIL COMPANY** (Incorporated)

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The Angle Lamp is cheaper and safer than any oil lamp made. It gives a better light than gas or electricity at a minimum cost. Write for free catalog 64. **ANGLE MFG. CO.**, New York City, N. Y.

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and Pigeons — All Colors. 12 for 25c, 50 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50. Catalogue and samples for 2c stamp.

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X-RAY INCUBATOR CO., Eighth St., Wayne, Nebr.

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S. C. R. I. REDS

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EDW. F. DOERF,

Route No. 4, Joplin, Missouri.

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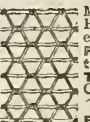


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MAGAZINE NOTES.

DEVELOP YOUR MUSCLES IN THE GARDEN.

(Milton Walford in July "Physical Culture")

If you are compelled to work at a sedentary occupation all day, get up early in the morning, at a time when you can see the sun rise. At this period of the day there seems to be more oxygen in the air. It seems to be surfeited with strength-building elements, and after shaking off the last remnants of sleep, you begin to feel the exhilaration and the joy that come from merely living.

But to enjoy all this, you must go into your garden at this early hour. Go out barefooted, please remember, and you will enjoy every minute of your exercise. It will not seem like hard work. It will seem more like fun, and an hour or two spent this way each day will not only bring remarkable results in the way of a garden that will be exceedingly pleasing and satisfactory at meal-time, but will make you feel better throughout the entire day. You will be a more capable business man, for your head will be clearer, and your nerves will be stronger, and these pleasing results will be due to your gardening habit.

HE WAS POOR ONCE.

The little hero of the following incident did not belong to me. In fact from his appearance I think he belonged to no one in particular. I am equally sure that the fact of his loneliness had no terrors for him. He was a ragged little urchin selling papers on a busy down-town corner. A stylishly gowned woman amid the hurrying throng dropped her pocketbook. Quick as a flash the boy seized it and hurried after her. Touching his cap, he handed her the heavy purse.

She thanked him very graciously and handed him a nickel. In a tone equally gracious he responded, "Aw, keep your nickel; I was poor once myself."—The August Delineator.

Dr. Henry van Dyke visited Damascus while he was revising his poetic drama, "The House of Rimmon," so that the color and setting of this striding literary feature of the Fiction Number of Scribner's are true to the realities. The drama is in four acts, two of which will appear in August and two in September.

An important literary feature of the Midsummer Holiday Number of The Century will be "A Group of Aldrich Letters," to such interesting personalities as Bayard Taylor, Edwin Booth, Lowell, Fields, Stoddard, Steadman, Howells, Clemens, and Woodberry with comment by Ferris Greenslet. It is with a certain surprise, Mr. Greenslet says, that one becomes aware of the wide segment of American life that Aldrich's life touched. "And it is precisely in this that one prime interest of his letters lies. Through them . . . we watch the flow and ebb of the literary tides of more than half a century."

MIDNIGHT OIL MEANS SUICIDE, SAYS DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

"People talk about the midnight oil as if it had some virtue attached to it," writes Doctor Hale in Woman's Home Companion for August. "In truth, four times out of five the midnight oil means overwork, or it means that you have neglected some duty which should have been attended to before the sun went down.

"Unless each night recovers the ground lost in the exertion of the day before, you are committing suicide by inches; and you have no right to commit suicide at all."

A RADICAL DEPARTURE.

The most popular illustrated weeklies and monthlies are produced at enormous cost. Competition for the work of the leading authors and illustrations has established a scale of expense that is almost prohibitive. Yet in addition to its many attractive features The Chicago Sunday Record-Herald furnishes its readers with a Sunday Magazine which compares favorably with the independent periodicals in every way and has some merits peculiar to itself. The most famous writers and illustrators contribute to it. Fine paper and press work and handy size make it a pleasure to read this entertaining publication which marks a radical departure in Sunday journalism.

THE WATER POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The power of Niagara Falls has been estimated at 7,000,000 horse power. A partial estimate places the available water power of the upper Mississippi and tributaries at 2,000,000 horse power, and the southern Appalachian district at 3,000,000 horse power. Both of these estimates can be greatly increased by including the use of regulation reservoirs and auxiliary steam plants. In the Rocky mountains and the far west there are immense water power possibilities. All included, it is probable that the water power of the United States exceeds 30,000,000 horse power. With the construction of proper reservoirs it is believed that this amount can be increased to 150,000,000 horse power.—Popular Mechanics for August.

THE SOUTHWEST'S EVOLUTION.

The march of progress in the Southwest gives us a present-day example of American push. Oklahoma has been admitted as a state and Arizona and New Mexico will shortly follow its example, it is felt. In the August number of the Metropolitan Magazine Charles M. Harvey writes of "The Southwest's Evolution," and the manner in which even the deserts are being made fertile to give room for American endeavor.

As I said, Cape Cod itself is sand, and like everything of a desert nature is nomadic. Like the Arab, it is always silently stealing away, so that the appearance of the peninsula constantly changes. The prevailing winds in the winter being from the north, the sand is blown south; in summer it is blown t'other way, but the winter winds being stronger, the land is gradually working south. Monomoy at the lower end used to be an island, its extremity being called Cape Malabar, a name not used now; why, I cannot say. This island of Monomoy is rapidly growing toward Nantucket, it having advanced some five miles in the last fifty years. One of the Rubes told me that his father used to fish where the light is now. Of course you can always strain Rube talk and pick out about fifty per cent. sediment, but the old charts show that the point is working south fast.—From "Knocking About Cape Cod," by T. F. Day, in The Outing Magazine for August.

FOOD FOR ALL.

After a certain jury had been out an inordinately long time on a very simple case, they filed into the court-room, and the foremen told the judge they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The latter rebuked them, saying the case was a very clear one, and remanded them back to the jury room for a second attempt, adding, "If you are there too long, I will have to send you in twelve suppers."

The foreman, in a rather irritated tone, spoke up and said: "May it please your honor, you might send in eleven suppers and one bundle of hay."—Everybody's Magazine.

"May I see the lady of the house?" inquired the canvasser.

"M'm sorry, but this is the cook's day out," replied Mr. Myss. "If you care to see the woman of the house I'll call my wife."—From The Bohemian.

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST WHOSE ARTICLES ARE WIDELY READ IN RUSSIA.

Ray Stannard Baker's articles on the Negro, in the American Magazine, are translated into Russian every month. It is reported that they are being widely read throughout the Czar's empire.

The month of July witnesses a very material recovery in financial circles, most of the standard securities showing marked gains, which with present crop prospects, promise a better general business than prevailed last winter. From a poultryman's standpoint, the only thing unfavorable is the high price of the feed stuffs, but as the producer gets the full advantage of the high prices, it denotes prosperity for the farming class who are the large holders of poultry.



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HATCHED IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

This spring I bought a sitting of R. C. Rhode Island Reds from Mr. Dunn, of Humboldt, Iowa. I did not get a satisfactory hatch so I wrote him and he said he would send another sitting. On the afternoon of June 24th I received the eggs. I set them under a big Buff Orpington the evening of the 24th and on the evening of the 9th of July, they commenced to hatch and Friday evening they were all out, a fair hatch of finely developed Reds. Can any of your readers beat this record? I have had them to commence to hatch on the 19th and 20th, but never sooner until these. Mr. Dunn is a square poultryman to deal with. He does more than he agrees to do.

Dr. W. M. Stewart,

Sibley, Iowa.

A GOOD GENERAL SHOWING.

I have made some improvements in my hen house during the past year. Rats—the large brown kind—troubled me a great deal. They would carry off eggs and eat them and I found two hens badly eaten. I do not know whether the rats killed them, or ate them after they died. I set one hen on thirteen eggs and in less than a week the rats had carried off all of the eggs but five. I could not catch them nor poison them, so I had a cement floor put in two and one-half inches thick, and I have had no trouble with rats since.

I have had small holes bored in the frames over my windows, and have put in nails about one half way up so that I can tip back the cloth covered frames at the top, leaving an open space of about an inch. This ventilates the house and drives out all frost and dampness. I take the frames entirely out on warm days.

Have been feeding dry mash and like it very much, and my hens are doing finely on it. Last December I got 1,514 eggs from 130 hens. I make my mash as follows: 6 quarts bran, 3 quarts provender, 1 pint linseed meal and a great spoonful of salt.

I feed wheat in the morning and wheat and corn at night. The hens have hoppers before them all of the time containing grit, oyster shells, charcoal and beef scraps. Their water to drink is warmed during the cold weather. I also give them cabbage, beets and clover alternately, and green cut bone three times a week. For 1907

I had 120 to start with. In June I sold 32 and in October I had 36 left. They laid 14,668 eggs during the year. The eggs sold for \$315.03. The cost of the feed was \$234.15, leaving a profit of \$81.88 over the cost of the feed for all of the hens and chicks. The cockerels were sold as soon as they were large enough for broilers. The poultry sold amounted to \$103.60. Manure sold for \$39.50. My profit for the year was \$225.98. I think that was a good profit considering the high price of grain. The late cold spring was bad for chickens in Vermont, so that I did not get broilers ready in time to bring the best prices. And still some people say "poultry don't pay."

Mrs. F. B. Maxham,

Bethel, Vermont.

CHICAGO DAIRY SHOW.

The third annual dairy show will be held at Chicago and in the Coliseum, December 2nd to 10th inclusive.

The time and place for holding the third annual dairy exhibition was given much consideration. The exhibitors of machinery prefer the winter months for displaying their goods and the exhibitors of live stock would like to have the dairy show held early in October, or at the close of the state fair season. The officers being anxious to please both the cattle and machinery exhibitors, brought this matter before the stockholders at the regular annual meeting and discussed very thoroughly the most suitable time for holding the show. It was finally decided to hold it not later than December 15th; the exact dates and place was left to the executive committee.

It is desired to make this dairy show a strong representative of all dairy interests, to bring together dairymen, butter and cheese makers, farmers and manufacturers of dairy products from all parts of the country, for educational purposes; also to present at this gathering the best and most up-to-date makes of dairy machinery, and to show choice herds of cattle representing all the different dairy breeds; in fact, it is desired to make the occasion the big event of the year for dairying, and to so exhibit the different branches of the dairy industry that the people of the country will realize the importance and magnitude of this great industry.

The purpose is to make this exhibition of cattle and machinery something more than a show. It is the purpose to make it a strong educational affair where questions of national import

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may be discussed and plans made for a greater development of all dairy interests. The first two shows were a success and it is the desire to make the coming one better, bigger and more instructive.

All communications should be addressed to the National Dairy Show Association, 154 Washington St., Room 307, Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO START IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Mrs. H. S. Gardner, Tolland, Conn.

The poultry business is a business by itself, like any other kind of business and it has to be learned like everything else. The best way, or in fact the only way to learn it is to begin at the beginning and get the foundation right. To do that, start with a few hens, say three four-year-old hens and a two-year-old cock and buy them from an honest practical poultryman, who understands his business.

It is absolutely necessary to get good stock; healthy birds just as well

as good laying stock. I say a two-year-old cock for the reason I always get stronger and larger chicks from a cock than from a cockerel and also more pullets.

It is also necessary that you subscribe to a poultry paper. Through that you come in contact with all the able and brainy men, who have made a life study of biddy and have succeeded, all throughout the country, and if you look up the record of these men you will find that ninety per cent of them have started with only a few hens. If I had only known enough from the beginning to subscribe to a poultry journal, I would at least have been 100 per cent better off than I am today. Cold hard experience is very good indeed but it is also very often expensive, if you have a paper to look at in your spare moments you can avoid a lot of trouble. It is almost as necessary as a good hen house.

From twelve to fifteen eggs are generally the right number for a sitting, though sometimes a hen can cover more. I once had a hen hatch 19 chicks from 19 eggs. That is the best

CALENDAR OF SHOW DATES.

Beaumont, Texas.....	Nov. 23-28.....	W. C. Ellison.....	Ben C. Sastin
Belle Fourche, S. D.....	Sept. 17-19.....	W. C. Ellison.....	F. A. Gayden
Birmingham, Ala.....	Oct. 8-17.....		
Carroll, Iowa.....	Jan. 5-8.....	W. C. Ellison.....	W. Wahl
Clay Center, Neb.....	Dec. 1-5.....	W. C. Ellison.....	Ralph Searle
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Jan. 25-30.....		J. T. Conkey
Columbus, Ohio.....	Feb. 4-9.....		G. R. Haswell
Ft. Dodge, Iowa.....	Dec. 17-20.....	W. C. Ellison.....	J. A. Pease
Geneseo, Ill.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	C. V. Keeler.....	Matthew O'Connell
Guadenhutton, Ohio.....	Dec. 2-4.....	P. Fell.....	F. R. Grey
Harbor Beach, Mich.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 2.....	H. H. Coburn.....	O. A. Mitchell
Hot Springs, Ark.....	Oct. 12-17.....	H. W. Blanks.....	G. C. Watkins
Hudson, N. Y.....	Dec. 15-18.....	C. Howell, W. B. Graves.....	W. Tunnecliffe
		W. J. Stanton, Geo. Weed.....	
Huntington, Ind.....	Jan. 19-23.....	S. B. Lane.....	John V. Morgan
Mankato, Minn.....	Dec. 13-17.....	W. C. Ellison.....	F. Fisher
Marshallfield, Wis.....	Dec. 10-14.....	W. C. Ellison.....	T. C. Tuscherer
" (Fair).....	Aug. 25-28.....	W. C. Ellison.....	W. Parkow
Massillon, Ohio.....	Dec. 16-20.....	W. C. Denny, J. E. Gault.....	C. L. Greenwalt
Memphis, Tenn.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 7.....		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Jan. 13-20.....	W. C. Ellison.....	C. O. Johnson
Monmouth, Ill.....	Jan. 11-16.....	W. C. Ellison.....	S. L. Hamilton
Nashville, Tenn.....	Sept. 21-26.....		
Omaha, Neb.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 2.....	W. C. Ellison.....	O. D. Talbot
Pittsfield, Ill.....	Dec. 1-5.....	J. C. Johnson.....	Mrs. H. J. Westlake
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	Dec. 5-8.....	W. C. Ellison.....	L. G. Granger
Spearfish, S. D.....	Sept. 22-24.....	W. C. Ellison.....	F. A. Gayden
West Point, Iowa.....	Dec. 15-18.....	W. C. Ellison.....	Albert M. King

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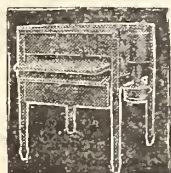
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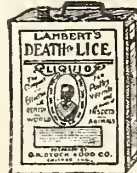
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WE WANT AGENTS

I have ever done. Several times I have had 17 chicks from 17 eggs. Potted hens will always do better than wild ones. If your own hens are not broody buy one from somebody else. Get a clean wooden box about 24 inches square and 16 to 18 inches deep. Some people use a small box, but I prefer a large one. I like to see biddy happy when she is hatching her little babies. In cold weather the box should be covered outside with old carpet or heavy bagging to keep the cold and draught out, and two or three thicknesses of paper on the bottom.

Some good lice killer must be dusted all around inside. Put about 3 inches of garden dirt and a few handfuls of wood ashes in the bottom of the box. I generally fill the box three-quarters full of soft hay and make a hole in the middle and put a china egg in, put in another dose of lice killer and then put biddy on the nest. She should be perfectly free from lice. Let her alone for twenty-four hours to be sure she means business.

After you are sure she will sit, take away the china egg and put under her as many eggs as she can easily cover. A person who is used to hens can make almost any broody hen sit. I never carry them by the legs, wings or tail, but let their breasts rest in the palm of my left hand and pat them with my right hand when I put them on the nest in the evening, when it is dark.

Put the box in a place where you can watch her all the time. She seems to know more about hatching and raising chicks than anybody else and of course she is the one to learn from.

I prefer good size boxes instead of small ones. The hen can move around and the chicks don't fall out. The eggs don't roll out and she will cover more eggs and break fewer eggs. Biddy must be perfectly contented when she is under confinement if you want her to make a good job.

Some people put the hen under tubs or barrels when they are hatching.

Others put them in orange boxes one on top of the other from the floor to the ceiling. Again others nail boxes to the walls and make lids on the top of them; but I want my hens to have air, light and room. They have eyes to see with and lungs to breathe through just as much as we have. If she is sitting in a dark place she can not see to cover up her eggs and they will get chilled, and a poor hatch is the result.

If you watch her, when she is going on the nest after she has had her meals, you will see she turns around several times before she will settle down. She will look all around to see if all the eggs are covered and when everything is all right, she will puff up her feathers, spread out her wings and she is perfectly contented.

It is a very trying period in a hen's life during the time she is hatching. Notice her comb and wattles how they shrink and fade. A great deal has been said about the turning of the eggs. The hen does not know how the eggs should be turned. She only knows that something must be done, so she

puts her bill down in the nest and stirs them around the same as we stir around a pot of oatmeal, so therefore that must be the right way of turning them. A young pullet knows just as much about hatching as an old hen.

Eggs for hatching should be carefully selected. Nice, good sized eggs with smooth shell not too thin, neither too thick. The thickshelled eggs, the little fellow will not be able to break; the thinshelled eggs may break while under incubation and make a bad mess, and sometimes spoil the whole hatch. The seventh day the eggs should be tested and the infertile ones taken away. The fourteenth day they should again be tested and if infertile they should be taken away.

A strong chick will pip the egg the nineteenth day and hatch the twentieth. Chicks that do not hatch until the twenty-first day I have always found to be not so strong as when hatched on the twentieth day. They are subject to sickness and very often die before a month old. When the hen is hatching, there must be fresh water and cracked corn and wheat, or ground dry feed, shell and grit with her all the time. No scraps or cut bone, that may have a tendency to break her up. Do not forget to supply her with a dirt bath or the lice will eat her, chicks and all.

Your hands must be perfectly clean and dry when you test the eggs. If the hen is sitting in a dry place in hot weather it is sometimes necessary to sprinkle a little warm water, 103 degrees, on the nest or else dip them in lukewarm water for a couple of seconds. Chicks that are so weak that they are not able to get out of the shell are not worth while brooding with. If they are too weak to hatch they certainly are too weak to withstand the lattles and trials of this life. You had better gently remove them from this world into another and better one. A strong chick is very pretty. It has large, bright, round eyes. It is lively and jumps around as soon as it is dry. It has a whole lot

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of soft down and has pretty, fat almost transparent feet.

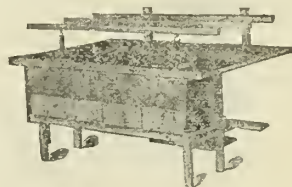
When the chicks are hatched the trouble commences. You then have to watch them seven days and nights

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THE POTTER SYSTEM teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in the flock, how not to kill your laying hens, how to mate your birds for best layers and breed only laying hens, how to pick out the drones and barren hens, how to keep the layers and kill the non-layers, how to select the best laying pullets, how to stimulate the hens' laying organs, how to estimate the number of eggs a hen will lay in a week or month, how to hatch chicks that will make laying hens. The Potter System is the greatest discovery of the century in the line of having laying hens and you are losing money every day you delay in learning it. You can keep fewer hens, get more eggs and make more money if you know.

POTTER POULTRY HOUSE FIXTURES



are made in three styles and twelve different sizes to fit any hen house. They are used and recommended by thousands of poultrymen all over the country. Our large 64-page catalog tells all about them, also "Simplex" trap nest devices, W. P. attachments, "Perfection" feed hoppers, etc. You can have sanitary and convenient quarters and save time, labor and money by using our outfits. Send today for our catalog and circulars telling all about **POTTER Poultry Products for Particular Poultry People.**

T. F. POTTER & COMPANY,

Box P., Downers Grove, Illinois.

GREAT SPECIAL Tecktonius BUFF SALE



\$5 males, \$3; \$8 males, \$5; \$10 males, \$7; \$15 males, \$10; \$20 males \$15; \$10 trios, \$7; \$15 trios, \$10; \$10 breeding pens, \$7; \$12 breeding pens, \$9; \$15 breeding pens, \$12; \$20 breeding pens, \$15; \$4 breeding hens, \$2; \$5 breeding hens, \$2.50; \$6 breeding hens, \$3; \$8 breeding hens, \$4; \$10 breeding hens, \$5; \$2 utility hens, \$1.50, or \$15 per dozen.

These are the best bred S. C. Buff Leghorns in the country. I won more prizes at the Chicago show last January than all other S. C. Buff Breeders combined.

These prices will remain in effect until Nov. 1st only. Order now.
F. A. TECKTONIUS, Box 300, R. F. D. No. 5, RACINE, WISCONSIN.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM

LEGHORNS are great **Layers, White and Brown, Rose and Single Comb.** Bred for both fancy and utility. **White Wyandottes, Prize winning Pekin Ducks, Tonlouse Geese, M. B. Turkeys, All Northern Grown.** Write for illustrated catalogue of the largest poultry farm in the north.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM

R. H. Crandall, Manager.

Box 122, Worth, Arenac County, Michigan.

Wolverine's Strain White Plymouth Rocks

Special Sale of Breeding Stock

My pens this season contained some of the best White Rocks in the country; winners at Jamestown, Madison Square, Chicago, Detroit, etc. I am offering now all my breeding stock except what I must reserve for next season. Sales sheet free for the asking. Send for it. **L. H. S. HILL, Jackson, Mich.**

a week, or else something may happen. When they can't do anything else they will drown themselves in a tub of water or a pail of milk.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

There are many farms where poultry raising is carried on at a loss through lack of care and proper housing of the feathered stock. In fact there is nothing in the way of farm stock that is given so little attention as the domestic hen and still she never complains, but continues to furnish the good farmer and his family with meat and provisions.

The farmer's wife usually has the care of the flock and by saying that, I do not mean to insinuate that it is her fault that they have no better care, for she does everything in her power to make the fowls comfortable in their poorly provided quarters. Anything you have is good enough for the chickens. They don't amount to much anyway. What does it matter if there are large cracks in the roof or the door is off the hinges, and the snow and rain beats in, or there is poor drainage and the floor becomes damp. The "pesky" hens won't lay anyway and eat more corn than a drove of hogs, so says the busy farmer. I live on the farm and know that poultry does not pay under such conditions.

The question is often asked, why mongrels are kept on the farm when so good an opportunity is offered with so much free range? I will give you my view of the matter. Again it is usually the fault of the head of the house. He absolutely refuses to dig up the price for a few good roosters, but relies on the good wife to trade with some neighbor, no matter what the breed is so it is a change and in that way the flock soon becomes all colors of the rainbow and it would be quite a problem for the farmer to tell himself what they were.

I have raised blooded fowls for a number of years and to illustrate the above I will give an example that happened with me when I first started in with full blooded stock. I had a pen of fine stock, R. C. W. Leghorns, and one morning "Neighbor Jones" called and I took him out to view my beauties. They must have looked good to him, for he asked me what I would take for a couple of cockerels. I told him three dollars and the look he gave me made me feel that he doubted my sanity, and he said, "Why I can get all the roosters I want of my neighbors for market price." Perhaps not so well bred but just as good. Yes, kind readers, he bought those scrubs at 50 cents each and when I last talked with him he was buying his groceries for cash while my egg basket was going to town full every week. I feel sorry for his poor wife. She has the care of those chickens. Will she ever have the pleasure of taking care of a flock of pure breeds? Well I doubt it—unless that husband reforms.

HARVEY R. BENSON.

Wataga, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND RED MEETING.

The greatest specialty poultry exhibit and school that was ever held, will be held in connection with the poultry exhibition at the Illinois State

Fair at Springfield, Ill., September 25th to October 2nd, 1908. It will be the first annual fall meeting and exhibit of the National Single Comb Rhode Island Red club, and all Red fanciers and breeders are invited to meet with us. The International Rose Comb club have already accepted our invitation, and will offer a nice bunch of trophy cups to be competed for by their members. The Illinois State branch of the National Single Comb Rhode Island Red club, will have their election of officers during the meeting.

For information in regards to the International Rose Comb Rhode Island Red club, write Tom J. Ridge, secretary and treasurer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

For general information write J. H. Valliere, secretary and treasurer of the National Single Comb Rhode Island Red club, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Nothing is more beneficial during the heated term of the year than a good dust bath to keep down lice. If your houses are not already provided with the necessary material, it should be arranged at once. Ordinary coal or wood ashes are good for this purpose and are available in all localities.

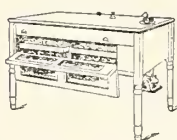
A NO-PAINT ROOFING.

Everybody recognizes now-a-days that the so-called Ready Roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they required coating with a heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amattite Roofing.

Amattite is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any care whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention or repairs for many years.

Doing away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boom in this kind of business can be confidently predicted.

A sample of Amattite Roofing will be sent to any inquirer on request. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.



The kind that live and grow up, are hatched with Reliance Incubators. 24 years have made them perfect. Write now for the most interesting Big Poultry Book ever published. Contains valuable information on all phases of poultry. It's FREE.

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FOR SALE—Poultry plant near two good cities, Southern Indiana. A bargain if sold by September 15. Address, Poultry Plant, care of Poultry Keeper. 8-1

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WHITE WYANDOTTES The World's Best

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List just issued. Send for it at once. It will save you Money.

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Ideal Aluminum



LEG BANDS for Poultry and Pigeons are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp.

Frank Myers, Mgr., Box 44, Freeport, Ill.



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Cleveland, Ohio

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Black Langshans and Barred Rocks

Imported and home bred stock of the highest type. None better at any price. First prizes at Chicago, Illinois State Fair, Kankakee, Blue Island and other shows. Twenty-five years a breeder.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Ill.

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In 500 and 1,000 lb. Lots.

We get freight rates and quote you delivered. You will wonder how we can quote so low. If you don't know the Value of Charcoal for Poultry, write for our FREE BOOK, "Why Fowls Need Charcoal."

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are made daily and differ from other poultry foods in that they are as readily digested as highly nutritious. By no other means can you better

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LEGHORNS AS PRODUCERS FOR
EGG FARMS.

O. G. Hoock, Omaha, Nebr.

My experience with chickens dates back when as a boy, I used to go along with mother and see her take the little fellows from the nest and place them in a comfortable basket or box to "fluff-up" for a day or so while Mrs. Hen was gotten ready to receive and care for the whole brood or more usually.

I well remember when mother read of the origin of the incubator being the discovery that eggs could be hatched by the heat generated in the manure pile and she got some one to arrange surroundings as she thought proper—placed a barrel in the manure heap, eggs in the barrel, and proceeded to incubate (?) them. Alas! we had cooked eggs for three weeks but "nary a chick" greeted us with his little "wit-wit" of contentment.

Later, some advertiser offered "plans" for an incubator and we got the plans, built our machine, only to find that we lacked knowledge to run it, so writing to said advertiser we learned that two dollars was necessary to procure the information. He got the two dollars, we ran the machine and hatched chicks too, little Brown Leghorn beauties.

These Browns were good layers, as are all the Leghorn family, and we kept them and no others for a long time, then we thought we would rather have birds for flesh as well as eggs, so we started with Barred Plymouth Rocks and kept them till we got disgusted. They were fine, big birds—flesh producers truly—but when we had one-third of our laying force broody at one time we decided we had our fill, for they proved to us a sort of walking grain crib and feed is always expensive enough when buying for a flock.

So exit the B. P. Rocks and enter the little Brown Leghorns again, this time in company with the S. C. White Leghorn, to this end—that the Brown have given place to the White Leghorns and now I have all White Leghorns except one hundred or so of R. I. Reds and some few Browns, which go to market as soon as their best laying season is over or till molting time for I like white birds best. Why?

Well, their pure white plumage pleases my eye and I find they lay a very fine, large, white shelled egg and this market prefers the white shells. I cater to a high class retail trade and when an old customer sends me to a new place, the new lady, on seeing them is sure to exclaim "Oh! What beauties" or something similar and I usually call again and sell too, regularly.

By selection and breeding I now have a strain that lays just the eggs to please both the eye and the palate and while the standard weight for Leghorn pullets is three and a half pounds, many of my pullets weigh four and one-half or more when they begin to lay. Some flesh too, is it not? Of course I feed meat nearly all the time and this makes for growth, also for size of egg, I find. I use four different makes of incubators, one my own

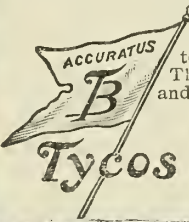
Taylor

Thermometers

are different from the ordinary. Others may look just as good, but the value of a scientific instrument cannot be judged simply by appearances. The way it is made determines its qualities of **accuracy, stability and permanency.** That's why the brand "Tycos" on a thermometer means so much. It is a guarantee of temperature insurance. When you put a Taylor Thermometer in your

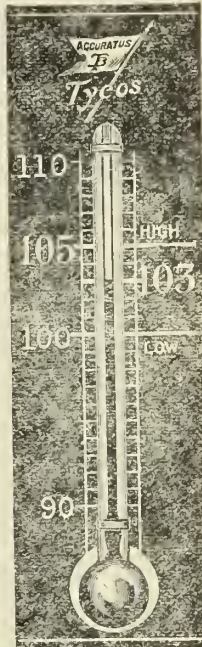
Incubator and Brooder

you are positive it will record the temperature with absolute accuracy. It will do this because every thermometer tube leaving our factories is thoroughly seasoned and tested, and every instrument bearing this brand is made by experts. It is the result of 54 years careful study and experience in scientific instrument making—the very highest grade in quality and service it is possible to produce. Be sure "Tycos" is on your thermometer. It is the Taylor brand of quality. The best that brains and skill can make and that money can buy.



**TAYLOR INSTRUMENT
COMPANIES, Mrs.,**

Rochester, N. Y.



make, a hot-air, and find they all do good to excellent work.

Last year I hit upon a plan to use hens without setting them. As R. I. Reds just will sit, I simply take a weak incubator chick, of which there is always at least one, slip it under the hen over night and ten to one in a day or so she has learned to love and care for him and is ready to rear a whole family, but last year it was so comical to see a pullet (after one night's life with one chick) try to feed it—why her chuck was a half cackle, and the next morning I found among the twenty chicks, her last egg. Well, that pullet soon learned and made one of the best mothers I ever saw; fighting, scratching for them till they had their feathers and could sit on a low roost beside her.

I mean to impose on good Mrs. Rhode Island Red to the extent of twenty or thirty broods, or rather several incubator batches—this year, as I am short on brooder house room and she can care for them better than I can, bless her, hen-motherly heart.

My egg farm lays out from the city limits one and a half miles on a good paved street and consists of twenty acres, not all used for hens however, as I have a fine piece of alfalfa, which by the way makes a fine winter green feed (the leaves I use) and a patch of young fruit trees.

My buildings consist of one house, 20x80, divided into five rooms, facing south, which serves for roosts, nests, scratching and dusting for most of my

present flock, then some smaller buildings, one occupied by R. I. Reds and brooder house to accommodate five hundred chicks and an incubator cellar.

They sometimes have free range and at other times their runs lead them out to their alfalfa patches where they can fill up on green food, but when the weather is cold or the ground very damp they stay indoors. I have not had a frozen comb among them all for some years.

I have about six hundred hens and hope to raise six hundred pullets this year, keeping only a good pen, one or two hundred of last year's pullets (for breeding hens) through the winter, marketing all other hens over one year of age.

At present I have three hundred fine sturdy little chicks and about six hundred eggs incubating, so I feel that the start is made once more for the season's crop of birds and eggs.

I realize, too, that this year I will have to put up more buildings and arrange more space, pens, etc., for the business, as I find I can enlarge my trade both in eggs and birds.

Am glad to report a high fertility in eggs this spring, the first test showing 92½ per cent fertile, giving me sixty-one chicks from seventy-four fertile eggs, eighty originally set to incubate.

I expect to build a house about two hundred feet long, two stories, arranged according to plan sent some time ago and install many needed conveniences, as I do all the caring for

them so far myself, and let me say here that while the work is interesting and paying, it is also very exacting and one must put his shoulder to the wheel and make things go.

Surgical operations are often necessary, only yesterday I opened and emptied the crop of a two weeks' old chick and this morning Little Miss "White" was the first to pop out of the brooder and is still worth a dozen "deaders" hunting faithfully for the scant crumbs I am allowing her today.

I often feel like taking off my hat to the White Leghorn hen and long may she live to announce to our ears that she has again presented us with that perfectly pure food in its delicate white shell which all the world enjoys and that far surpasses the combined gold and silver output of the world for value.

AN ADMIRER OF THE BUCKEYES.

(Mrs. Gertrude Earl, Neponset, Mass.)

Being an earnest reader of your valuable paper and eagerly looking forward for each issue, I read carefully each and every article written by your lady contributors, some upon the Leghorn and again the Brahma, Buff Orpington and Minorca, but why is it that no one has written or said a word about my favorite bird, the Buckeye?

Have you seen them? Are you acquainted with them? If not, why not? Let me introduce you to them. Let me in a few words tell you what they are and why I like them.

Beginning with the chicken, tiny balls of white down, hatched from dark brown eggs, how lively they are! No sickness; no deaths. Growing like weeds, luscious broilers at six weeks and the pullets laying at five and six months of age. They make money for me from the start. The eggs being brown sell well and at an advanced rate over store eggs to private families. They make the very best of broilers and roasters, having lots of white meat, juicy and gamey. Besides the pocket money part which appeals to every woman, what pleasure I have in the care of them.

Let me take you with me at feeding time. This yard headed by a dark red or garnet cockerel, first at Boston and Lynn. What a pleasure to watch them. How sprightly they are, always in motion and never still. Yet my grain bill is not large. They do not seem to eat one-half what my P. Rocks used to.

And here is my pet, Princess I., first at Boston and Lynn, 1908. Isn't she a beauty in shape, size, and lively as a cricket? Yes, and here is where my fun comes in. Hold your apron. There are fourteen pullets in this pen and here are three, six, yes twelve eggs. Aren't they beauties? Don't they look fit to eat?

Yes, the Buckeyes for me, every time. The hardest, the best layers, and an elegant table fowl. They can't be beaten. Did you notice their yellow legs? Their small pea combs? No chances of frost there. Well, "good bye," come again, but just tell your friends that you saw my Buckeyes.

TRAP NESTS.

The only way to know which hens are paying is to know which hens are laying. The trap nest tells us this, but it takes time to release the hens and record the eggs. We have been able to keep the egg record of nearly 500 hens. For our incubator experiments it was necessary to have the eggs in each machine, laid by the same individual, so as to get uniform results. There can be no doubt that it pays us well to keep such records. The public buy a number of birds for breeding purposes, and many want males from our best layers. I believe it would pay the average farmer to know what hens lay during the winter months. Our records show that most winter layers make the best yearly records, and these are the birds to breed from. Their eggs may not hatch as many chickens, but they are worth more. We commence our year at December the first, and cull out the poor layers about the first of October. Where as low a standard as one hundred eggs is used fully fifty per cent of the hens are culls. Many of the yearling hens have laid well. We have a few hens four and five years old that are still doing fairly well. Many of the hens that laid well during the winter months of 1905 and 1906 did as well in 1906 and 1907, or it would appear, so far as we have gone, that a pullet which lays well during her first winter is a likely winter layer for the next year, at least. We were rather surprised, when culling the flock in October, to find that more of our poor layers had moulted better and earlier than the good layers. This applied as much to yearlings as to the pullets. The greatest layer of the flock was a yearling hen. She laid 210 eggs from Nov. 9th, 1906, to Nov. 1st, 1907. Most of the good laying hens moulted quickly, and several laid a few eggs while in heavy moult. We cannot as yet state that the eggs from heavy layers are poor for hatching purposes. We have started some very interesting experiments with individuals as to the number of eggs that hatch, and the general growth and development of the stock as well as egg production.—Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, post paid.

Farm-Poultry which has been published as a bi-monthly for a number of years, has recently made a change in the publishing of the paper, and hereafter it will be issued as a monthly.

Considerable agitation has been stirred up by some of the poultry papers on the subject of having the Standard of Perfection show standard weights for the Leghorns, the same as for other breeds. It would seem with a breed as important as the Leghorns, that this matter have received favorable consideration long ago.

ANCONAS

THE COMING BREED OF AMERICA.

Order your eggs and stock, now and be ready for the fall shows. We have prize winners and utility stock. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15 and up.

SQUIRREL HILL POULTRY FARM,
W. K. Wightman, Box 396, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

A strain bred for years for profit making quality. Trap nested standard bred. Tried breeding hens at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. The value cannot be beaten for the money.

E. C. WILLARD,

West Lawn Farm,

123 Moreland,

Mankato, Minn.

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Is not complete without

"Practical Farm Buildings"

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two interesting booklets sent free if you write now.

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ALL LEADING VARIETIES

Guaranteed, standard bred stock. Birds and Eggs for Sale. Send 4c for 32-page catalogue with prices.

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FRUIT FARM,

Walter Seidel, Prop., Box K, Ellettsville, Ill.

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In Checkerboard Bags—and
Get What You Ask For

Purina is the STANDARD of all Poultry Feeds—no grit—no drugs—just pure grains and seeds. PURINA stands for PURITY in Poultry Feeds. Get PURINA from your dealer—or write
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Some genuine, live Shetland Ponies, with phaeton, harness, saddle and bridle, will be awarded by us. Also a fine \$500.00 piano.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

Write us a postal today, saying you want to earn a pony or piano.

FLORAL LIFE
22 Stone Street Springfield, Ohio

SPRING WORK AT CLOVERNOOK FARM, DIVIDING THE HEAVY WORK BY DIVERSIFIED INTERESTS—CURTAILING ON LABOR EXPENSES.

Frances E. Wheeler, Chazy, New York.

SINCE our last chat Clovernook has had a busy time and now when this is in print, our currant crop and our white honey will probably be gathered. At present writing, the honey crop promises better than for several years past, the bees wintered very poorly but the season thus far has been so favorable that they have more than made up for spring dwindle and are now working hard on white clover. Several of our supers are on and we will extract in a few days, our first honey.

Berries as a Side Revenue.

I do not remember a more beautiful year. Since spring opened the weather has been simply perfect and vegetation and poultry could not thrive under better conditions. We set out a bed of very choice strawberry plants this spring and they have furnished two good dishes of berries daily for the past three weeks. We had in one bed one hundred plants and they have thrown out so many shoots and are so strong that we can enlarge in August to twice the size of our present output. The berries are very large, uniform in size, firm (good shippers) and a delicious flavor with very little of acid.

A Good Season for Turkeys.

We have been very successful with our White Holland turkeys. The six hens and tom comprising my home flock and the eight hens and tom of our farm (non-related to the Clovernook's) have been laying steadily ever since April. We have sold a lot of eggs and our young poults must number when fall is here, over two hundred beauties.

I ran a two hundred egg Prairie State incubator of W. H. turkey eggs and in one tray all but seven hatched. We had an "embarrassment of riches." As this is my "off" year there are no brooder raised birds, but will have as many raised by hens as I can get. I took my babies to the farm and we utilized all the sitting hens and turkeys as would accept of ready made progeny. However, when all was done, I had still on hand about thirty leftovers, so these were brought back to Clovernook, and divided between the solitary hen that had been trying to sit and a turkey of like turn of mind. They both were complacent and my little fellows are doing finely. I tucked in a few duck eggs with the hatch and gave my hen the ducklings and a few turkeys. They do not know the difference, all run and eat and drink the same. A duck house was vacant so I gave it to them, placing slats before the little door which is dropped at night. As the turkey is big and kind (she must weigh between twenty and twenty-five pounds) after a couple of weeks, I took the hen away, and all my babies are in one flock and under the turkey hen's care. Am feeding them cornmeal and curds, three times a day, with some black pepper every other day.

As the turkey and hen were both pretty clean and the birds incubator

hatched, I did not make as great a demonstration as usual fighting vermin. Just once at night, I visited them and quietly taking her babies from under her and placing them in a basket, I caught the mother and plentifully sprinkled her with "A Dead Shot on Lice" (from a sample box sent me) and then each baby got a dose of the same. One of the little fellows, I had noticed was sort of droopy and his wings dragged, but the next day he seemed all right and they have been fine in health ever since. They were dosed with the powder because the mother hen would not dust herself when I let her out, but instead was all for dragging her babies down the hill and into a thicket by the river. She got her head set on those branches and every time I let her out, she made for them; so like many a human being, she pays the penalty for her waywardness by being restricted of her liberty.

Mixed Broods.

I have been much pleased with the vigor and rapid growth of our little Pekins under this easy and simple regime. I guess a turkey would mother twenty-five ducks all right, and if comfortably housed thirty to thirty-five and they wean themselves from her in a month or six weeks. Our turkeys and ducks have gotten along together remarkably well. There are in some

cases very "chummy," and hob-nob together in preference to being with their own kind, the only exception being when the turkeys have not been allowed to sit, they grow at the end of the season very irritable, and will occasionally suddenly fly at a duck for no apparent reason and kill it, then and there. Also I have had them kill poults with a hen mother. Once I saw a turkey fly at a little poult, catch it up with her bill and soar to the brooder house roof. She stood on the roof and viciously shook the life out of the poor little thing. It is only when they are cheated out of raising their own babies that they are seized with these fits of jealous rage, otherwise they are most kind and gentle.

Raising Guineaes With Other Fowls.

Our White African Guineaes have been and are an interesting study. A lot of poultry is like a family of children. They have such a variety of dispositions and distinctive traits. The Guineaes are most dainty, gentle, shy creatures. They do not scratch in the garden or bother vegetation. The amount of bugs and insects they destroy makes them very valuable. I have quite a lot more of respect for them since my sister wrote me that they are paying one dollar a bird for guineas as big as my hand at the club house, calling them game. I am told that he flavor is very fine. We have let our guineas run as they like, and I find they are as indifferent about their eggs as are ducks. They seem to drop them about almost anywhere. When we mowed our grass, we found an egg or two in one place, three or four in another

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged everywhere the world's greatest laying strain; unequalled in Standard Qualities. Remember that we are the Originators and for more than 30 years Specialty Breeders of the justly celebrated Wyckoff Strain of S. C. White Leghorns, the Most Profitable Strain of Poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

2,000 choice yearling hens, fine, strong, early cockerels, and a few yearling cocks, must be sold at once to make room, and prices will be made especially attractive to early buyers.

Send for Catalogue and state wants as nearly as possible, and please mention Poultry Keeper when writing. Address.

WYCKOFF'S FARM, Aurora, Cayuga Co., New York.

SPECIAL EGG PRICES AND SALE OF BREEDERS

YOUNG STOCK TO OFFER, 8 TO 16 WEEKS OLD. FINE BIRDS.

Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Polish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Javas, Anconas, Houdans, Spanish, Sherwoods, Rocks, Dominiques, Andalusians, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineaes. Please mention P. K. when writing.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

F. I. BRADFORD, Troy, Pa.

Poultry Judge, also member A. P. A., Elmira & Hornell Poultry Assns.

CHAS. F. THOMPSON & Co.
LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

Box 6

**Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks**

Breeders at Very Low Prices during August

Write at Once.

CATALOGUE FREE. STAMP FOR RED STANDARD.

BLANCHARD'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

The Leading Strain of Heavy Layers—Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in Existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object. STANDARD QUALITIES have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood or as foundation stock. STOCK FOR SALE. Eggs for hatching from my regular matings, \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100. Exhibition matings, \$5 per 15. Circular and mating list free.

H. J. BLANCHARD, R. F. D. No. 24, GROTON, NEW YORK.

BRUBAKER'S POULTRY POWDER.

Manufactured for fifteen years. Largest and best poultry raisers of Penna. use no others. Over \$1,000 worth sold each month for last year or more in the state, with little advertising. Once used, always used. 15c packs or 8 for \$1., and 25-lb. pails, \$1.50 50c packs 15-lb. pails, \$1.25

F. O. B. Lancaster, Pa.

We manufacture and handle a full line of poultry feeds of all kinds.

SAMUEL BRUBAKER & CO.,

227-231 Cherry St., Lancaster, Pa.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED FOR

EGGS from nine (9) pens of choice birds. Price, part from each pen, \$2.00 per 15; \$12 per 100.

INCUBATOR EGGS—Good Barred Rock eggs for incubator use, \$5.00 per 100; \$35 per 1,000.

Stock for sale. Write your wants.

NEW BOOKLET FREE.

W. A. CONGDON

BOX 14.

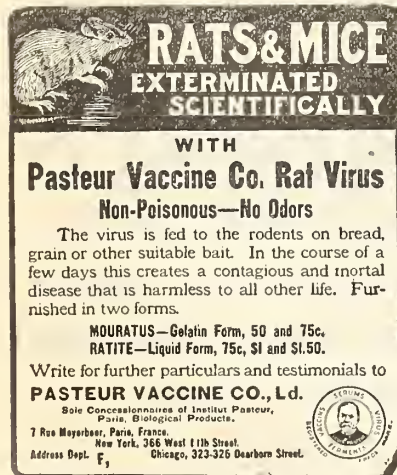
WATERMAN, ILL.



Conkey's
Roup Cure

The one scientific remedy, known and used everywhere. Don't wait till disease develops. Growing chicks are bound to get cold. That means roup. Nip it in the beginning with

The Guaranteed Remedy
Money back if it fails. Is also an excellent tonic. Place in drinking water once or twice a week and watch the good feeling. Look out for substitutes. The name "Conkey's" on every box of the genuine. Agents Wanted. Great Book of All Poultry Diseases Free. Send postage, 4c in stamps to The G. E. Conkey Co., 46 Ottawa Bldg., Cleveland, O.



**RATS & MICE
EXTERMINATED
SCIENTIFICALLY**

WITH
Pasteur Vaccine Co. Rat Virus
Non-Poisonous—No Odors

The virus is fed to the rodents on bread, grain or other suitable bait. In the course of a few days this creates a contagious and mortal disease that is harmless to all other life. Furnished in two forms.

MOURATUS—Gelatin Form, 50 and 75c.
RATITE—Liquid Form, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

Write for further particulars and testimonials to
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., L.D.
Sole Concessionaires of Institut Pasteur, Paris, Biological Products.

7 Rue Meyerberg, Paris, France.
New York, 366 West 17th Street.
Chicago, 323-325 Dearborn Street.
Address Dept. F.

and eight in another, and picked up in this way about forty eggs within a radius of a few rods. Next year we shall yard them and clip their wings. We have sold quite a few eggs and have several lots now incubating. The guineas are so easy to care for and eat so little that they will surely pay for themselves and something over. We keep the gray variety at the farm.

Dairying Versus Poultry Raising.

I have recently had a most kind letter from a friend who read my June article to you. She is a successful farmer, her specialties being dairying and poultry; Guernsey cows and Buff Orpingtons. She is contemplating increasing the latter and curtailing the number of cows as she thinks she can get along with less help and make better profits this way. It does not seem so to me, as I have always considered the dairy the best paying part of farm work (except of course bees, but that is rather outside the routine of it.)

However, we must each settle these problems for ourselves. We cannot help each other much. She thinks I have quite a number of irons in the fire—almost too many I guess for this day of specialties. I had that theory once myself, but somehow I have come to the conclusion that it is best not to keep all my eggs in one basket. They are pretty heavy to lug sometimes, and it is very nice when one thing fails, to be able to fall back on something else, or three or four "somethings", to keep the pot boiling. Those situated similarly this season, will find it very restful to have no heavy feed and labor bills hanging over them, but enough coming in to "pay as they go." "There's safety in numbers," says Rorey O'Moore. With a variety of easily managed crops, one is safer, just now, at least some of us are. Besides it is so much more interesting.

A 100 PER CENT HATCH.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I was very much interested in the article, W. E. Lillycrop, Caroleen, N. C., in July issue headed "A Fine Hatch for Shipped Eggs." I quite agree with Mr. Lillycrop when he says eggs can be shipped a long distance and that if well packed and fertile that they will hatch.

I ordered a sitting of eggs, S. C. B. Leghorn, from Wm. McFarland, Shreve, Ohio, a breeder of several varieties and after nineteen and one-half days incubation under a hen, she hatched fourteen splendid nice little Leghorns. One egg was not fertile or else I believe I would have had fifteen chickens. This is a big hatch. The eggs came nearly 400 miles by express.

Kindly insert this in August issue. I think a good heading for it would be "A 100 Per Cent Hatch."

Chicago, Illinois. James Gilmour,



**HARDING'S
LICE
KILLER**

This is not a cheap, common powder put out by wholesale dealers under any retailers brand, but a guaranteed Lice Killer, manufactured and vouchered for by undersigned. Call for Harding's Lice Killer and insist that it be given you. If your dealer cannot furnish it, write to me and get the genuine. 1 box 25c, by mail 40c. 50c and \$1.00 sizes express to be added.

Geo. L. Harding, Mfr., Box 111, Binghamton, N. Y.

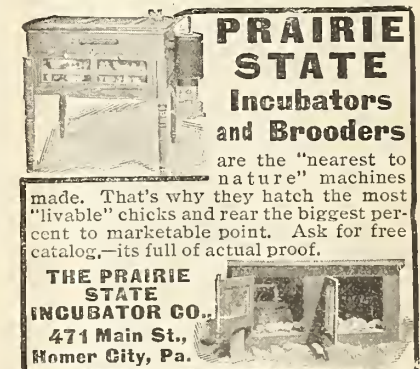


**FIVE-MINUTE TALK
how to keep away
CHICKEN LICE
AND MITES**

For A WHOLE YEAR

by a single application of
AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

CARBOLINEUM CO.,
Dep't 54 MILWAUKEE, WIS.



**PRAIRIE
STATE
Incubators
and Brooders**

are the "nearest to nature" machines made. That's why they hatch the most "livable" chicks and rear the biggest percent to marketable point. Ask for free catalog,—its full of actual proof.

**THE PRAIRIE
STATE
INCUBATOR CO.,**
471 Main St.,
Homer City, Pa.



**WRITE TODAY FOR OUR
'08 FREE SQUAB
BOOK.**

Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs; new data. Millions of squabs now eaten yearly. Raise them for rich, growing markets, everywhere. Read up, make plans. Thousands of successful customers, Maine to California, Canada, Mexico. Safe delivery anywhere. We were the first; our big Plymouth Rock Homers are standard; these prolific breeders and our methods made a new business of squab raising. Our birds this year will be better than we ever sold. Ask for Carneaux circular. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.** 318 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

P. S. If you have one of our Manuals bought previous to 1907, mail it back to us together with Twenty Cents in stamps, and we will mail you our new edition of Luxe 1908 Manual which has 280 pages and sixty-eight illustrations.

The approach of the long evenings and the shut-in season of the short days, lends an interest to the subject of proper reading matter. Our subscription department is in position to furnish any periodical, paper or magazine at reduced prices and several papers may be ordered from us at the same time at a greatly reduced price. If you are in the market for any quotations on papers or magazines of any kind, do not neglect to drop us a card, giving the proposed list, and let us quote you our prices.

Messrs. J. C. Fishel & Son, Box "K" Ilope, Indiana, have issued their Tenth Annual Sale List, on their "World's Best" White Wyandottes. They offer a number of attractive propositions to get good individual birds or breeding pens that cannot fail to do good work the coming winter, at the shows and as utility birds. They will send this list free of charge as well as other convincing proof of the quality of their birds. Send for one today.

The fall fairs and poultry shows will all offer good opportunities for subscription agents to secure good lists of subscribers to Poultry Keeper. We desire to have some one work each one of the shows, and shall be glad to furnish further particulars upon application. We pay a regular commission for each subscription secured, and there are many people who visit the shows who can be interested in a good poultry paper. If you are interested in this proposition write us for further particulars.

WHY NOT RAISE CAPONS?

They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters; they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market? No, the supply is always less than the demand. Why not get in line, make capons, and incidentally, of course, make money? Send 2c stamp



for booklet on caponizing with full instructions and illustrations, and ask for catalogue of Caponizing Instruments. They are "Easy to Use" and you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbor's stock at so much per rooster. Very full directions accompany these goods and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now. Address, Poultry Keeper Pub. Co., Quincy, Ill.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

Three generations of
Simpsons have made

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
**EDDYSTONE
PRINTS**
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
**Simpson-Eddystone
Fast Hazel Brown**
The fastest and most beautiful
Brown on the market.

Never before have you been able to make dresses of such rich, fast, and stylish brown calicoes. This beautiful shade cannot be moved by sunlight, perspiration, or soap. The up-to-date designs and splendid quality of these cotton dress-goods give unequalled service and satisfaction.

Beware of all imitation Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Send Us \$1.00 and We'll Ship You a Gallon of Red Label Lice Killer and a Star Pump on Ten Days' Trial

The Star Force and Spraying Pump is made of solid Brass—double-acting piston. Agitator at bottom to handle mineral paint, whitewash, etc. Use it for spraying trees, flowers and lawns. Spray your Cattle, Hogs or Poultry Houses with it. Handy for washing autos, buggies or windows. Non-clogging spraying device. No valves to leak. No washers to wear out.

Kills Lice Over Night Don't handle the birds—simply paint the roosts and dropping boards with Red Label Lice Killer—full strength—fumes kill the vermin. Next day spray inside of poultry house with mixture "Red Label" 1 part, water 20 parts, and all lice and mites that escaped the fumes will be killed, and house disinfected. The easiest, cheapest and surest way to kill lice and mites.

Send \$1.00 (draft or money order) for a gallon of Red Label Lice Killer and a Star Pump. Express prepaid anywhere east of the Rockies (except Arizona, New England States, New Mexico and South Texas). Use ten days. If satisfactory, remit \$4.00, the regular price of the pump. If not O. K. in every way, return the pump at our expense. This is an introductory offer.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co., 837B S.W. Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



Granite Harvester Oil

For Harvesting Machines, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Feed Cutters, or any farm machinery, this will be found superior for all around use, and particularly on loose bearings. It is a heavy bodied oil, never turns rancid, never gums. Flows freely, no matter what the temperature. It lessens friction, saves wear and tear on horses, and cuts down repair bills.

Unquestionably the best, especially if bearings are somewhat worn.

At all dealers in farm machinery.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year, if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may solicit their subscription? We have a special club offer for three subs. for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

POULTRY KEEPING AS A RELAXATION.

We dwell very little on the help poultry keeping has on health. Not that we do not believe in its benefit but the other good qualities seem to overshadow this special use. We told you how the housewife can add to the income of the home by the care of hens and chicks. We have made plain that many a man, and not a few women, are making their living out of the small poultry farm. We have called your attention to this important part poultry may have in the carrying out of mixed farming. We wish to tell you something of the good that comes to the busy professional man, to the clerk behind the counter, to the high school boy and girl, and to the men and women who need the out-of-door life to offset the confinement of their daily work.

We know by experience the influence that poultry keeping had on a body tired by long hours indoors. We know how interest in real life returned to a tired brain after two years work with hens and chicks. We have seen the cripple at thirty-five break away from the downcast condition when well introduced to the handling of a few quality layers and show winners. We have lately watched the result on a woman of over fifty years with a "mind diseased," who had a dozen Wyandottes of blue blood given her. She found something outside herself to be interested in, and already begins to be attracted to flowers and birds.

There is new interest in things when the first hen brings off her brood, or the machine begins to hatch. There is the interest in watching to see whether the chicks in the fall are what was expected from the matings. There is the coming home from a busy day's work and from the hammock to feeding the half-grown chicks. There is the experimenting with feeds and rations in the endeavor to make an egg record of value.

We find druggists, ministers, doctors, house painters, in fact men of all classes who live by brain or muscle, getting better blood and relaxed nerves in the carrying for a few hens and chicks. They get out of the daily grind when they come to the home at noon or night.

ACME WICKS LAST 10 TO 16 WEEKS.

We find the two lamp wicks received work well and one operator does not use any other kind and they last about 10 to 16 weeks when properly adjusted.

Yours truly,
Elden E. Cooley,
Frenchtown, N. J.

The present time offers many inducements to those desiring to purchase breeding birds, to make their selections early. Many surplus birds will be sacrificed to the market at molting time and as the winter sets in prices of good birds will be high. Do not delay this matter until so late that you will find it expensive or impossible to get the stock you want.

Special Offer by Dr. Sanborn 100 copies of my book: "ONE YEAR'S WORK WITH HENS AND CHICKS" have been put into paper cover. These will be sold for fifty cents each. Mention Poultry Keeper and send coin or money order.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, Box 66, Bellingham, Massachusetts.



Do You Ever HAVE ANY TROUBLE With Your Incubator and Brooder Lamps or Regulators?

If you do, our catalogue No. 16 will help you to find the cause and a remedy for it. Send us your address and the catalogue will come to you by return mail.

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 8, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

FEED, 10 Cts. PER BUSHEL

PATENT PENDING

Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing you more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel? Have you raised 95 per cent of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for 2000 layers and raise 3000 chicks without help and have time for other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how I do it. My new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it, as well as save you \$25 on every 100 chicks you grow to maturity. My third edition of 5000 copies now ready. 3000 Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandotte chicks growing under my new system for the fall trade. Write today for free circulars and testimonials. Address,

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 17, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Delivered

FOR OUR 100 EGG HATCHING WONDER

It has triple walls, top and bottom, a large aluminum-coated tank and double-jacketed heater and our Victor Regulator. The lamp has a big bowl, a wide burner and a stout metal chimney. The ventilated egg chamber with double glass in the door contains movable egg-tray with nursery below. The machine is 26 inches long, 21 inches wide and 14 inches high. In addition the \$7.85 price includes a thermometer, funnel and book of instructions, telling how to get the best results from the incubator, all delivered at any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains. Brooder and Incubator together \$11.45. The Brooder is also a complete and well made machine. The price of the Incubator delivered west of the Rockies is \$9.85 and the Incubator and Brooder together \$14.70. Better write us today; we will ship promptly on receipt of your order. Remit in post-office or express money order or bank draft, and if these machines are not just as we represent them we will return your money. If you want a larger machine write for our 80-page book, "Incubator Whys".

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill. Established 1867.

IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE

Now is the best time to secure subscribers for Poultry Keeper, and our offer of "Blocks of Three" for \$1.00 makes it easy for the club raiser to get his paper free for one year.

The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

each of the three subscribers comprising these clubs a special premium of our booklet, "Feeding For Eggs," that tells what and how to feed, with table showing feed values, so that every subscriber gets a 50-cent poultry magazine and a 25-cent poultry book, all sent post-paid.

Below is a subscription blank on which the names and postoffice addresses may be written. We urge an early effort to secure three names under this liberal offer. A dollar bill will reach us if sent in a letter.

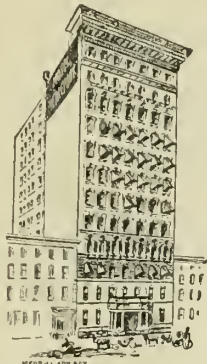
POULTRY KEEPER, Quincy, Illinois.

Enclosed find one dollar for three subscriptions to POULTRY KEEPER for one full year.

NAME	POSTOFFICE	STATE

THE HOTEL PIERREPONT

West 32nd Street and Broadway
NEW YORK
FIRE PROOF



QUIET, REFINED and MODERN
European Plan

The rates are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day for a single room and bath; \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day for two rooms and bath; \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day for three rooms and bath.

HARRY L. BROWN
of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Heshoro Inn.

ASTHMA Instant relief and positive cure. Trial Treatment mailed Free.
Toxico Laboratory, 1123 Broadway, N.Y.

**PROFIT IN CAPONS.**

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools are sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA CLUB.

A catalogue is being issued by the International Rose Comb Black Minorca club to advance the interests of Rose Comb Black Minorcas and all breeders of this variety who are not members of this club will find it to their interest to join before this catalogue is issued, so their names and addresses may appear in the list of members. Being a member of the club entitles them to compete for the club specials, which will be offered during the show season in the leading shows of the United States and Canada. The number of ribbons will be credited to each winner in the club catalogue, and championship will be awarded to the winner of the largest number of club ribbons in each state every year.

In addition there will be a silver cup offered in every state where we have ten members or more at some show in the state which shall be decided upon by the members residing therein. The club has recently taken in many new members and it is the desire of the secretary to give every breeder of good Rose Comb Black Minorcas an opportunity to join us before closing the last form of this catalogue.

Therefore, I will be pleased to send application blank and full particulars by return mail to any one who will write me. **GEORGE NORTHUP,**
Secretary-Treasurer.

Raceville, N. Y.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE FOR FEED.

This is a forage plant of the highest value. It may be sown as early as April for first crop, and succeeding crops up to September and still later in the south. If sown broadcast six pounds per acre should be used, but it is better if drilled, in which case three pounds per acre will answer. In a few weeks from sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle may be turned on it, and the stock will make superb growth. This green food is excellent in small patches for poultry and may be grown successfully in many places where other crops would not be suitable. If you have never used this article as poultry feed, you will be surprised at results, if you give it a trial. We can furnish the seed direct from this office at 25 cents per pound, postpaid. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

If your copies of Poultry Keeper do not reach you properly, drop us a postal card and we will mail you duplicates, as sometimes copies are lost in the mails.

P. K. POULTRY MARKER.

There is nothing in a poultry yard more important to the reader than a good poultry marker. By the use of the marker herewith shown any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different breeders and strains can thus be kept, affording also a mark of identification for your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. This marker costs, prepaid, 25c; or for 65c we will send, postpaid, a marker and a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Be sure to ask for the Poultry Keeper marker when ordering. It is the best there is. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

POULTRY COMFORT

means poultry profit. Keep your fowls healthy and free from lice with

Rust's Lice-Killing Powder

Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at dealers. Valuable booklet and egg-record free.

Wm. Rust & Sons, (Established 1859) Dept. D, New Brunswick, N.J.

CAPON TOOLS

CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c, French Killing Knife 50c, Capon Book Free.

G. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harness

That Stands Strain

It is worse than waste to let harness get dry, brittle and rotten. To stand the hard strain of daily use it must be made soft with

EUREKA

Harness Oil

Clean the harness; let it absorb all the oil it will; wipe dry with a cloth, and your harness will be strong and tough as new leather.

Nothing like Eureka Harness Oil. Made by

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

GETTING THE RIGHT KIND OF A START.

While I am sending you a list of my friends, I will endeavor to give Poultry Keeper readers some of my experiences and see if they do not think that I had a bad case of chicken fever, or else lots of grit. When I first took the chicken fever I lived on a farm that I had rented. That was eight years ago, I purchased eighteen, supposed to be pure bred, R. C. B. Leghorn hens and a cock, of a man who claimed to be a poultryman. The first year I had about half rose and single comb, and about all of the leading colors, so not being much of a judge, I thought it was the cock's fault, and I disposed of all of my young stock and the old cock and sent to another place and bought another cockerel, which proved to be all right, but I had the same trouble again in the young stock, so I concluded it must be in the hens, and I disposed of them and kept the cock. I sent to Iowa and got two hens and mated them to the cock and succeeded in raising nine pullets which I kept till I moved to town, thinking that I could not keep chickens in town, I sold the lot for fifty cents each.

Feeling so lost without any chickens, I concluded to start again. I saw an advertisement in a paper, from a man having a trio of Buff Wyandottes, and offering to take two dollars for them. I sent him the two dollars and received the birds all right. They were fine, so I thought I would buy an incubator. I bought a fifty egg machine and

as the old saying is, "I counted my chickens before they were hatched." I thought that I could make a brooder, so I did so, and I raised a nice little flock of mongrels, but no Wyandottes, as none of the Wyandotte eggs would hatch.

The next year (1907) I tried the incubator and raised several, but only two Wyandottes, one pullet and one cockerel. The cockerel I traded to a neighbor for an old cock, so that this year I have fifteen nice pullets, and some cockerels, and am proud of them as I think the R. C. B. Wyandottes the best of all 'round fowl for the farmer or man on a town lot. They are just as good layers as the Leghorns or any other breed, at least, I think so.

My brooder lamp exploded last year and burned brooder, chicks and all, but I did not get discouraged, but kept right on, and this spring I have raised a number of mongrels to furnish meat for the family and to sell to help defray expenses. I am out on a farm now and have bought a few old mongrels to furnish eggs and meat for our table, and next spring I want to dispose of them and keep nothing but Wyandottes.

The lice and red mites have been my worst enemies. I had some trouble with bowel trouble the first year or two, but since I have been feeding commercial chick food, I have had no trouble of the kind. I have only been trying to keep even as it was the experience I wanted, and I have had a little the past eight years.

I use portable coops for my half-grown fowls, the same as Dr. Sanborn mentions in his article for July, except that I have the floors on runners like a sled, so that I can take hold of a wire fixed for the purpose and pull the coop to where I want it.

W. C. Tramer,

Bellefontaine, Ohio.

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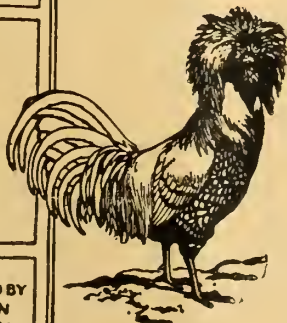
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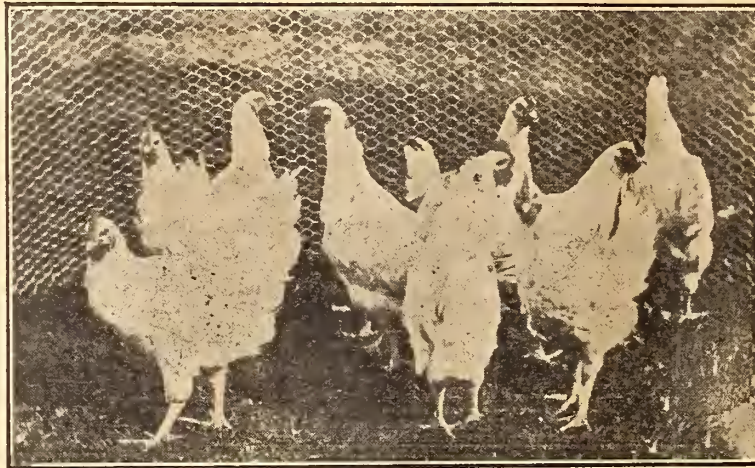
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Poultry keepers who are satisfied to handle poultry as their grandfathers handled them must be content with selling eggs at the lowest market price. However, this is not necessary as recent discoveries are changing conditions which cause the hens to be more productive in Winter. This new system not only tells how to feed and care for poultry to get eggs in Winter but also tells how to build up a strain that will do their best laying when prices are highest. This is not theory. It is the result of patience and perseverance to make the fowls believe and show by their actions that Winter is the natural season for the heaviest laying.



January hatched, photographed May first, when taken from the brooder coop for the first time. Fifteen of these cockerels, averaging 4½ pounds each, have been raised in the brooder coop, 28 inches wide by 5 feet 10 inches long, inside measurement, 67½ pounds of poultry, raised in a coop containing about 17 square feet of floor space. These cockerels are for breeders and have been grown to develop the frame rather than to take on flesh. If fed for market poultry, one pound each could have been added to the weight of each chicken.

that more boiled down, good common sense and natural facts and instruction are condensed in the pages of your book than in all I have tried (to learn) and read to date. Yours with best wishes,
Geo. A. Wolff.

Dear Sir:

Your book came to hand and I must say I am very much pleased with it. It is far the best book I have seen on poultry. The ideas set forth in the book, which are the results of your experimenting, certainly show that you are a little in advance of others in this work. Yours truly,
C. B. Richardson.

Common Era, Ill., March 19, 1908.

I have built several of the brooders as described by Mr. Philo and at present time have young chickens, a week old, out doors, healthy and strong, without being warmed by any artificial heat. Yours respectfully,
Wilson Brooks.

Gentlemen:

Omaha, Neb., May 11, 1908.

Your valuable book received in February. At first it seemed too good to be true; but the more I studied it the more I was impressed with the Philo System. I made four summer colony coops, one winter coop and four brooders, without heat and have had wonderful success with them. The young chicks are all right in all kinds of weather; no trouble nor worry at all. No cats, dogs, rats or anything can get at them and you know where they are at all times. The last bunch of over 100 was put out in cold rainy weather which lasted ten days, and lost but one chick. With best wishes, I remain,
C. L. Mather.

Gentlemen:

Skaneateles, N. Y., May 5, 1908.

Some time ago I got the Philo System book and wish to say that one article, entitled "A Trick of the Trade," has been worth three times the amount the book cost. I saved on my last hatch fifty chickens which are doing nicely. Very truly yours,
W. B. Rease.

Dear Sir:

Montmorenci, Ind., May 4, 1908.

I have been using your brooder and brooder coop (my own make as per your directions in your book) since latter part of March out of doors and in all kinds of weather and they are a success. I have now something over 700 chicks hatched and all in your coops are doing well. Your truly,
Edward Taylor.

River Falls, Wis.,
March 16, 1908.

Dear Sir:

I am well pleased with your System in Poultry Keeping. We have more than doubled our egg production. Yours truly,
J. C. Thaver.

Ligonier, Ind.,

Jan. 24, 1908.

Gentlemen:

Some time ago I ordered your book, Philo System, and your paper. Want to say I am highly pleased with them. Never in my life have I received so much for so little money. It is a very comprehensive treatise indeed. Your methods are so simple that a child might follow them. Yours truly,
J. Bert McConnell.

Melrose Park, Ill.

R. F. D. 1.

Gentlemen:

Your publication, the Philo System, at hand, and after careful comparison must say that without doubt or hesitation

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September, 1908

No. 6

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VOL. XXV.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

No. 6.

WHITE WYANDOTTES AS EARLY AND PERSISTENT LAYERS.

Mary S. Andrews, Farina, Ill.

IN THE Poultry Keeper for January, 1907, the writer gave her methods of feeding and housing White Wyandottes and will now mention a few results obtained in the last year. A few hens and pullets have been trap-nested. One hen, band number 13, called "Queen," was three years old the last of May, 1907. She was scored by Judge McCord, February 7, 1907, at 94½, and by Judge Heimlich, December 17, 1907, at 94, weighing eight pounds, and out one point for over-weight.

After molting she began laying again February 3 last year, and laid fourteen eggs in February; fourteen eggs in March; twenty in April; twenty-one in May; twenty in June; twenty in July; making a total of 109 eggs in two days less than six months. She laid seventeen in August; fifteen in September, and began molting in October. As a pullet she has a record of twenty-six eggs in March, and twenty-six in April, 1905.

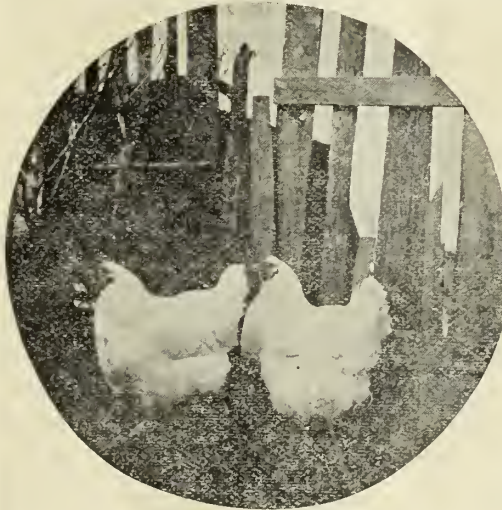
Her eggs last year hatched out chicks noticeably large and strong. I have had a very few scored last fall and winter, by Heimlich, one of her pullets scoring 95, one 94¾, one at 94, and a cockerel at 94½. She has produced some excellent pullets and cockerels each year. A pullet hatched from one of her eggs in 1906, band number 22, called "Esther Summerson," was scored November 9, 1906, by Heimlich, at 94½, and three months later by McCord, at 93¾, with some broken feathers. She laid her first egg October 22, 1906, and laid her 197th egg October 5th, 1907, being seventeen days less than one year. The sixth of October she went broody, having been broody five times before during the year.

Of her pullets grown last year, Judge Heimlich scored two at 95½, three at 95, one at 94, and a cockerel at 94½. My great aim is to produce birds that combine laying and show qualities, and these two hens are mentioned to show that it can be done.

A hen hatched in 1906, band number 172, was scored by McCord in February, 1907, at 92½, being out two points for over-weight. She laid from Febru-

ary 12th to 28th, 1907, eleven eggs; in March, twenty-one; in April, twenty-three; in May, twenty-two; June, twenty-three; July, seven; August, twenty-two; September, twenty-one. In October she laid nine, and commenced molting. On April 10th and June 1st she laid double-yolked eggs.

One pullet hatched early in 1907 laid eleven eggs in eleven consecutive days in July. A number of early-hatched pullets began laying the first week in



Queen and Esther Summerson, White Wyandotte mother and daughter, owned by Mary S. Andrews, Farina, Ill.—The daughter scored 94½ and has an egg record of 197 eggs in 348 days.

July. They usually commence laying before six months of age. Some of those hatched very early last year went broody, and others molted before fall.

March is early enough to hatch White Wyandottes. April is perhaps the best time to hatch them, as they will then begin laying in September or October. Those intended for exhibition at late shows should be hatched later, as a White Wyandotte is in best condition for exhibition about the time she lays her first egg. Late hatched Wyandottes must be given careful attention to bring them to standard size.

THE FOOD PROPOSITION.

The past year emphasizes the fact that we are already confronted in our own country with the proposition of raising sufficient food stuffs to take care of our home people and their live stock and allow sufficient surplus for the natural demand in foreign countries. The latter supply must be kept up, and with the immense growth of population at home our surplus for exportation is bound to decrease, as the home demand increases.

Notwithstanding the lull in business the past year, and the thousands of men out of employment thus destroying their buying capacities, the price of food stuffs has kept up, and the farmer above all others, has been the prosperous one. The general prospects are that crops as a whole will be satisfactory this year, so that with prevailing high prices, the farmer will continue to be prosperous.

In the poultry line, business already shows signs of good demand and prices. The high prices of grain and other militating influences during the past year have been the means of curtailing the amount of poultry kept on many plants and farms and the result is that there is a shortage in the supply of good birds. At this time of the year, much of the old stock and the surplus cockerels find their way to market, and this with the short stock that has been carried forward from the previous year, makes the situation favorable for the ones who have had the nerve to foresee conditions as they will actually exist this fall and winter and the result will be that such parties will make some good money out of their poultry and eggs.

Good birds should bring high prices, and the old time tendency of expecting fine birds for little money will not count for much this fall. The poultry industry is too important to be neglected in any of its branches and the poultry fraternity will be glad to note the encouraging conditions that exist this year to urge them to do even better work toward building up the business.

THE GETTING OF WINTER EGGS.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Massachusetts.

IT is none too early to begin planning for winter eggs. In fact, there is no time when such plans are not in order. I know persons who have done so little planning that they cannot get eggs in any numbers the coming winter.

There are several requirements in the producing of eggs in the cold months, none of which can safely be neglected. What are a few of these? I would put first, mature birds. Late molting hens may lay few eggs but will fall far short of returning any profit. Undersized, or immature pullets may be forced to do fair laying in the early winter months, only to go to pieces in February and March. The hens and pullets you put into the paying, winter laying house need to be just right to give you the full egg basket.

Give your attention to the yearling hens that you wish to use for winter table eggs. If they have not begun to molt, force them to drop the feathers. This I have told you of several times before. The method is to reduce the flesh by withholding fat and feather making foods until the skin ends of the feathers dry and all spare fat is off the body. Then a full egg forming ration is pushed into the stock, sending out a new coat of plumage and bringing a few eggs at the same time. Once get the idea of how a forced molt is brought about and you should seldom fail in doing it. Hens that do not complete the molt before the first of December are worth little as winter egg layers.

Benefit of a Summer Range.

Your chief reliance for winter eggs will be the pullets now ranging in orchard and grass fields. I say "ranging" because I seldom see winter laying pullets that are raised in small yards. By constant care and much cost the fancier on the village lot may have his pullets in good laying shape in December, but the poultry farm cannot follow his example with safety. The large flock of pullets need wide range and the food that is found in orchard and field that is covered with grass. No owner can supply all those feeds that are at hand on the free range plant.

In addition to the insects, seeds and green food are to be found on the wide range, the pullets need plenty of mash and grains. I should not consider the amount of food obtained elsewhere in supplying my pullets with food. I have used all the methods of feeds, and nearly all the various articles advocated for poultry, in my raising and maturing my winter layers. I now use the dry mash, hopper fed, and have done so three years. My chicks have not had a taste of wet mash this year, and the pullets will go into the laying pens in October and November without once getting any wet food. These pullets are now in roosting coops three by six feet, or in small colony houses, and have wide range in an old apple orchard. They have the chance to range out into small pieces of grass fields when they wish and are often seen pursuing insects.

The Day's Rations.

These pullets, on being let out of the houses in the morning, find the hoppers filled with a mixture of ground grain and meat. This is made up this month of bran five parts by measure, cornmeal three parts, high grade meatscraps one part. I intend these hoppers to always contain dry mash. When the pullets want food it is within their reach. The pullets crowd around the hoppers and water dishes, eat and drink as they wish, and soon are seen ranging out in the orchard eating apples and scratching for worms and bugs. Along about one o'clock the water dishes are cleaned and filled and a full grain ration given. This grain is usually cracked corn. Enough is given to satisfy the pullets and leave just a little to come back for later in the afternoon. One hour before sunset, the water dishes are replenished, and more grain fed. This is wheat, or oats and wheat mixed, and the amount is only limited to the appetite of the birds.

Some poultrymen drop out the meatscraps from the dry mash and feed it in another hopper. I seldom do this. There are times when I notice my pullets scratching for worms, indicating their desire for more animal food than I am feeding. When I see this I at once either give them a small box of all meatscraps, or I increase the amount of meat in the mash. Feeding as I do, one-eighth part by measure of meatscraps, and having this before the pullets all the time, I seldom have to increase the amount of animal food. Under this plan of food, range and housing I mature my pullets in better condition than I ever did under former methods.

I do not take it for granted that my chicks are getting all the green food they desire on the free range but give them occasional feeds of purslane, a garden weed, and rape raised for all my hens and chicks. The same idea was followed out with the chicks in the younger stage. You would be surprised to see the amount of fine cut lawn grass my brooder chicks would eat, even when on a grass covered yard. Last June I found that four hundred chicks from one to twelve week old, on grass runs, would eat in a morning two pecks of cut lawn grass. This helps maintain health and reduces the cost of food. So rape, waste cabbage or weeds can be fed with advantage to chicks and hens of all ages.

Early Preparation for the Laying Pens.

Take out all cockerels from the flock of pullets. Give these pullets the room that has been used by both cockerels and pullets. They are growing so rapidly, doubling in size in two months, that the pullets need twice the house space of two months ago. The cockerels will annoy the pullets and they will not mature in as good laying condition as if penned alone. Both cockerels and pullets mature the better for being raised apart, and the matings need not be made until two weeks before eggs are required for hatching.

When a few of the pullets begin laying in the roosting coop, and most of them are red in comb and wattles, they should all be transferred to the winter quarters. Even though it is only early October the sooner the pullets get used to their winter home the better. Then they will settle down, will not be upset in laying by a later moving, and prove profit makers. That the house needs to be in perfect health condition I ought not to have to say, but I have found that many failures have followed the use of uncleaned winter houses. To produce a flock of winter laying pullets and then house them in quarters far from sanitary is inviting failure.

Until these pullets get used to their house they should be closely confined and fed a ration that contains a wide variety of food. If the weather is suitable, the range wide, they can soon be allowed a free run for an hour before sunset. Their regular ration can be that used in finishing the rounding out of the birds, or it may be mixed as an "egg ration." Most growing feeds make good when fed to laying pullets. These young females will stand more fat forming food than will yearling hens. Do not try to get winter eggs from both hens and pullets on the same ration. The pullets will do good laying on half the scratching exercise as will older stock. Pullets that begin laying during the months of October and November should prove extra good layers through the cold months. They need plenty of food to feed the body and enough to spare to form the eggs. A good, generous, diet pays in the production of high priced eggs. This calls for animal food, sweet, digestible and abundant. Unless this is supplied you need look for no large number of eggs. Green food acts as "filling," is helpful to health and aids in winter work with pullets.

Spice is needed in small quantities to stimulate digestion. It ought not be pushed to excite egg production or irritate any organ. I use ginger, black pepper and salt as I would on my own food. Over this amount does more harm than good. One teaspoonful of ground ginger, one of black pepper, three of fine salt, is condiment enough for a bushel of ground food. Green spicy leaves of summer are replaced with the small amount of condiments of winter. The spice can be well mixed with the dry food and fed in hoppers, or used as wet mash. The pullets seem to like charcoal, grit and oyster shells, and these can be kept handy in the laying house.

The pullet that is hunting for a place to lay her first egg is shy. She takes to unlooked for places to deposit her eggs. It pays to humor her in this instinct. The orange box, half filled with loose hay, turned with its open side to the dark, under the drop-pings boards, answers every purpose. It is cheap and can be replaced with ease. Its low side saves broken eggs, and nothing is better. Better the semi-dark of the box than the common light of the common house nest.

In order to maintain any satisfactory winter egg yield you have to fight vermin. The pullets can be kept free of lice and mites if weekly care is used. One day each week go over the

roosts with a tar application, such as napcreol. Four applications of this sort in any of the fall months should settle the matter of mites for the whole winter. Lice cause less trouble than mites, but need to be kept in mind. If the pullets do not keep these down by dusting themselves, you should do it for them. I have found Dead Shot Lice Killer a good powder to use in meeting the lice problem. I am using some now that is two years old and it seems to have retained all of its strength. As the powder kills only those lice that are running on the bird, and not the "nits," it is necessary to give a second dusting eight to ten days after the first.

Unless you get winter eggs, you fail in getting the best of the profit that should be yours from eggs. You must feed the pullets, anyway, and why not care and feed to get plenty of high grade eggs? You can do it if you will begin early and give proper attention to the work.

CLOVER FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

A Mr. Covell, an acknowledged authority in poultry matters, has this to say regarding the value of clover as an egg producer:

"Clover hay in the past few years has been used by many enterprising poultrymen, some using it as an experiment, while with others it has passed the experimental stage. Experiments have proven that fowls fed clover hay properly cured and prepared, will lay much better than those fed only on grain, but science has ascertained the constituent parts of clover and the egg. The same elements are found in both, but in different forms, both digestible, one in vegetable, the other in substance.

To begin with we find an abundance of lime in clover hay for the formation of the egg shells. Comparing the amount of lime in different products of the soil, we find by the following table the largest percentage of this element in clover. In the following table 1,000 pounds of this product is taken as the basis of calculation:

White clover	38.48
Red clover	27.80
Beans	1.65
Rye	1.22
Barley	1.06
Corn	.93
Wheat	.96
Peas	.38

By the above table it is easily seen that grains contain only about one pound of lime to the thousand. Therefore hens fed entirely on a grain diet would produce a large percentage of soft shelled eggs, which would be unprofitable to the poultry farmer. Many would say, feed oyster shells. They are good in their place as a grit, but as a lime producer they are useless. They are insoluble, indigestible and cannot be assimilated. There is sufficient lime in 100 pounds of clover to cover 200 eggs of average size with a substantial shell.

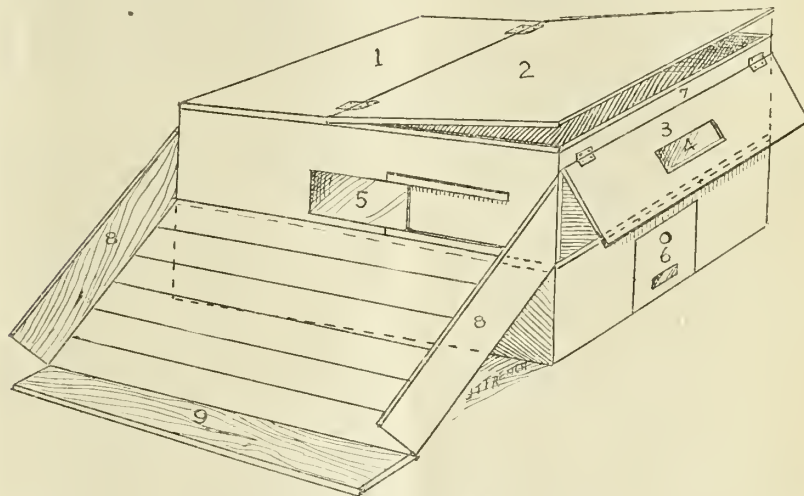
Besides being composed of lime phosphates, sulphur, magnesia and soda, it abounds in dry matter. As the principal ingredients of eggs are nitrogen, water and mineral matter, foods containing these same products should always be fed to attain the largest per-

MODIFIED SANBORN BROODER.

(Chas. G. Haas, Sturgis, S. D.)

In my article which appeared in the August, 1907, number of Poultry Keeper, I referred to some improvements which I had made in the Sanborn Home-Made Brooder. These improvements do not change the principle of the brooder, as I consider that to be correct. They are only intended to add to the convenience in operating.

The fire-proof arrangement that I spoke of is not practical, being too expensive, as the brooder is perfectly safe, provided a good lamp is used. I have tried several kinds of lamps, and find the 1907 improved brooder stove,



Mr. Haas' Modified "Sanborn" Brooder.

1. One-third of cover nailed to frame. 2. Two-thirds of cover hinged for door. 3. Front door, a hook at each corner holds it shut. 4. Window covered with screen for night ventilator (never shut tight). 5. Glass door, 4x8 inches, made to slide for chick runway. 6. Lamp door. 7. Strip across front to hold frame together, 3 inches wide. 8. Side piece to runway. 9. End piece to runway, let down.

made by the Cyphers Co., to suit me the best, it has a large reservoir for oil, is easily filled and requires no water, and can be regulated without removing from brooder.

Building the Brooder.

See Poultry Keeper, February, 1905, page 346, for detailed plan of the original Sanborn Brooder. Build the bottom section just like the original, only I prefer to enlarge the hole in the floor to four inches using a six inch can, as I believe this gives a better heat circulation. Also build the hover the same. The top section is where I have made the improvements, (see diagram.)

cent of profits from egg production. Nitrogen is an element of the air, composing about four-fifths of it. In vegetable matter it exists in the form of albumen, gelatine and protein. These are the elements which form flesh. The white and yolk of an egg are formed of these, and are called albuminoids. All these substances are found in clover hay. This same commodity of the soil, when scalded and mixed with other ground cereals, is easily digested, and sufficient quantities will be consumed by the hen to produce egg and flesh forming material. There are few commodities that will take the place of clover as a food product.

Being bulky it prevents the hens from consuming too much concentrated grain foods. It assists digestion, ren-

Build this top section the same size and shape. The windows and chick door are the same, but I made the front into a door, all except a three inch strip at the top to hold the frame together and hang the door to. This door has a hook at each corner to hold it shut, and is very convenient for cleaning, as I use a scraper, made of a piece of light iron, 2 inches by 6 inches, nailed to a handle 2 feet long.

The cover to this top section, one-third of cover is nailed on solid, the other two-thirds is made into a door that lifts up, this door is convenient when you wish to catch the chicks.

The runway is made to answer two purposes. An 8 inch board is nailed on two sides (8 by 8 on diagram) the end one being hinged (9) so it can be raised up or let down, when chicks are small, fasten this board up and raise the runway up level with the floor of the brooder, and it makes a good scratching place for them for the first week or two, then it can be let down for a runway. This runway when used for a runway can be covered with a screen (frame) to keep them from jumping out, and to keep out cats. I admit this is a little harder to make but when finished it is a good brooder.

dering the small amount of grain foods consumed more valuable, thus lessening the feed bill considerably. It also prevents hens becoming too fat, makes an agreeable green food and regulates the bowels, keeping the hens healthy. This means plenty of eggs.—Exchange.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may solicit their subscription. We have a special club offer for three subs. for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

A WOMAN'S POULTRY VIEWS.

Bertha E. Catt, Francisco, Indiana.

I AM interested in poultry from a commercial standpoint, still I love to see a beautiful flock of any standard variety or breed. For the past several years I have read several poultry papers, and all of the books I could find, selecting what ideas I thought best for my circumstances. Being raised on a farm, I have always had a great fancy for poultry. While not having much time or money to put into the business, I have done the best I could, having my successes and failures the same as most fanciers have during some time of their career.

A very puzzling thing to me is that most farmers breed Barred Plymouth Rocks. You may drive through the country some eight or ten miles and three-fourths of the farms will be stocked with this variety. With the farmer or novice the Barred Rocks are seldom bred with as much beauty as the professional breeder secures. There is no breed or variety that can compare with the Barred Rocks when they have been bred by some good breeder. In driving through the country one who has contracted a bad case of hen fever, will notice that in almost every flock the hens will be almost black with little or no barring on a muddy surface color. The male bird is likely to be of a light creamy color, with his hackle feathers of a silver gray color and no barring, while his breast will have uneven and wide barring, and should one of the prize birds be set down beside him, the difference would be very marked. Could the farmer see the comparison, he would certainly want to improve on the looks of his wife's poultry, and take advantage of the long years of experience our best breeders have had to improve the breed, and which has taken years of worry and work besides a nice sum of money in producing the best type of bird for color, egg production, etc.

Should the next farm you pass be stocked with some of the buff or white varieties, while the gray and black barring is fresh in your mind, you will at once exclaim, what beauties! To the novice or farmer who wished to keep fancy poultry, the buff or white varieties would appear much better than the so-called Barred variety, yet in the show room they may score about the same. In the hands of the professional, the buff or white varieties are just as hard to breed as the barred.

If the farmer would buy cockerels from some good breeder each season, he would soon have a nice flock of vigorous birds. When the farmer has surplus birds to sell, they are marketed without regard to selecting the off grade birds to sell first. The farmer can have a beautiful flock if he will take pains, and it is as with other kinds of animals. It does not cost any more to feed good poultry than to feed poor birds.

When the farmers' wives start their spring hatching and begin to look over their incubators, trouble is experienced by operating the machine in living rooms, as the fires are started up in the morning, causing the regulators to rise, according to the temperature of

the rooms, and then when the fires are let go down at night, more heat is required in the incubators, and good judgment must be used. Where two or three incubators are used it is a good plan to place them in a room that is not used and secure stoves by which the temperature can be kept at normal all of the time. This is next best to a cellar in the winter time.

On the seventh or tenth days, the eggs are tested and those taken out can be replaced with fresh eggs which can be marked so that when the original eggs are hatched, the ones that will hatch in a week or ten days later can be placed in a small machine, provided two or three small capacity machines are used.

The prices which farmers usually obtain are very low, and one should seek for higher prices, local dealers will furnish egg cases which may be taken out to the farms and filled up in three or four days and hauled back to the dealers door. The dealer will stencil the case and upon shipping day will haul it to the station and in the course of a week or ten days receive his returns. If one farm does not produce two or more cases a week, let several farmers combine and send out several cases on each shipping day. A farmer who is not conveniently located cannot expect the high prices that a good private trade commands, as he will have to sell to a commission man and the eggs will be graded according to the class to which they belong.

Certain colored eggs and certain kinds of chickens are in better demand in some places than in others. In some of the large cities the demand calls for white eggs, while in other brown ones are required. It is the same way with the size of poultry. All this must be considered. Market prices are quoted in many of the daily papers of the north and east, which will show the prices at various cities and the different grades of eggs and market poultry.

POULTRY RAISING IN PORTO RICO.

Conditions and climate make Porto Rico an ideal place for the raising of poultry. The writer has reached that stage of poultry wisdom where he has given up dreams of "millions in it" but feels certain from experiments and experience that there is comfortable living to be made in this way, with perhaps a few luxuries once in a while.

The native breeds of chickens are hardy and strong but of small size. Like Topsy, they "jes' grew" no attention being paid to them. They have qualities which might be perpetuated with some success, but we find that many breeds of fowls from the States are readily acclimated here, especially the lighter or Mediterranean breeds. The Leghorns seem to meet requirements here better than almost any other breed, although we have seen and heard of small flocks of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas, which were apparently doing well. Of the Leghorns there are the White, Brown,

Black and Buff, the first two in single and rose comb varieties. The Black Leghorn has been displaced by the Black Minorca, of the same class but heavier and more of a general purpose fowl than the former. The Buff Leghorn is being developed and may prove a strong rival of the other varieties of this popular fowl.

The Black Minorcas do well here also. This breed lays very large white eggs, are non-sitters, and run somewhat heavier than the Leghorns. The Polish, Blue Andalusians Hamburgs, Redcaps, and Black Spanish breeds are regarded more or less as fancier's breeds and are rather delicate as chicks.

The American breeds of Plymouth Rocks, Barred, White, and Buff, Wyandottes, White and Buff and the Rhode Island Reds are all sitters and heavy fowls, too heavily feathered for this climate we believe. In raising poultry on any large scale their sitting propensities would be objectionable and their egg production is not equal to the lighter non-sitting breeds above described. The Cochins, Brahmas and Langshans are of the Asiatic class, sitters, and have feathered legs.

Owing to the small size of the native fowl, the lighter breeds sell readily as table poultry where in the American markets they would be outclassed by the heavier breeds. A Leghorn or Minorca ranks here as a good sized fowl, whereas in the States, they class as broilers or small roasters in the markets.

We do not find that after acclimation, the American breeds are as subject to disease as in the States, provided that native fowl or pigeons are not permitted to mingle with them. The same rules practically apply here, viz: loose soil, well drained, dry houses, good ventilation, cleanliness and clean water for drinking purposes. A dry mash seems to produce more favorable results than wet mash, especially with chicks. Green food can be supplied with native vegetables which are readily grown.

The housing problem is not as serious as in the North. Open front houses with burlap curtains are recommended. We have, of course, no winter weather to guard against, but in the rainy season the nights are uncomfortably cool.

We hope to present in future papers suggestions for hatching, breeding and marketing poultry under conditions here and would be glad to answer to the best of our ability, such questions as readers may care to refer to us.—Exchange.

A BUFF ROCK RECORD.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Some of you fellows, new in the poultry business, beat this egg record and then I will come at you again. On June 26th, I bought six Buff Rocks (yearlings) and up to date July 27th they have laid 94 eggs.

P. A. GLIDDEN.

Detroit, Michigan.

If your copies of Poultry Keeper do not reach you properly, drop us a postal card and we will mail you duplicates, as sometimes copies are lost in the mails.

A NEBRASKA POULTRY HOUSE—SOME OF THE NEEDS OF THE WESTERN POULTRYMAN.

Eugene A. Blakesley, Clearwater, Nebraska.

INTEREST in the poultry industry has advanced by leaps and bounds in the sand hill section of Nebraska during the last five years. Few devote their entire time to the work, but standard bred fowls are carefully looked after to a surprising degree. I presume that two or three real poultry plants to a county are about all that could be counted, and some counties have none, and some of these plants do not advertise abroad and are scarcely known beyond their home town. However, the number of plants does not indicate the status of the industry. These plants do not get out elaborate catalogs and are selling their stock far below the price of the same quality which comes from the east. Moreover there are hundreds of farmers who have been bettering their grades for years by paying fancy prices for eastern fowls and have specimens in their bar yards that would arouse the envy of fanciers who are selling birds at fifteen dollars apiece. It is painful to see eggs from such flocks sold at eating prices and these splendid birds toted to town in a hog erate and sold at seven cents a pound.

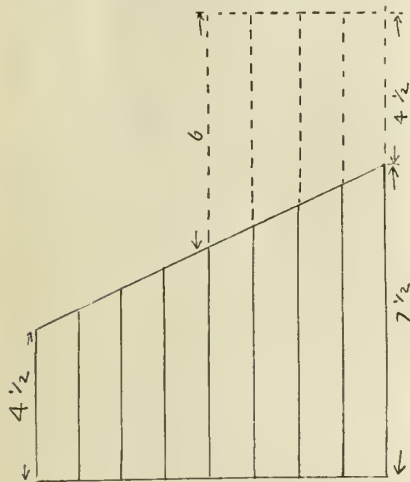


Fig 1

What we need is more poultry education. The other three factors of success—brain, brawn and capital—are here. How to get the people to feel their need of systematic study along lines of poultry raising is a question that is just now occupying the minds of our foremost thinkers. One can hardly believe how few papers and books on this subject are to be found even among those to whom the business has become a very helpful source of income. When the ambitious men of all trades and professions fully awake to the importance of the enterprise, to what it will mean to this part of the country to be placed on equal footing with the east in the poultry business, then poultrymen's associations will be encouraged and maintained and our poultry products will be valued according to quality. It will save thousands of dollars to the west and will afford an independent livelihood to many who are now keeping

their families on wages which are uncertain here at the best and seldom continue the year round.

A word about meetings for the study of the poultry business may not be out of place. While papers and books are indispensable to the average person, yet it must not be forgotten that we have many foreigners here who cannot read our books and also some others whose education was interfered with by their parents bringing them "out west" a decade or two ahead of the school house. To all such a book is a looked fountain of knowledge. In any event, however, a convention where papers are discussed and questions answered is of inestimable value to any class of business men and women. Here we reap a harvest of enthusiasm which cannot be found elsewhere. Here we come in touch with others who are interested in the things we have pondered over so many times when we should have been asleep. Nothing shows the need of such meeting more than the simple questions ever reappearing in our poultry journals. What is line bred? What is double mating? Is it not always detrimental to inbreed? What is a eapon? Should a Buff Plymouth Rock have a rose comb? When should April pullets begin to lay? How large a house shall I build for 200 hens? What is a balanced ration? (How an editor must tire of answering such questions over and over when he keeps for sale a fifty-cent book which tells it all in detail!) May the time hasten when a poultry convention will be a big day for the town where it is held and the streets be decorated and banners be flung to the breeze and every person will lend his or her support recognizing that the poultry industry can be made one of the great safeguards against financial distress throughout the country.

I believe that sandhill regions offer more natural advantages for raising poultry than other kinds of soil and climate. The soil is a kind that is hard and clean and when wet drains itself by the capillary system immediately after a rain. Because of this there can be no mud, and water never stands except at the regular water level in low places. The next day after a heavy rain chickens will be out rolling in the dust. Sandy land is famous for withstanding the effects of a drouth. This looseness of the top soil acts as a mulch which is impervious to heat and it is not uncommon to find damp earth within an inch of the top when clay soil is dry and hard to a depth of six inches and its vegetation killed. This condition means more

to the poultryman than at first may appear. Old Biddy explains this when she scratches away the dry cover and cools her parched body in the damp soil beneath. She will turn first on one side and then on the other, stretching her wing flat out on the ground that the cool dirt may touch her side. Cattle lie down here to keep cool when they have no shade. This accounts for the puzzling fact that hot weather in the sandhills does not effect bird or beast like it does in a clay country.

So here we have a natural grit pile and dust bath combined while beneath is a cooler to temper the summer heat. This condition is most agreeable to crickets and grasshoppers also. I have seen whole fields of shocked grain with not a sheaf left bound because of the crickets. It is surprising to see several hundred chickens refuse the morning meal and scatter in all directions to gather these breakfast dainties for themselves. It is not a regular custom, however, but they seem to know just when the right time comes. If chickens enjoy hunting for game as much as some of us do, the exercise it affords together with the reward they get (which is their most natural food) is enough to bid defiance to all ailments and an investigation of the matter may help us to understand why a hen will lay here more seasons than her ancestors did in the east.

But there are some things which are unfavorable to poultry raising. Weasels will travel for miles in search of young chicks. I think they live mostly along rivers and creeks but no place is safe from them. Rats are numerous, sandburs come in their season and high winds are common in the spring. Bluegrass will defeat the sandburs, which at their worst only last from the middle of August to the last of September, and the proper kind of a house will successfully resist vermin and windstorms.

My kind of a chicken house seems to be ideal for the sandhills of Nebraska. It is built by setting the studdings in to the ground and stapling to them a 12-inch galvanized screen below the boards in the ground. Such a house is proof against rats and weasels and will not blow over. A square house gives

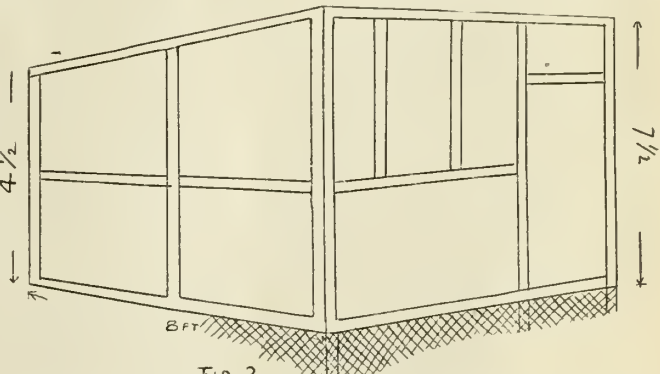


Fig 2

the most capacity for the least cost. A nice colony house is 8 feet square, one roof, facing south, 7 1/2 feet high at the back, battened sides running up and down and battened grooved roof boards. Four 12 feet 12 inch boards will make one end. Laying them side by side and cutting from a

point $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from one end to the middle of the opposite side will make an end without waste and bring the planed side out. (Fig. 1.) Cutting off $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet from eight 12-foot 12-inch boards for the front will leave the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot pieces for the back. Seven 16-foot, 2x4's cut in halves will make three girts (top, middle and bottom) and two cross rafters on which to nail the roof boards. An 18-foot 2x4 will make the two end rafters. Four 16-foot 2x4's will make eight studdings which go into the ground two feet. These should have blocks nailed at the ends to prevent pulling up. (Fig. 2.) Each scantling will make a long studding for the front and a short one for the back. Eleven 10-foot 10-inch grooved roofing boards will make a roof which projects 6 inches at the sides and 9 inches at top and bottom. All battens should be the same length as boards and cut without waste in the same way. I use 4-inch dressed cribbing instead of the regular bevel bats. They are cheaper and can be firmly clinched down at each edge. These will sag or warp with the boards while the bats are more stiff and will pull the nails. A floor is not necessary on sandy land. The house keeps drier without it in all seasons. My favorite plan is a south door at the east corner, big window west of the door and two round muslin windows in the east and in the

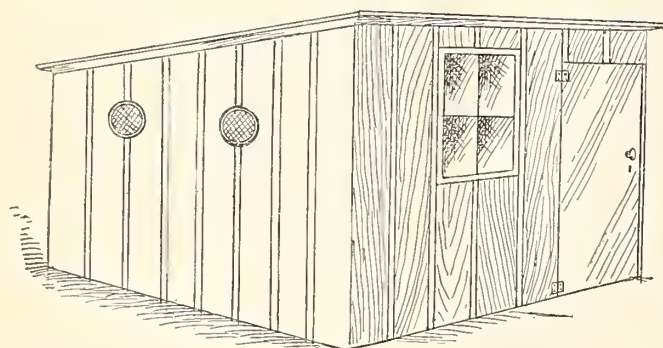


Fig No. 3.

west. (Fig. 3.) If I were to build a thousand houses each one would be just this size and shape, and no two less than fifty feet apart.

Such a house will hold a hundred chicks in the brooder until they get big enough to eat, and if you lose 25, sell 25 culls on the market and ship 25 cockerels for breeding purposes it will winter the remaining 25 pullets. Each house is a rotation system poultry plant by itself and need not interfere with the rest of the farm nor be interfered with by it. The material can be bought for about fifty dollars and can be put up by one man in a day. The yearling hens are transferred to the breeding or laying pens in February to make room for the new crop.

COW AND HEN CAN BEAT THE MINT.

The possibilities of diversified farming in Minnesota are shown by a statement prepared by W. W. Wall, secretary of the state dairy and food department, showing that the dairy products, together with poultry and eggs, raised each year exceeds the value of

the grain crop in the state. A short time ago the Pioneer Press printed a statement showing that the dairy products, including the value of the milk cows, added to the value of the beef cattle of the state made a total of about \$10,000,000 less than the total value of the grain crops.

The figures now prepared by Mr. Wall show that the milk cows and the hen and their products are the source of more wealth in one year in this state than is produced by tilling the soil. The figures show to what an extent the farmers of this state have got away from the idea that raising grain crops is the only thing worth while in a state which has such rich soil as has Minnesota.

Grain Production.

In 1906, according to government statistics, Minnesota produced in grain as follows:

	Bushels.	Value.
Flax seed	4,741,528	\$ 4,883,774
Potatoes	12,123,944	4,485,850
Buckwheat	63,532	34,307
Barley	31,591,420	11,056,997
Rye	1,707,046	853,523
Oats	72,011,160	25,203,906
Wheat	55,801,591	39,619,130
Corn	50,149,277	17,050,754

Total\$103,188,241

Do Not Drain Soil.

Commenting on this showing as being very creditable, Mr. Wall calls attention to the fact that:

"Every bushel of that grain was taking from the soil its productive properties and if followed exclusively would in a few years mean failure and decay to the agricultural interests of

our state. Happily and largely through the teachings of the educational forces of Minnesota along lines of diversified farming, our farmers, instead of robbing the soil have been adding to its value.

"In 1906 there were in the state 1,019,700 cows and the farmer was not only making dollars from them, but they in turn were feeding to the soil in fertilizer the very elements that had been exhausted in the production of grain crops. When we add to the earning capacity of the cow that of the hen, the combination will prove one that nothing but the providence of the Almighty could overcome. This may be an unwarranted statement; but facts are facts and to prove the truthfulness of the claim let me quote the statistics of dairy production and of the value of poultry and egg products in our state and then judge for yourself.

The Cow and the Hen.

"Here is the value of cows, butter, cheese, calves, skim milk, eggs and poultry in Minnesota in 1906, and the figures speak for themselves:

Value of creamery butter.....	\$21,554,431.75
Value of dairy butter and milk sold in cities.....	19,727,000.00
Value of skim milk returned to farmers from creamery.....	3,882,401.00
Value of cheese.....	307,193.38
Value of calves.....	2,000,000.00
Value of eggs.....	15,975,616.80
Value of poultry.....	11,906,565.00
Value of milch cows (1,019,700 in number)	31,046,000.00

Total\$106,399,000.00

Let the Hen Scratch.

"And let me say that while north-eastern Minnesota is but sparsely settled today, at least in a comparative sense, yet with its vast mineral wealth and agricultural possibilities, if rightly directed along proper and reasonable lines so far as diversified farming is concerned, it may become one of the richest portions of the United States.

"The opening of that section and dotting each 80 or 160 acres with prosperous husbandmen and happy homes must be done with the splendid help of the cow and the hen. While the sturdy farmer is pulling stumps old boss and the hens are pulling him out of debt, besides feeding the family. This may seem far fetched to the uninitiated, but when we consider the fact that the value of the dairy cows and their products, combined with the value of the hen and her products, exceed the value of the grain raised in Minnesota by about \$3,000,000 the proof is conclusive. These figures are quite marvelous and will make the banker 'sit up and take notice.'

"If you will just give the hen a chance she will not only scratch out what iron ore there is in that section but will lay enough eggs to feed the men who are making the farms, and the cow will produce enough fat to grease the throats of the steel trust magnates and then leave enough to swell the bank account of the farmer to such proportions that he will be glad he left the fatherland."—Exchange.

POULTRY SHOW SECRETARY'S ATTENTION.

The National S. C. Buff Orpington club will offer five handsome silk badges at every poultry show in America on first cock, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet, and first pen, respectively, in the S. C. Orpington classes. These badges will all be placed in the secretary's hands previous to the show if proper application has been made for them. Copy for your catalogue with full particulars will be mailed upon request. Address,

Will H. Schadt, Secy.

Goshen, Ind.

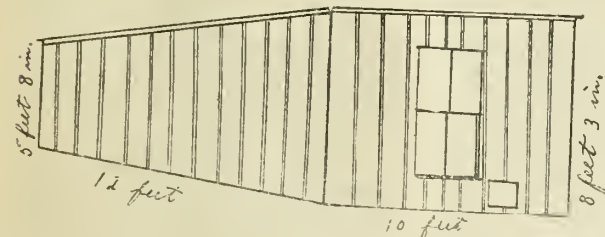
In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each, and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years, upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

POULTRY HOUSE PLAN.

L. H. Phinney, Orange, Mass.

WHILE looking over a copy of Poultry Keeper recently, I noticed a request for plans and descriptions of poultry houses. I have recently completed a house which has given perfect satisfaction so far and, I think will continue to do so. It is the first pen of what will some day, I hope, be a seventy-foot house. It stands, facing the south, on well drained land sloping gently to the west. It adjoins other poultry buildings at the east end, and there is an open shed four feet wide between them.

For the foundation a hole was dug at each corner, three feet deep and two feet in diameter. These were filled with pieces of rock, small stones and cobbles, with flat rocks on top to place the sills upon. These are 4x4 hemlock, 10 feet long in front and back; 12 feet across ends; halved and spiked at corners. Two 2x4 pieces are mortised into ends of sills to support the floor, which is of one inch hemlock, unmatched, laid close and battened. My intention was to double-board the floor, using one-half inch stuff at bottom, but I was unable to get the lumber. I intended to lay the floor and set studs upon it, but owing to delay in getting lumber, I was obliged to set studs on sills and fit floor around them.



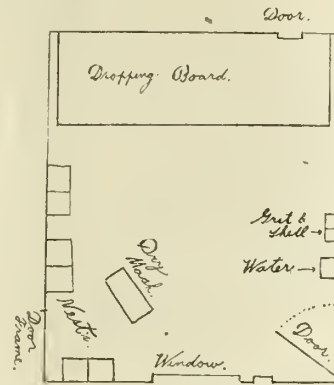
S. H. Phinney's Poultry House.

The frame is 2x4 hemlock, front studs, 7 feet, 4 inches long; rear, 4 feet, 10 inches toe-nailed to sills. The studs for the windows are 2 feet, 7 inches apart. Rear studs and rafters are 1 foot, 9½ inches apart. There are three studs at each end. Those for doors are 26 inches from front studs. The other two are 2 feet, 8 inches apart with cross studs 3 feet from sill and cross stud at top of door 6 feet from sill. There are plates spiked to top of studs. Rafters are 12 feet, 5 inches long, notched and spiked to plates.

Cross stud for the window sill is one foot from the sill. Window has four panes, 14x26 glass. The sides and roof are boarded with one inch rough hemlock, unmatched. The west end and back are covered with Nep-onset Red Rope paper laid with buttons. The front and east end have battens over cracks, but no paper. The roof boards extend 3 inches beyond the end and front walls and a narrow board beneath with paper under it and lapped up onto roof makes a tight joint.

At the rear the roof boards are even with siding. Paper was run up onto roof, making a wind-tight joint, then a double course of shingles was laid, extending 4 inches beyond wall. The

roof is covered with Amatite roofing, lapped over lower edge of shingles; a V-shaped gutter made of two narrow boards carries away all drip from the eaves. An opening 12 inches square, closed on inside with a tight-fitting door, is provided in front and rear for hens.



Fixtures for Poultry House.

The door is in the east end, opening inward against the front wall. The door-way at the west end is boarded over, but the boards were cut in center of cross stud at top, making it easy to open it up when desired.

Inside furnishings consist of a drop-pings board, 9x12x3 feet, at the back of the pen. There are two roosts 3 inches wide on movable supports 8 inches above droppings board. The droppings board is hinged to wall and can be fastened up and out of the way for cleaning the pen or whitewashing.

Orange boxes are hung on the walls for nests. There are also grit and shell boxes, and a shelf 8 inches above floor for water dish, also hopper for dry mash.

Materials required for this house are as follows: 2 pieces 4x4, 12 feet long; two 10 feet long for sills; fourteen pieces 2x4, 14 feet long, for front and back studs, cross studs, four long end studs and rafters; one 2x4, 12 feet long, for short end studs; five pieces 2x4, 10 feet long, for floor, window, and general use; 550 feet inch boards for roof, sides and floor; 150 lath for battens; 150 feet siding paper; two squares of roofing; window; 21 pounds nails; four hinges.

Cost of material is, 884 feet of lumber at \$18.00 per 1,000 feet, \$15.88; lath, 75c; siding paper, \$1.50; roofing, \$4.00; shingles, \$.20; window, \$1.50; nails and hinges, \$1.04. Total, \$24.87.

I am wintering twenty-two S. C. R. I. Red pullets in this house, and keep dry mash before them. I use Prof. Gowel's formula, except I omit the linseed meal. The floor is covered with two inches of sand and dry leaves. I feed one quart wheat, oats, or barley in litter at daylight, and give warm

water during cold weather, more water about 10:00 a. m. and two quarts of cracked corn in litter about 3:30 p. m.

Twice a week I give a wet mash at noon of broken cookies and crackers, boiled vegetables, and mixed food. Cabbage is supplied for green food. The window is kept open eight inches at top night and day, a burlap covered frame is used in the opening at nights and in stormy weather. These pullets were hatched May 28th, and the first eggs were laid November 29th.

POULTRY RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

How strange it is to see some people go so far as to expose themselves so badly as to call for a bird that has been highly bred according to standard requirements, at a low price. Do they think that poultry can be so bred as to produce whole covies of show stock or do they think the breeder can donate a fine bird to them? Some people seem to think that a breeder does not want anything for his work or time spent in raising good birds. The lawyer does not plead a case for a dollar, nor does the banker loan money without interest. The merchant does not keep store for accommodation nor does the doctor ride about for convenience. All these charge for their knowledge, work, or material. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. We people who raise good birds, should have something for our work, but often we are confronted with an offer for a bird, at one-fourth of its real value, and the bird goes unsold. In some cases it is ignorance and other impudence.

The beginner does not know what a good bird is, but of course anyone should start with good birds. The time is coming when the room now given over to mongrels will be crowded very closely by good birds. I notice more people in this section are after good stock than used to be the rule. Some of the old fogies can not see ahead, and stick to the mongrel but many realize that to get more eggs, better stock will have to be raised and better care and feed furnished. If we are to look for more profit, we should be more careful in mating and raise stronger chicks.

J. D. Wheaton,

Dardenelle, Arkansas.

AN ENTERPRISING ORPINGTON.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

I have a Black Orpington hen, one year old, that commenced laying in February. Her record to date is February, 17; March, 28; April, 29; May, 20; June, 17; July (to the 17th), 7; total, 118. May 1st, wanted to sit. Went to laying the twelfth day. June 5th, wanted to sit again; went to laying the fourteenth day. July 8th, she wanted to sit the third time, and is still out, (July 17th). I expect her to commence to lay in a very few days. How is that for laying?

E. H. Whiting.

Meriden, Connecticut.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

SOME GOOD ADVICE ON HOW TO GET GOOD EGG RESULTS.

(F. J. Jaekel, Milwaukee, Wis.)

I WISH to add a further bit of poultry news which it will be advisable for you to print, as it may serve to help other beginners who have not been successful in getting eggs from their hens. As soon as my chicks were hatched last year, I fed them milk and bread together with hard boiled egg, chopped finely, for two weeks, after which I gave them a variety of all foods of any kind I happened to have on hand. They would also eat some of the feed that I gave to the old hens. So much for the chick question, and now I want to go further. In a previous letter, I stated that I had traded a half dozen of my Barred Rocks for a like number of S. C. White Leghorns and I was given the "Ha-ha" and criticized for tampering with my flock, but I calculated on having eggs from the Leghorns for hatching, and also to cut down the number of broody hens I would have as I figured that by feeding for eggs pretty well during the winter, it would produce broody hens by spring. Well, as I surmised, six of my remaining Rocks became broody, three of which I set on Leghorn eggs.

Now for the egg record for the month of March. I received no benefit from the ten Leghorns for about ten days, or until they started to lay, yet with all this coupled with the fact that one hen was set the 29th of March, and had stopped laying a few days previous to that date, out of a total of seventeen hens, I give you the egg record by days, which it may be a good idea to print to stimulate more ambition to unsuccessful beginners. The daily record is as follows: 5 5 7 9 4 9 8 7 8 9 9 10 13 8 13 11 10 12 4 11 10 8 8 12 7 11 14 13 10 12 13; total, 290.

For the past several months, I fed the following mixture; one fourth bushel oats; one-fourth bushel wheat; five pounds cracked corn; three pounds buckwheat; three pounds ground bone, then a mixture of equal parts bran, cornmeal and middlings, five pounds, into which I would mix all the old bread around, by pounding it in a bag and sifting it well, also powdered or chopped cracklings which I also sifted and mixed it all together. The grata I fed mornings in litter, but on nice days, I fed it in the yard on the bare ground, and the meal mixture (dry) at noon time and at night grain again.

As a rule eighty-five cents worth of feed carried me about seventeen days, feeding two ounces per hen a day, sometimes a little more or less, and in those seventeen days I would sell around three dollars and twenty-five and thirty-five cents.

I hear a lot of complaint of people not getting eggs in my vicinity, some folks having as many as thirty hens and getting only three or four eggs a day, but they won't clean their coops, won't feed right, won't give their fowls any attention and don't get an egg and won't either, as I always tell them. As a rule I am not believed when I mention my egg records, and when I say to people to keep after their flocks and clean up and feed

right, I am met with contemptuous looks, as though a hen needs no taking care of. Such people do not deserve any chickens or hens either.

I have changed the style of my nest boxes, also have cut out green bone, also cracked corn, as my hens get plenty of worms now and lay just as well. I have never seen any lice around as yet, but am prepared for them and want to get the first knock out and keep any designing members of lonsedom off my premises. To conclude with, I wish to state that I owe most of my success to hints received in Poultry Keeper, and any person can make a success with poultry who will look after things right, and Poultry Keeper contains enough material, hints, suggestions, etc., to place every poultryman on the path to success.

WASHING EXHIBITION BIRDS.

Lyman H. S. Hill, Jackson, Mich.

The more tubs available for use in washing, the better the results will be. I prefer to use six tubs.

The first tub is half full of warm water, and here is where most of the dirt is taken off the bird. In this tub I use a cake of Ivory or castile soap, shaved and melted, to which I have added a tablespoonful of some washing powder.

I commence with a bird's head and wash each section from the head to the tail thoroughly, using plenty of soap and a sponge or rather soft brush. After washing the sides and top parts of the bird an assistant takes him by the legs and holds him keel up and I wash his breast and fluff.

From this tub he goes to tub No. 2. This is half full of warm water, same as first tub, but instead of using strong soap, I use shaving soap (Colgate's preferred.) This is sliced up and melted and the same operation is gone through with as was done in the first tub.

After making sure that the dirt and stains are all removed, the suds are squeezed out of the bird's plumage and he goes to the next tub. This tub and the next two following it are half full of water, each a little cooler than the preceding tub. In each of these tubs the bird is gone over very thoroughly to see that all the soap is removed. In doing this I use large sponges and a small dipper.

The last tub is the bluing tub. The water in this tub is just about tepid. The bluing is about the same as you would use to blue ordinary clothes in, or a trifle bluer. If birds are a little creamy, add a little more bluing to the water, but not enough so that the bird, when dry, will look blue.

After being thoroughly wet with this water, stand the bird in some rather warm place where the water may drip off of him, and soak what water you can out of his plumage with a sponge.

When this is done put him in a coop in a very warm room. Have a small piece of 2x4 in bottom of coop for

him to stand on so that he will not soil his under feathers. Also have insides of this coop clean and clean shavings (or a clean cloth) on bottom. Have the heat regulated in the room so that it will cool off gradually. This prevents colds. A bird should be about twelve hours drying, as drying sooner than this will make it look rough and cause the main wing and tail feathers to be "sticky" looking.

If you wish to take extra precautions, wash the bird several times before showing. If he is a little yellow, blue him very thoroughly in the first washing and but little in the succeeding ones. Do not wash a bird more than twice in one week.

To clean their legs, commence a few days before the first washing and apply vaseline on their legs every night. After they are washed and their legs are scrubbed with a strong brush, you will find it an easy matter to take the scales off of an old bird's legs. On legs of young birds, and where dirt still shows under the scales of an old bird, a tooth pick can be used to pick out the dirt.

Never forget to thoroughly clean the legs of your show birds, and have them polished with a little sweet oil rubbed on with a flannel cloth. Would not advise putting oil or grease on combs or wattles, as this soils the plumage on bird's head and collects dust and dirt.

It may be well to know that a bird's tail, if the main feathers are too long and straight, can be curled. This is done by winding the feather or feathers around a pencil when they are drying. After being dry, the feathers will stand as intended and not be straight.

LOW PRICED ROOFS.

Some ready roofings have so little protective quality of their own that they require painting every year, although there are better grades which can be left as long as three years without this protection.

The cheapest way out of the difficulty is to buy a roofing which needs no painting whatever. Such a roofing is Amatite, which our readers will find frequently advertised in these columns.

The mineral surface of this material scorns the protection of paint and faces the weather boldly. Rain, snow and wind have no effect whatever upon it, and it will give good service year after year in the most extreme exposures without any care or attention.

A sample of Amatite can be obtained by requesting same on a postal card addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

Please mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

METHODS OF PRESERVING EGGS.

(Seymour C. Chunn, Washington, D. C.)

The preserving of eggs has within the last few years become a business in its own class. Five or six years ago it was very seldom that you heard of "pickled hen fruit," but now farmers, poultry raisers and dealers all over the country, after seeing its advantages, are making use of it. What are the advantages of preserving eggs? you ask.

Simply this, eggs can be bought in the summer months at from ten to fifteen cents a dozen and sold in the winter at forty or fifty cents a dozen with a profit of from 25 to 50 per cent.

Then again eggs may be put up in small quantities for home use. To explain my meaning more clearly I give an example below that shows the profit that can be made:

1000 doz. eggs bought in July	
at 10c per doz.	\$100.00
Preserving, say	12.00
Barrels, labor, etc.	5.00
Total	\$117.00
Sold eggs in January at 30c per doz.	\$300.00
Say 10 doz. break and spoil in handling	23.00
Total	\$297.00
Total cost of preserving	117.00
Net profit	\$180.00

In the above example the eggs are sold at 30c a dozen, about the lowest that eggs bring during the winter, and you can see that even at that price an enormous profit is made.

Here are a few rules that apply generally to all methods of preserving eggs, which if followed carefully will save much time, trouble and expense:

First—When possible the eggs should be from hens that have no males running with them, as an infertile egg, will keep much longer than a fertile one.

Second—Never use dirty eggs, as they will nearly always spoil, at any rate the dirt "taints" the meat.

Third—Do not wash eggs that are to be preserved, as the water removes the limy substance from around the egg left by the hen when laid.

Fourth—Always pack with small end down.

Fifth—The barrels and vats should be kept in a moderately cool room where the temperature is uniform and even. A dry cellar being the best place.

Sixth—When liquid preservatives are used always allow two or three inches to remain over top of the eggs.

There is always a ready market for eggs preserved in the proper manner as there are never enough fresh ones to supply the demand.

There are many methods of preserving eggs, and I could, if I choose, give you probably fifty, but I give only a few of the most popular that have been carefully tested and have proven satisfactory.

Eggs should be used as soon as possible after being taken from the preservative as in some cases they will not keep long.

Testing Eggs.

The best way to test eggs is to use one of the many testers that can be obtained from poultry supply houses, but if preferable they may be tested by the following methods: Hold an egg before a candle in a dark room, or place a lamp in a large box and cut a small hole directly in front of the flame. If fertile, the egg will show a small dark formation with dark lines leading from it. If infertile it will be clear, while if spoiled it will be dark and cloudy.

Another way is to make a solution of four ounces of common salt and one quart of water. Place eggs in this after mixing thoroughly. A strictly fresh egg will at once sink to the bottom, while one one day old will sink about half way to the bottom. Eggs three days old will just be covered by the liquid, and those over three days will float on the surface, the amount of shell exposed increasing with the age of the egg. (This method is not to be used on eggs that are to be preserved.)

The Water Glass Method.
(Silicate of Soda.)

Eggs can be preserved at from one to one and a half cents per dozen by this method, and as silicate of soda is perfectly harmless, it is considered the best for persons who preserve eggs in a small way, only cold-storage being preferable for large quantities. Silicate of soda should be bought in liquid form of about thirty per cent strength, costing from fifty to sixty cents a gallon. It also may be obtained in powder form but the liquid is more generally used. Be sure not to get that which is strongly alkaline as it will spoil the eggs.

The water used for this preparation should be boiled and cooled before mixing. Use about ten or fifteen parts water to one part silicate of soda. After mixing thoroughly let it stand for two or three hours and mix again.

The eggs to be preserved should now be packed in barrels or jars with the small end down, leaving about four inches between the eggs and the top of barrel. The water glass may now be poured over them, filling the barrel to the top so if there is any evaporation the eggs will still be covered by the liquid.

If the barrels are now placed in a dry cellar (any cool place will do) the eggs will keep for any reasonable length of time. Eggs preserved by this method may be beaten up for frosting cake, etc., whereas other "pickled" eggs cannot. Water glass eggs are apt to crack when boiled, but this may be remedied by punching a pin-hole in the large end before cooking.

The Lime-Water Method.

There are many receipts for mixing lime-water and most of them are good. The ones I give are considered the best.

Mix one bushel of fine slacked lime and fifteen or twenty pounds of common salt in sixty gallons of water. Mix thoroughly and let stand pour off the clear liquid into another receptacle. This liquid is now ready to put on the packed eggs. Another receipt is eight quarts of salt, one bushel of stone lime and sixty gallons of water. After

slacking the lime with part of the water to be used, add the balance of the water and the salt. After the liquid has been poured off and the eggs packed (as explained above) a piece of muslin should be tacked over the top of the barrel and three or four inches of the milky substance left at the bottom of the mixing barrel poured on this. Be sure that the brine always covers the eggs, or they will spoil. These eggs should be washed before being put on the market. Lined eggs may be easily told by the roughness of the shell.

Bran, Salt and Meal.

Eggs have been preserved in this manner for several months, but where eggs are to be kept for a longer period it is advisable to use one of the other methods. When packing in bran or meal be sure eggs do not touch.

A French Method.

Dissolve one part beeswax in two parts of olive oil. Warm and apply to egg by anointing with finger, or pour preparation in a deep pan and roll eggs around until all parts are covered. This preparation will be absorbed by the shell, thereby closing all the pores and making the egg air-tight. Pure vaseline may be used in the place of beeswax and olive oil if preferred, but the latter is the best.

ATTENTION! GOLDEN WYANDOTTE BREEDERS.

The officers of this club are anxious to enroll as members every breeder of the Golden Wyandottes, and it is their earnest desire to have every one who breeds the Golden join the club before the winter shows commence, so send your name and address enclosing \$1, to W. G. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer National Golden Wyandotte Club, Bannock, Ohio, who will credit all who join with dues in full to November 1st, 1909.

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Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

SEPTEMBER 1908

No. 6

AGENTS WANTED.

It is only a few weeks now until the fall fairs and poultry shows will be in their glory. These gatherings offer a good field for live, wide-awake agents to take subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, thus helping our circulation department, and at the same time making money enough to pay their expenses if they should happen to live at some distant point. Particulars and sample copies will be cheerfully furnished to those interested.

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.,
Quincy, Illinois.

The question as to what is the best breed is largely a matter of good care and feeding methods, as the best laying strain can quickly be ruined in the hands of a careless poultryman, and on the other hand the man who knows how and who will put the right kind of work in the business, will make a success of almost any breed.

We have many requests as for information as to what kind of a showing can reasonably be expected from poultry raising as a profit making business. As compared with other lines of farm work and stock raising, there are many cases where very creditable showings have been made, and some of them under very adverse circumstances, and if your own experience has been favorable, we shall be glad to publish your letters, if you will give us the facts.

The early fall is the time to make your selections for next spring's breeding pens, as well as the hens and pullets that will comprise your laying pens the coming winter. This is work that cannot be pushed through in a few days, but requires time and care. The quarters should be prepared and the pens put in shape to get the birds thoroughly acquainted with what are to be their permanent winter quarters. Moving the birds after they have started to lay, will cause them to stop laying for a while.

A few weeks at the greatest, will see the natural supply of insects and worms all exhausted and some other source of supply will have to be arranged. Green cut bone solves this question, but some kind of a bone cutter should be at hand so that the supply of bone may be fed fresh at all times.

Many poultry raisers do not get all that there is out of their market poultry and eggs. There is a steady demand everywhere for fresh poultry and eggs, and the best market is the select family trade which any poultry man may have by going at the matter right. Look around your local territory and learn who the steady consumers are and who are in the market for first class stuff, and then try to supply that demand.

A WORD TOWARD PROSPERITY.

How many of our readers who read this article, realize how much they can do toward securing normal business conditions during the coming year. A business depression has the effect of inducing many people to withdraw their money from business enterprises and much capital is actually hoarded with the idea that the banks are unsafe. So long as all the money in the country is actually invested, there will be little likelihood of financial depression as under normal conditions it is enough to keep matters moving, but with a considerable percentage of the money withdrawn from circulation, trouble is bound to follow, as every dollar is needed in the business world, and must do its work at all times to get the results the government expects.

The present outlook is that the coming winter will see business much improved, and business concerns of all kinds are planning more extensive advertising campaigns than would have been possible a year ago. When you stop to consider what becomes of the money you expend in advertising, you are well reminded of what a little loosening up will accomplish. You have a perfect right to expect that the bus-

iness developed will return you a profit on your expenditure, so that you can figure on what benefits you will derive from the move yourself. The money that you take in from the sale of stock and eggs is passed on by you to others to pay your own expenses, and they in turn pass it on indefinitely to others and thus a whole circle of people realize from your efforts to create business.

The money that we, as publishers, receive for the advertising, is passed on to the printers, the government for postage, and dozens of other items each month, so that it is impossible to even estimate the number of people who are directly benefitted by a small advertising outlay.

If you wish to help to restore business to where you think it should be, do not falter in doing your share. If you are after business let the people know what you have to sell, as there are hundreds of people always looking for just what you want to dispose of.

BORROWING AND LENDING OF SHOW BIRDS.

It is not often that Poultry Keeper has much to say in regard to shows and fanciers, but we cannot refrain from calling attention to something that is sure to injure poultry keeping. We refer to the borrowing and lending of show stock.

How does this come about? In the desire to win the coveted blue ribbons one breeder asks a favor of another that is hard to refuse. Why should he refuse? He does not care to show the birds, he pleases his friend, and is glad to know that the bird won first. If this was the end of the matter we would say no more, but this lending leads to other practices of the same sort. A breeder who has borrowed once can hardly refuse to lend when asked by the other. This method spreads and soon the shows may be divided up between half a dozen breeders who are nearly sure to win. So far as the old breeders are concerned the matter is of little importance. It is the small breeder, the new comer, who is hurt. He cannot expect to show his birds against the bunch put up. How can he stand a chance to win? Then there is the wonder manifested in the show room as to who's birds won the place. So long as borrowing and lending is practiced, so long will there be doubt as to where to buy stock and eggs for breeding. If the winning birds are not in the yards of the fancier who entered them at the show how can they be located?

We have heard poultrymen talk this matter over in the show room and at home. We know there is a deep feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of members of clubs and associations. We believe that the best interests of all poultrymen calls for reform in this matter. We were told at the Boston show last January (by a fancier who has won the blue at Boston and New York, that in future he "would never borrow or lend show birds." Let this sink deep into the hearts of all fanciers and see if the results are not helpful to all the poultry fraternity.

BUYING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

A. E. Swain,

Ira, Missouri.

IT was with feelings of pleasure and also with feelings of wrath that I read the communication from Dr. W. M. Stewart in the August number of the Poultry Keeper. Pleasure that he had found a "square poultryman," who did more than he agreed to do; wrath, that I had found a poultryman who was not square and did not do even as much as he agreed to do.

I wanted new blood in my stock of poultry, so last spring I ordered two sittings of Buff Orpington eggs from Iowa. I had raised some fine birds from eggs bought the same place last year. The ranch had changed owners since then but the new man sent the eggs and wrote "If you do not get what you think is a good hatch inform me and I will do my best to please you." That sounded good, did it not? And he put in two extra eggs and that looked good.

He did not know that two eggs would get broken in transit, but that is what happened, leaving twenty-six. I let them lay until settled according to printed instructions, then set them under two hens which attended strictly to business. I could find no fault with them and my part of the work was done with as great care as I give to hatches from home laid eggs. In the fullness of time two little chicks put in their appearance. I waited a day or two longer but not another egg hatched.

I broke those eggs and found that about half of them were infertile and the other half were what I call rotten, though they did not have the same appearance. One of the chicks did not stand upon its feet for about three days, it was so weak. The eggs had cost \$3.00, express charges were seventy cents, making day-old chicks \$1.85 each.

I wrote to the dealer two months ago telling him what the hatch was, but so far have not had a line from him. The dealers have the best of the trade every time so they have the cash while the buyer has an unknown quantity bought "sight, unseen," as the boys at school used to trade jackknives. This was only our second chapter of grief, our first was a shade different.

I ordered two more sittings, thirty Orpington eggs from Ohio. They were not well packed and two were broken enroute. Paid \$2.75 for the eggs and the express charges were eighty cents.

I put them under two hens, at the same time setting six hens on our own eggs in the same house, and gave them the same care. In due time the six hens hatched out sixty-eight chicks and the two hens hatched out eight of the Orpington eggs; two rather small and three with fringe of feathers down each leg and out onto the toe which of course, the Orpington should not have. None of our own hatches ever had feathers on the legs.

I immediately wrote the dealer, but he refused to do anything toward making good the loss as I had not sent the unhatched eggs to him for examination. Certainly I knew that his guarantee rested upon that, but was I

so foolish as to pay eighty cents express on those eggs that he might send me a few more to pay another eighty cents express charges on?

It would have been more economical to have bought some extra eggs in the first place and had them all hatch, or fail to hatch, at the same time, \$7.25 for ten little chicks, three of them feather-legged and one a runt. Now out of those four sittings, fifty-six eggs, I have one cockerel suitable for breeding purposes when twelve or fifteen was nearer what I wanted and should have had.

I wish to ask what is the good of those guarantees and where is the justice in obliging the buyer of eggs to pay express charges two ways upon worthless eggs? We might as well go burn our money unless we order eggs from points so near that the charges are cheap.

Can anyone suggest a remedy for these evils? One writer says: "Write to the dealer stating the case and he will do what is right." But will he? Did he do so in my case?

The reply to the question, "What would you do?" written by Mr. Peterson, may be a solution of the problem, but I am afraid that he seller of eggs for hatching will not agree to it as he has been having the best part of the deal going his way for so long.

I would not give a flip of my finger for those guarantees unless the seller will pay the express charges on the returned unhatchable eggs, which is no more than what he should be willing to do, since they were worthless for hatching purposes when he sold them, and if he does not want to take the buyer's word as to the fertility of the eggs he should be willing to pay the charges on them if he wishes to examine them, and not cause the buyer to foot all the bills.

It is enough to ask the buyer to pay express charges on the eggs sent to replace them and if I had that to do very often I might object to it also if the distance was great. By the way, Mr. Peterson did not mention in what corner of the globe the party lived who repeatedly sent him worthless eggs, his warning will not prevent others from a like treatment.

But life is not all clouds. I have a little sunshine to tell about. On February 26th we took off eighty chicks from seven hens, gave them to four to raise. At first fed them bread crumbs and rolled oats, later added wheat and later still cracked corn, gave them fresh water three or four times a day and cleaned their coops every day. One little fellow was pecked by a hen and died when a few days old. Of the remainder, not one was ever sick or droopy. The hawks kept vigil over them and when we sold them in just ten weeks there were seventy-five by count. They brought twenty-eight cents a pound and they averaged one and one-half pounds, bringing \$29.92. We felt that we had done well with two dry goods boxes with a window in each, and set out of doors at that time in the year.

We have a nice lot of buff chick-



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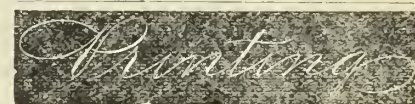
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WYANDOTTES { **WHITE**
BUFF
SILVER
GOLDEN

Write us your wants and send for FREE catalogue. Yours for a square deal.

Sanitary Poultry Co.

Box K-107

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ens now from later hatches and some of the pullets at this time, the middle of August, are nearly as large as the hens.

MATURE YOUR PULLETS AND MOLT YOUR HENS FOR WINTER LAYING. WHAT EX-MOORE FARMS SAY.

For maturing pullets and molting hens for winter laying the best of animal foods is indispensable. It must be in a palatable form and easily assimilated. Pullets at this period consume as much or more food than laying hens in order to bring their growth to full and early maturity. It is a most important period in the pullet's life. If not fully matured before cold weather she will be unlikely to lay before spring, and eggs are what you want in winter. The molting period is also a trying ordeal for the hen. To provide her a new winter dress requires the best tissue builders. Protein is the only tissue builder known and one rich in the albumenoids is the only one worth considering. Feed with a generous hand at molting time of a food rich in albumenoids if you wish to get your fowls in trim for winter laying.

Skim milk is one of the best animal foods known. If given sour to fowls to drink and mash mixed with it only good results will follow. Its value is proven beyond further questions by various experiment stations. However, not all poultrymen are in position to obtain skim milk, and besides fowls cannot consume a sufficient quantity in liquid form. Bent's Milk Albumen provides it in a dry and convenient form, and when hot water is poured on it a few hours before mixing with the mash, it softens it, increases the bulk and reduces it to its natural state. In this form it makes a most appetizing and efficient ration, which is now the most popular way of feeding it, although it is fed dry in hoppers, clear or in mash. If fowls do not eat it dry they will surely eat it when prepared as above. Milk albumen is richest in albumenoids of any animal food known, the protein content being entirely albumenoids. Au-

thorities place the value of skim milk for feeding at 25 to 75c per 100, while Milk Albumen is as cheap as skim milk at 18c per 100.

The following letter from Exmoor Farms, Lebanon, Pa., the largest poultry farm in America, is worthy of consideration. They write under date of August 5th to the manufacturers: "After giving your Milk Albumen a full trial, we wish to assure you that as long as the same can be bought, Exmoor Farms will not be without it. As you know, we breed sixty-four varieties of chickens, ducks and geese, and we consider the Exmoor Farms the largest and one of the most prosperous of its kind in America. We wish to state that in our twenty-four years' experience we have never succeeded in raising more chickens and ducks, without losses, than we have this year, and our young stock seems to be about three or four weeks ahead in size, which we feel is due only to the fact that we have used your food, which all poultrymen must learn is of great value. Skim milk in the local form can rarely be used or bought, but your wonderful discovery has placed the Milk Albumen before us in such a form that it can be used to an advantage. In closing we wish to say we know of no recent discovery that deserves a more general use than your Milk Albumen."

You would do well to send at once to the Bent-Croissant Company, 22 Main St., Antwerp, N. Y., for their folder and free sample. They pay freight on trial orders.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE.

To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publications of any character, until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically

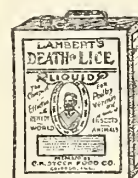
Ideal Aluminum



LEG BANDS for Poultry and Pigeons are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 44, Freeport, Ill.

COIL SPRING FENCE

Made of high carbon Steel Wire. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chick-entight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers' prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free. **KITSELMAN BROS.,** Box 229, MUNCIE, IND.



LAMBERT'S Death-to-Lice Liquid

Makes short work of mites and spiders. Paint it on the nests, roosts, drop board and into the cracks and crevices of the hen house. A splendid disinfectant and deodorizer. 1908 Pocket Book Pointers, 10c. Sent free for 1 cent stamp if you mention this paper. You'll want to read it. Write today. **O. K. Stock Food Co.,** 701 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders

are the "nearest to nature" machines made. That's why they hatch the most "livable" chicks and rear the biggest percent to marketable point. Ask for free catalog, it's full of actual proof.

THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 471 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



BUY HIGH-PROTEIN FOODS

DIRECT FROM MILL

Every SEALED SACK of H-P Food contains the highest quality grains and is guaranteed to thoroughly please you. If not, your money back and freight paid. The cheapest QUALITY foods on the market containing no Grit, Screenings, Inferior Grain or Dirt. High in Protein.

NATIONAL H-P CHICK STARTER

The best chick food for the first three weeks. Then use National H-P Growing Scratch until maturity. Write for Free Samples of our FULL LINE of High-Protein Foods and Supplies.

CITY MILLING CO.,

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

all the magazines and journals and can quote you better prices than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

WE WANT AGENTS



(This department is devoted especially to the cause and effect which bring about the best results in the breeding, feeding, care and management of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. We will discuss subjects by request, answer questions and offer information to Poultry Keeper readers through this department. Address communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

LEG WEAKNESS—TUMORS.

1. I have a B. P. Rock cock that appears to have rheumatism in the knees. He eats well and seems all right except when he tries to walk, then he goes a little piece and sits down on his knees and cannot stand long at a time. I feed bran, wheat, corn, and Kaffir corn. Is it the rheumatism or not and what is a good remedy?

2. What is a good cure for tumors on chickens heads?

Pontiac, Ill.

Subscriber.

1. The bird has leg weakness. It may have been caused by growing too fast or by a lack of mineral matter in the food. Give plenty of bone in the feed. We would not drug him. He is liable to uterovitis.

2. It depends on the nature of the tumors. Paint them with tincture of iodine and if this is not effectual cut them off with a sharp pair of scissors and cauterize the wound with lunar caustic.

PROBABLY CHICKEN POX.

Will you please give me some information regarding a disease that my chickens have? They will break out on the head, feet or any bare spots in big blisters. I try to doctor them but some die while others get better, but it will leave them crippled. I am treating the disease as small pox, but I have never been able to find anything just like it in any of the poultry books, and it seems to be a very hard disease to treat.

Stock Yards Station.

Mrs. O. L. H.,

This is probably chickens pox and if so is contagious and affected birds should be removed from the flock. Anoint the affected parts frequently with carbolated vaseline, removing the crusts as they often yield to gentle rubbing.

CROOKED TAIL.

I have a young Brown Leghorn rooster whose tail grows very crooked. What can I do to straighten it?

Opelika, Alabama.

H. T.,

Frequent handling might help it if the bird is real young, but we doubt if the trouble can be remedied.

LICE KILLING MACHINES.

Will you please give me your opinion on the rotating cylinder lice killing machines as advertised in the poultry papers? Are they of practical utility and will not the revolving injure the fowls or chicks by getting the powder in their eyes?

Georgetown, Ill.

G. T. R.,

They are generally considered successful. The hens become dizzy and clogged up with the powder and when let out stagger around for a short time but soon get over it. We have never known of any permanent injury to result.

WHITE DIARRHOEA.

Please state in your next issue, if you can tell what ailed my little chickens. I bought fifty Brown Leghorns, I took them from the incubator and in three weeks they were all dead. They seemed well so far as I could see. The eyes were bright and they ate heartily till they died. Their wings would drop to the ground and they seemed weak, but would fight for food as long as they could stand up. They had no lice or bowel trouble.

Mrs. J. W.

This is the disease known as white diarrhoea, or typhilitis coccidiosa, and is caused by a parasite. The treatment of this disease is almost futile, but Dr. Morse of

the department of agriculture recommends one-tenth of a grain of calomel, or a few drops of castor oil containing one to three drops of turpentine. Along with this five to ten grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) should be dissolved daily in each gallon of drinking water. The prevention consists in breeding from healthy stock, incubating the eggs in clean, disinfected incubators and raising the chicks in clean brooders. If once the disease gets started it will make sad inroads into the flock. Diarrhoea is not always present.

SORE TOE—HASTENING THE MOLT—QUANTITY TO FEED.

1. One of my B. P. R. cocks has both middle toes swollen till they are about twice the regular size. The toe nails are a little loose. Can you tell what to do for him?

2. How is the best way to feed chickens so that they will molt quickly?

3. Is a quart of feed enough, twice a day for twelve Anconas, eleven W. P. Rocks and six Partridge P. Rocks?

Pittsburgh, Pa.

K. W.,

1. Anoint with carbolated vaseline.
2. If you wish to hasten the molt allow the hens to get quite thin, then gradually increase the ration to all they will eat. Give a rich mash and corn, oats and wheat for grain.

3. It depends on how much they can find on the range. In partial confinement these whole thirty-nine fowls should have nine pounds of feed per day, exclusive of green food, which if wheat or corn would be about ten quarts per day or five quarts at a feed.

ABOUT DUCKS.

1. Is it more profitable to keep yearling ducks for breeding the next year, or dispose of them and keep young ducks?

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged everywhere the world's greatest laying strain; unequalled in Standard Qualities. Remember that we are the Originators and for more than 30 years Specialty Breeders of the justly celebrated Wyckoff Strain of S. C. White Leghorns, the Most Profitable Strain of Poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

2,000 choice yearling hens, fine, strong, early cockerels, and a few yearling cocks, must be sold at once to make room, and prices will be made especially attractive to early buyers.

Send for Catalogue and state wants as nearly as possible, and please mention Poultry eKeeper when writing. Address,

WYCKOFF'S FARM, Aurora, Cayuga Co., New York.

CLOVERNOOK RANCH

Imperial Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys

Breeding stock thoroughbred, carefully selected, prize winning and utility birds. Healthy hardy, vigorous, Prolific layers of fertile eggs. STOCK and EGGS for sale in season. Send for descriptive circular. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

MISS FRANCES E. WHEELER, Box 21, Chazy, Clinton Co., New York.

SPECIAL EGG PRICES AND SALE OF BREEDERS

YOUNG STOCK TO OFFER, 8 TO 16 WEEKS OLD. FINE BIRDS.

Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Polish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Javas, Anconas, Houdans, Spanish, Sherwoods, Rocks, Dominiques, Andalusians, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas. Please mention P. K. when writing.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

F. I. BRADFORD, Troy, Pa.

Poultry Judge, also member A. P. A., Elmira & Hornell Poultry Assns.

To Solicit Subscriptions to Poultry Keeper. Sample Outfit Free. Liberal Terms. Write to POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Illinois.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

A strain bred for years for profit making quality. Trap nested standard bred. Tried breeding hens at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. The value cannot be beaten for the money.

E. C. WILLARD,

West Lawn Farm,

123 Moreland,

Mankato, Minn.

ALL LEADING VARIETIES

Guaranteed, standard bred stock. Birds and Eggs for Sale. Send 4c for 32-page catalogue with prices.

NORTHWESTERN POULTRY AND

FRUIT FARM,

Walter Seidel, Prop., Box K, Eleroy, Ill.



POULTRY COMFORT

means poultry profit. Keep your fowls healthy and free from lice with

Rust's Lice-Killing Powder

Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at dealers. Valuable booklet and egg-record free.

Wm. Rust & Sons, (Established 1894)
Dept. D, New Brunswick, N.J.

BARRED

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED FOR

EGGS from nine (9) pens of choice birds. Price, part from each pen, \$2.00 per 15; \$12 per 100.

INCUBATOR EGGS—Good Barred Rock eggs for incubator use, \$5.00 per 100; \$35 per 1,000.

Stock for sale. Write your wants.

NEW BOOKLET FREE.

W. A. CONGDON

BOX 11.

WATERMAN (ILL)

2. How many years are they profitable as layers?
 3. How old should the drakes be for breeding?
 4. At what age should they be sold for table purposes?
 M. M. H.,
 South Oil City, Pa.

1. We should keep the yearling ducks over.
2. Two or three years.
3. One year or more.
4. Pekin ducks are usually ready for market when ten weeks old, at which time, if they have been properly grown, they will weigh four or five pounds each.

MATING BARRED ROCKS.

Please advise how to mate B. P. Rocks to get standard color. The cockerels are about standard color, but the pullets are mostly dark.
 F. W.,
 Chalfants, Ohio.

These birds will give you standard colored males. To get standard colored pullets you will have to use pullets as light as standard color, mated to a male still lighter.

R. I. REDS.

I got some R. I. Red eggs the past spring and set them. They are the first R. I. Reds that I have ever had. Do they have to be pure red all over to be pure blood? Some of them have white feathers and others black feathers.
 Mrs. T. B.,
 Elkhart, Indiana.

The nearer your birds come to being red all over the better stock you have. R. I. Reds are a breed of mixed blood and the pullets are apt to come a variety of shades and colors.

TUMORS—DEPLUMING MITES—NUMBER OF HENS ON SIX ACRES.

1. I killed a yearling hen the other day and after the feathers were all picked off, there were small lumps all over her body and when squeezed a white substance came out like dry matter. She was in good health otherwise. What was the trouble?
2. I have a chicken that is getting bald on the head. Have put vaseline on and have powdered well with Pratt's Lice powder. Will the trouble spread through the rest of the flock? If so, what can I do for it?
3. How many Buff Orpingtons can I keep for layers on five acres of land and an acre of orchard?
 M. P. J.,
 Morgantown, W. Va.

1. These were tumors, the exact nature of which we do not know.
2. This is the work of a parasite. Anoint the head with a mixture of vaseline and sulphur.
3. On the free range colony plan about two hundred hens are kept on an acre, and by the intensive system from five to eight hundred.

BOILING PRESERVED EGGS.

Will you please let me know through Poultry Keeper, what treatment to give eggs that have been preserved in water glass, to keep them from cracking when boiled?
 F. G. R.,
 South Haven, Mich.

Puncture a small hole through the large end of the egg with a needle.

SUGAR BEET PULP.

Is the refuse of pulp of sugar beets good for poultry food? Farmers around here are feeding it to some of their cows. On the bag is the following analysis: Crude protein, 2½ per cent; crude fat, ½ of 1 per cent; crude fibre, 17½ per cent. If suitable for poultry, would you advise feeding it dry or as a wet mash?
 E. H. W.,
 Meriden, Ct.

Dry beet pulp can be fed in either a wet or dry mash. The fibre content is large and as far as experiments have gone it is believed that fibre is not digested by poultry. We should not use over one-fourth beet pulp in a mash.

ABOUT THE CHICKEN BUSINESS.

1. How many chickens ought I raise on five acres of ground?
2. How many incubators do I need?
3. Please give width, depth and height for a 100-chick brooder. How high should

heater be above chicks. Is it necessary to have double walls and where should the ventilators be?

4. This is light sandy soil down here. Will alfalfa, rape, mangels and clover do well here and when and how should they be planted? Also will dandelions do well here?
 R. E. B. DuB.,
 Lake Park, Ga.

1. On the colony plan, two to three hundred to the acre; by the intensive system from five to six hundred.
2. It depends on the number of chicks you desire to hatch. Three or six large machines make a good equipment. With this number a hatch can be taken off each week.
3. A good size for an out-door brooder is 3x6 feet. If the top is to be flat one foot is high enough, above the floor. The house is usually about six inches above the door. It depends on the style of brooder you build how it should be ventilated. Single walls are sufficient unless it is to be used out of doors in winter.
4. Write the state experiment station, Experiment, Ga., for information regarding these crops.

CAPONIZING.

The raising of capons is one of the few farm industries that has been neglected. Did you ever hear of a slump in the Capon market? Never. The demand is greater than the supply. The Capon is "easy to make," "easy to feed" and "easy to sell," a pretty good combination. Suppose you stop work just long enough to send to us asking for a copy of Geo. P. Pilling & Co.'s book on making capons.



Your next step will be to order the Caponizing Set that pleases you best, they are all "Easy to Use," learn to make Capons and put money in your purse. Do it today. Study up the method on a dead chicken some rainy day and become a caponizing expert. Others do it and you can do it. In-

close 2c stamp and address,
 POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.,
 Quincy, Ill.

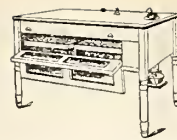
When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.



These prices will remain in effect until Nov. 1st only. Order now.
 F. A. TECKTONIUS,

Box 300, R. F. D. No. 5,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.



The kind that live and grow up, are hatched with Reliable Incubators. 26 years have made them perfect. Write now for the most interesting Big Poultry Book ever published. Contains valuable information on all phases of poultry. It's FREE.
 RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
 Box A-15, Quincy, Illinois.

HARDING'S LICE KILLER

KILL THE LICE

This is not a cheap, common powder put out by wholesalers under any retailers brand, but a guaranteed Lice Killer, manufactured and vouched for by undersigned. It is given you. If your dealer cannot furnish it, write to me and get the genuine. 1 box 25c, by mail 40c. 60c and \$1.00 sizes express to be added.

Geo. L. Harding, Mfr., Box 111, Binghamton, N. Y.

The Rochester Radiator will

SAVE HALF YOUR FUEL

or give you double the amount of heat from the same fuel, if you will give it a trial, or we will refund the money paid for it. Write for Booklet on heating homes.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
 58 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

Prices from \$2 to \$12

For hard or Soft Coal wood or gas

Fits any Stove or Furnace

P. K. LEG BANDS

Mark Your Own Poultry

Made of best quality copper. Will not canker or make fowl's leg sore. Bands are 4 inches long, made to fit any size fowl, as end may be drawn up and clipped if too long. Will not slip after adjusted. Figures on bands are three-eighths inch wide. Easily read at a distance. Numbered from one up to one thousand.

25 for	25c
50 for	40c
100 for	75c

Address all orders to
Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.,
 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

GREAT SPECIAL Tecktonius BUFF SALE

\$5 males, \$3; \$8 males, \$5; \$10 males, \$7; \$15 males, \$10; \$20 males, \$15; \$10 trios, \$7; \$15 trios, \$10; \$10 breeding pens, \$7; \$12 breeding pens, \$9; \$15 breeding pens, \$12; \$20 breeding pens, \$15; \$4 breeding hens, \$2; \$5 breeding hens, \$2.50; \$6 breeding hens, \$3; \$8 breeding hens, \$4; \$10 breeding hens, \$5; \$2 utility hens, \$1.50, or 15 per dozen.

These are the best bred S. C. Buff Leghorns in the country. I won more prizes at the Chicago show last January than all other S. C. Buff Breeders combined.

THE NEED OF HONEST DEALINGS.

C. R. Griffin, Thomasville, Georgia.

I have read the article from F. O. Wellcome, "What Would You Do?" and the answer by Ernest Peterson. I was very much interested in both articles and especially in Mr. Peterson's I had a little experience in buying some stock. I will give it and then tell what I did, and what I do, when I sell.

My first venture was to buy two sittings of White Wyandotte eggs of a man that was raising them exclusively. I set them as soon as secured. The hatch was very poor and several of the chicks were as black as a chicken gets. I notified the seller. He wrote me that he expected to "hear" from those eggs, as a neighbor's cock had gotten among his hens. He afterwards brought me a small undersized duck-legged white cockerel to square matters up. I thought so much of it that I gave it away at once. I have not patronized him any more.

Last fall I ordered from a fellow in Beardstown, Ill., five hens and two cockerels. When they came, it just made me sick to see them. Three hens were small and very brassy, one a medium, and one a beauty. Three hens had canker in their mouths, one so badly that it died soon after being received. Two others died later, and one died from the "hatchet" on account of the above disease.

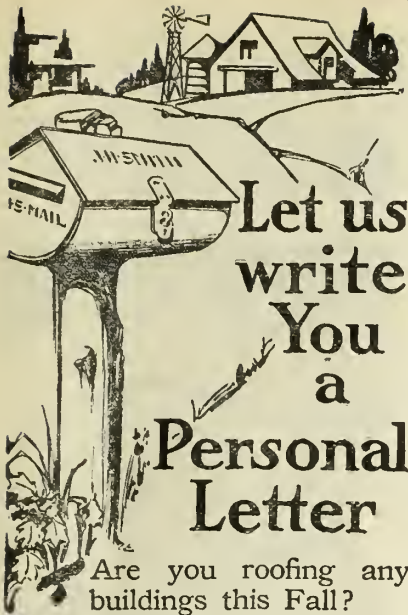
This left me one hen and the cockerels with spurs about one and one-half inches long. One had bumble foot and twisted toes; scabby legs and black feathers in tail. I used the "cockerels" in pens and got very little or no fertile eggs, and not a single egg from the hen sent has ever hatched. For this aggregation, I paid out \$13.00.

Now, for what I did. I wrote this follow. He did not reply until threatened to write to the United States Postmaster General. He put up all kinds of a "spiel," claiming that the stock left him all right. I was not pleased a "little bit" and threatened to take it up with the state officials for shipping diseased stock into the state. He then wrote me that if I would return the stock he would refund my money, and he knew this impossible, for they were all dead but the two and he knew it. I have not ordered anything from him since. I saw his ad. in a poultry paper published in Illinois. I wrote them three times and sent samples of feathers and stamp for reply, but I have never heard a word from them yet.

Think this way about this part of it. If a paper takes an advertisement, they should know that the party is an honest person, and should use its good offices to bring about an amicable adjustment of a complaint, but I have not yet heard from this paper and I have not written to any of its advertisers and shall not.

Now for what I do. I sell a sitting of fifteen eggs. I guarantee ten to hatch, and if less hatches, I make up the balance free, and I will sell often to the same customer.

I raise the White Wyandotte and find them the best layers. I have ever had, the year 'round. Had eighteen



Are you roofing any buildings this Fall?

If you are, write to us about it. We are building experts. We know more, perhaps, about houses and farm buildings than any other firm in America. We know a great many things that you should know, if you're building anything—building pointers of great value—things it will pay you to know.

Let us write you a personal letter about any building problems you may have. We will give you, *absolutely free, the full benefit of our years' of farm-building experience.*

If you're bothered with leaky roofs—write to us. If you're troubled with drafty buildings, write to us. We're makers of

PAROID

Ready Roofing

The Roofing That Keeps Your Buildings Dry.

We're specialists on these things. We will tell you how you can remedy and avoid them.

Write us yourself. Don't put it off. Do it now. We'll give you the best advice on any building subject that is puzzling you.

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"PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS"

is a book you should always have on hand.

You'll find it an invaluable building reference book. Every practical

farmer should have this practical farmer's book. Send for it. It's yours

for 2c. to pay the postage.

Write to us—and let us write to you.

Address Dept. 19

F.W. BIRD & SON, East Walpole, Mass.

BEST 200 RECIPES! The ENTERPRISING Housekeeper. A famous book of tested, economical recipes and illustrated kitchen helps, published to sell at 25c. We will send it free. Just send your name and address. The Enterprise Mfg. Co., 243 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, U. S. A. Makers of the famous Enterprise Meat and Food Choppers.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES! As usual, Johnson, the Incubator Man, makes a further reduction of 10 per cent on orders from May 1st to Nov. 1st. This reduction for 6 months makes the Old Trusty the lowest priced good incubator on the market. 40 days' trial allowed as usual. Big catalogue, 300 poultry pictures and trustworthy poultry information free for the asking. Write for it today. M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Nebraska.

KING'S BARRED ROCKS

None better in the country. Eggs from best pen, World Beaters, \$6.00 per sitting. Send for 1908 circular, with show records and other information. Birds for sale, single pairs, or carefully mated pens.

O. L. KING,

Mention P. K.

Walnut Grove, Ill.

Pearl Grit
Hard, shining, sharp; just what old hens and new chicks scramble for. Makes muscles, bones, shell, yolk, feathers. 3 sizes. Free booklet, "True Grit," tells why "Pearl" means economy. Write. THE OHIO MARBLE COMPANY, Box 215, N. Wayne St. Fiqua, O.

A HEN BUT NO LAMP

Siems 200-Egg Size Natural Hen Incubator. \$3

The hen positively controls all—heating, airing, regulating. No lamp, no fumes, no disasters. Best because cheapest, best because everybody succeeds with it. Two U. S. Gov't patents issued. Agents Wanted! Send for Free Catalog telling all about it. NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO., Box 1, Columbus, Neb.

More Chicks

and stronger chicks—these are the results gained by the use of

Wilder Thermometers
in your incubators. Look for the name WILDER. Their accuracy is guaranteed. They will help you to **LARGER PROFITS** Chas. Wilder Company, Troy, N. Y.

1908 Catalog Free

Describes and gives prices of 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Every person interested in poultry for pleasure or profit should send for the book.

S. A. HUMMEL,

Box 50, Freeport, Illinois.

LET ME SHOW YOU
how easy it is for you to build your own incubators and brooders with my Free Plans. I furnish all parts you can't make. Thousands doing it—not a single failure. Send today for my free Book of Plans and Catalog. H. M. SEER CO., 201 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

BIG CUT IN POULTRY CHARCOAL.
In 500 and 1,000 lb. Lots. We get freight rates and quote you delivered. You will wonder how we can quote so low. If you don't know the Value of Charcoal for Poultry, write for our FREE BOOK, "Why Fowls Need Charcoal." THOMAS BROTHERS COMPANY, 1230 Beach St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BENT'S MILK ALBUMEN

for Poultry. 43 per cent pure Albumenoid Protein. Greatest Animal Food Known. Freight paid on trial order. Mature your pullets and moult your hens for winter laying by feeding it. Exmoor Farms says: "As fine a food as we have ever found. No recent discovery deserves more general use." Send for folder and free sample. Agents wanted. Manufactured only by **THE BENT-CROISSANT CO.**, 22 Main St., Antwerp, N. Y.

hens last fall and sold from them \$37.00 in eggs and little chicks and tried to incubate a good many with very poor success on account of infertility. I kept beef scraps before them all the while and gave a mash "damp" of commercial hen feed and had a large range of green oats for them to run on. I attribute the infertility to having the two year old cockerels with the hens. I do not set any eggs after April tenth, as it is too hot for the chicks, and lice and mites are very hard to keep down. Nearly every year we have the sorehead so badly, but have missed it so far this year, as we have fought it hard by using disinfectants.

I use the "Old Trusty" incubators and brooders and also an old hen, so she will take the little chicks out of the brooder house in the morning and bring them in in the evening and it saves a lots of scurrying after them at roosting time.

I am a constant reader of the Poultry Keeper and think it the best of the five poultry journals I take.

CAPONS AS CHICK BROODERS.

I think I have found the ideal way to rear chicks, by hatching with hens and incubator and giving them to capons to raise. A capon will cluck and scratch and care for them as affectionately as the most motherly hen, and fight hawks to beat the band. They are quiet and good natured old fellows, never picking a chick or getting in scraps as some people do.

A good capon will well care for from twenty-five to forty chicks. As for me I favor the smaller breeds for brooders, as they are not so clumsy and heavy, therefore do not mash the little fellows.

I have a capon with twenty-five chicks hatched July first and today, August fifteenth, they are in full feather. I am expecting good returns from them as they will come to frying size at a time of year when chickens are most scarce. Will set some more in a few days, as I think early fall hatched chicks pay best. I receive sixty to eighty cents per pair for mine, according to size. Though I am a boy, I have learned to caponize and can successfully perform the operation.

Now for training the capons to brood. I simply put them in a coop with some chicks about broiler size, so they cannot crush the chicks and in a week or ten days the capons will brood the chicks the same as a hen does. They are easily taught when seven to ten months of age.

Now let me tell you about my Rhode Island Reds. I ordered a pair of hens from a breeder in Florida August first and received them on the sixth at night. Next day they laid (you know I must have been glad to see the first egg) and are now laying two eggs a day right along.

Now let the boy chicken raisers come out and write something for Poultry Keeper. I enjoy reading all the articles, but especially the boys'. I read D. Clennon Pool's article in a recent

issue with great interest. Let's have more like him.

In conclusion allow me to say that a poultry paper better than Poultry Keeper has not yet reached my home. So much interesting reading and valuable suggestions it contains. It always has something new and is always welcomed.

H. G. Shearouse,

Guyton, Ga.

BUFF ORPINGTON CATALOGUE.

The National S. C. Buff Orpington Club is now working on their 1909 club catalogue in which they will add several new features that will make this book invaluable to every one interested in Buff Orpingtons.

The club will this year charge 10 cents per copy for this book to non-members, which is even less than the cost of printing it. We still have a few 1908 catalogues that will be mailed free to all applicants. All breeders or parties interested in Buff Orpingtons are urged to write for full information concerning the 1909 catalogue. Address, Will H. Schadt, Secretary, Goshen, Ind.

The present time offers many inducements to those desiring to purchase breeding birds, to make their selections early. Many surplus birds will be sacrificed to the market at molting time and as the winter sets in prices of good birds will be high. Do not delay this matter until so late that you will find it expensive or impossible to get the stock you want.

FOR SALE CHEAP—To make room. Anconas, hens and pullets. Sykes strain. Chas. E. Dodge, Bushnell, Ill. 9-1

PIT GAMES—Red Cuhans, Irish Greifs, Shawnecks and McGintys. Every bird guaranteed dead game. Send for circulars and a yard of testimonials. W. C. Byard, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O. 9-4



ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS, straight or staggered spokes, always on our Handy Wagon. Put them on your old wagon. They will fit, and make it a low down, almost as good as new. A half million in use. Strength, convenience, light draft. Free catalogue. Electric Wheel Co., Box 240 Quincy, Ill.

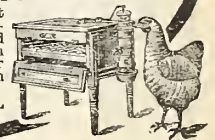
MORE EGGS-LESS FEED
Get **HUMPHREY BONE** and save feed & **CUTTER** bills. Open House. Free Trial. Send for Free Poultry Book. Humphrey, Glass St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.

Hatch Chickens - By Steam

The most satisfactory incubators on the market are the Wooden Hen and Excelsior. They not only solve every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation, but hatch a chick from every fertile egg. The simplicity of construction and economical operation of the

Excelsior Incubator or WOODEN HEN

make them the most popular incubators—run themselves. Send for free catalogue on growing incubator chicks, fourteen colored views. GEO. H. STAHL Quincy, Ill.



POULTRY PAPER 10¢
Regular subscription price 50c a year. But we want poultry-raisers to see what they miss by not reading the Poultry Gazette

a 36 to 50 page, journal edited by experienced poultrymen. Especially noticeable is the continued article, "Breeding" by the well-known scientist, Mr. C. S. Gorline. It points out the pitfalls, losses and mistakes you might encounter; saves its cost 50 times a year. Send the dime now for 3-months' trial and you'll be surprised how pleased you'll be. The Poultry Gazette, Box 30, Clay Center, Neb.

BUILD YOUR OWN WASHING MACHINES



Any One Can Do It With Our Plans

We can furnish the mechanical parts at a low price. A tub, a few short boards and a couple of hours' work will build the E. Z. Spiral Gear, triple-action Rotary Washer, at a saving of over 50 per cent.

The E. Z. is positively the best washer ever invented, has triple-dash action, nothing like it on the market, nothing half so good. Dasher is made in one piece, covered with beautiful white enamel. Can't crack or split, and is always bright and clean.

Good money in building these washers and selling them to your friends and neighbors. Exclusive territory given.

Send 25 cents for complete plans and specifications. These plans are handsomely illustrated with photographic views, and show every step of the work.

With each set of Plans we furnish absolutely Free a recipe for baking Bread, that is worth Dollars to every housewife.

You have never seen or tasted such wholesome and delicious bread, because this is a secret process, and is now offered for the first time.

Send today, and be first in your locality—tomorrow may be too late. Address,

H. M. SHEER CO., Box 201, Quincy, Illinois

Originators of Plans for building the Famous Peerless Incubators and Brooders, over 25,000 in successful use.

BLANCHARD'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

This is one of the great laying strains of S. C. W. Leghorns in existence—Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in Existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, STANDARD QUALITIES have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood or as foundation stock. STOCK FOR SALE, both old and young. Illustrated circular free.

H. J. BLANCHARD, R. F. D. No. 24, GROTON, NEW YORK.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

While I am not in the chicken business at his time, I hope to be eventually, and with that in view, I am reading your paper, together with a number of others, and with their enlightening articles begin to feel pretty well informed. There are still a couple of points, which I think a large number of people are anxious about, that have not been placed before the readers just right.

First: Where parties try to show the returns and possibilities from the business, they almost invariably tell of their success with a hundred or so fowls kept on the side, which is all well enough so far as it goes, but when there are so many of us just ready to begin and looking for a sign of hope or encouragement (almost every issue contains the question of some one asking whether they could make a living if they started, which is generally answered by a good and pleasing reply, the sum and substance of which is "It is all up to you." What we want is to see in print the reports of a number of successful parties, those who are giving their whole attention to it, (but not employing help or even running "the largest plant in the world") giving us an idea of the size and style of their equipment and plant, then, if satisfactory, an estimate of their returns for say, the past year, and possibly, their mode of handling the flock and output. At the same time, it would be pleasing to hear of any fruit or other profit-making side issues.

Second: After reading so many ads. referring to the "236" "272" (and I guess no limit) egg strains, I write to some of the owners asking for facts as to conditions under which their records were made, and information in general, and almost invariably have replies in effect "That some chicken which was related to the flock in question, they understood had done marvelous things—just when and where, they could not say; that they were too busy to watch their own at that time, so could not give positive proof of just what they were then doing."

Could we hear through your columns from a few who have money laying strains, showing actual facts and conditions? When we beginners start, we will surely want such stock if it can be had, and believe this is the best time to learn of same. What do you say?

Subscriber.

Chicago, Ill.

GROWING CHICKENS.

Our experience is that in order to grow the best chickens at the least cost, and as quickly as possible, one must be careful to put them on new or untainted ground. We find year after year that where we raise chickens on new ground, they grow faster and make

larger birds. We have ground upon which chickens have been grown for nine or more years, and this season we placed chickens on this ground April 1st, and placed another flock of the same breeding on new ground, April 23rd. By October the chickens on the new ground were fully as well matured and were larger in size. The feeding was the same to both flocks. Most farm chickens have sufficient range so that this may not be a very serious matter, but to those who are growing many chickens, a rotation of crops is very desirable. We have grown good chickens in the cornfield and in the orchards. The more the land is cultivated or stirred, the better the chickens grow.

The importance of feeding little chicks green food in abundance is impressed upon us year by year. We now make a special effort to supply all the lettuce, rape, or other tender green food a chick will eat from the day it is hatched until it is at least four to six weeks old, at which age they can run about and hunt for themselves. We do not put two broods of chicks on the same ground during one season, and further, June, and even July chicks will do very well when the green food is well supplied and the range is new. A little chick cannot get much green food from old tough grass.

We have, this year, fed the chickens from hoppers after they were four or five weeks old. A few chickens were so fed from the day they were hatched. This worked fairly well when the weather was fine and the range was large. The hoppers contained wheat and cracked corn, and for part of the chickens a hopper of mash, composed of bran, shorts, and cornmeal of equal parts, to which was added ten per cent of beef scrap was supplied.—Ontario Agricultural College Report.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards FREE. Send four cents to cover postage. Address, L. Carl Co., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.



FIVE-MINUTE TALK how to keep away CHICKEN LICE AND MITES

For A WHOLE YEAR

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2000 YOUNG REDS 1000 YEARLINGS

I can give you the selection of
above at hard-time
prices.

Guaranteed Winners for Sale.

Send for finest poultry catalogue ever published.

POULTRY ON A CITY LOT.

Roland W. Moll.

Does it pay to keep poultry when you have to buy all the feed? is a question often asked. I will tell those who live in the city, what I have done with chickens. Figuring from Jan. 1, to July 1, or just six months.

I started with seven R. C. R. I. Reds and eighteen Wyandottes in two coops. The Reds laid an average of one hundred and eleven eggs in six months; the Wyandottes eighty-seven. The Reds were hatched July 1st. The Wyandottes were one, two and three year old stock. I sold thirty-two sittings of the Reds at the small price of fifty cents for fifteen eggs to my friends and received three cents above market price for market eggs. I sold and used \$12.80 worth of poultry and fifty dollars worth of eggs, making \$62.00. My feed bill amounts to about \$25.00, or about this amount, as I did not keep exact record of it, leaving a profit of \$37.00. I have sixty-six R. C. R. I. Reds in the yard, besides the breeders.

I buy the best grains, and use dry feed hoppers, and keep grit, oyster shell and charcoal in my coops all the time. Have the open front scratching shed, and use clover and straw for litter. I feed a variety of grains such as wheat Kafir corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, millet, cow peas, and Indian corn. I also feed green cut bone. The little chicks get steel cut oats, boiled egg, bread and small grains.

For green feed in winter, I use sprouted oats and barley, also cabbage and a few onions. Do not feed one kind of feed all the time. A chicken does not like the same thing every day any more than we do.

Out of ninety chicks hatched, I sold twenty-one, two died, and one got killed leaving me sixty-six young stock. If you have a good breed, stick to it. If you have not try the Reds. They lay and pay. I have no stock for sale.

EGGS AS UPBUILDERS.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

Your article on "Poultry Keeping" is worth reading twice, and let me say that if weak persons or nervous worn-out and run-down persons really knew the real value of fresh eggs from well fed healthy hens, there would be less sickness, more health and more hens kept.

I have personally seen people that were all in and played out become strong and healthy by the use of absolutely fresh eggs. Many persons have got their nerves set right or rather strengthened by the eggs.

The family so situated as to be able to keep hens should by all means do so, and a great many now sick and ailing would be strong and healthy. Many a wayward boy would now stay home and many a man now spending evenings in saloons and elsewhere would be home in the family, and let me also mention here that for the ones that get a stomach ruined or spoiled somehow, in fresh eggs from

well fed healthy hens, they will find a most valuable relaxative.

C. W. Wendel,

Hiusdale, Ill.

(The above refers to the article, "Poultry Keeping as a Relaxation," on page 204 of the August Poultry Keeper.)

A YEAR'S ACCOUNT WITH BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS.

(S. D. Hainley, Ashville, Pa.)

I will give you an account of twelve Plymouth Rock hens that I kept in 1905. In January they laid 194 eggs; which sold for \$5.66; February, 126, which sold for \$3.62; March, 267, sold for \$6.70; April, 188, sold for \$3.92; May they laid 150, sold for \$2.75; June they laid 98, sold for \$1.64; July, 126, sold for \$2.10; August they laid 54, sold for 90 cents; September, 30, sold for 62 cents; October, 31, sold for 64 cents; November, 42, sold for \$1.05; December they laid 72, sold for \$1.80.

I wish to state right here that February was an unusually cold and stormy month all through, so that is the reason I did not get more eggs in that month, and then I sold five of my hens in July and only had the seven to lay the rest of the year, making 1,378 eggs for the year, or an average of 138 per hen. Now that is nothing remarkable when you readers are used to reading about the high records made by other hens, but from these hens I set 76 eggs and hatched 55 chicks of which I raised 48. A rat took the other seven when they were three weeks old.

You may say that was poor hatching. It was, but I had an experience that likely every one has. I set these eggs under hens and there was one old thing (excuse me, I am not mad now) that was not satisfied with her own nest but went from one nest to another, seemingly for the sole purpose of breaking eggs, for that is about all she did, and I wish to say right here that she only lived long enough to get over her broodiness and get fat enough to eat.

I would like to put in a word for any new beginner that when he (or she) finds an egg broken under a brooding hen to get water that is about 100

degrees Farenheit (be sure and not have it too hot) and wash all eggs that are soiled and put in clean nesting.

But I have got off of my account (or out of the nest on the straw). I sold \$33.43 of stock and had at the beginning of 1906 the same number I started with. I received for eggs \$30.80, less \$1.58 which I used for hatching. Feed cost me \$9.35, and if it is right to charge the fowls with the feed it is not more than giving credit where it is due to give them credit for the manural value of the droppings, which Dr. Burr says are worth thirty cents per head per year. Then with \$3.60 for droppings I have a total of \$67.83, less \$9.35 for feed, which leaves a net total of \$58.48, or an average of \$4.87 1/2 per hen per year, giving twelve hens credit for 12 months when I only had 12 hens for 7 months, and 7 for the rest of the year, and not allowing anything for the droppings from the chicks for the first year.

All eggs and stock were sold at market price. My feed bill was small. A little over 75 cents per hen, but the reason for that was as soon as summer came I let them out to hustle for themselves and fed but very little and if you will notice they punished me for it for they dropped on the eggs.

I wish to boast of the fact that I have not had a sick chick or older fowl for over five years, and the reason is that as I have to work for everything I get, I apply the same rule to everything on the place (so if you are looking for an easy seat don't come to Hainley's).

I feed corn, oats, (with hulls on, and it never killed any chickens for me) and wheat, in a deep litter with a feed of green bone three times a week. Grit and oyster shells in hoppers before them all the time. I tried the dry mash last winter but they did not eat much of it, for they prefer to scratch for a living. I do not feed "soft" mash, stock food, poultry powders to either chicks or old stock. They lay a large egg. Have weighed a dozen that weighed 29 ounces. The chicks are strong and active and hustle all through their lives. The chickens that

Golden Bronze Turkeys

Winners at all leading shows, Chicago for years, Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 30; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished. MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Illinois.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY

Fine lot of young stock for sale. Booking orders now for fall delivery. Free catalog. Highest egg record strain in America.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR,

Box F, Orleans, Ind.

President National Houdan Club.

Wolverine's Strain White Plymouth Rocks

Special Sale of Breeding Stock

My pens this season contained some of the best White Rocks in the country; winners at Jamestown, Madison Square, Chicago, Detroit, etc. I am offering now all my breeding stock except what I must reserve for next season. Sales sheet free for the asking. Send for it. L. H. S. HILL, Jackson, Mich.

\$1000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

for subscription agents, in addition to regular commissions. IF YOU'RE A LIVE ONE, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE. It's easy to take subscriptions for America's most practical poultry journal. Now in its 14th year, and recognized as authority everywhere. EVERY AGENT A LIFE SUBSCRIBER. Write today for full particulars and 3 months' FREE TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.

THE POULTRY GAZETTE,

Box 47,

Clay Center, Nebraska.

I have are Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. I never sent any to a show until last fall and won first prize, so I am going again.

SOME GOOD POINTS OF THE WHITE WYANDOTTES.

We have just finished renewing our subscription to your valued paper and at your invitation we will write a few lines which may be of some help to some one embarking in this extensive business.

Our specialty is White Wyandottes. Some may ask why? and as we see many writers booming their own particular breed we will take the liberty to tell why we raise these when there are numbers of others to select from.

First we will tell you how we started. Four years ago we first launched forth into the poultry business and four years ago this February we subscribed to the Poultry Keeper which we have never been without. We installed Wellcome's "Ideal" trap nest and started three pens of fowls. In one we placed White Leghorns, in one Barred Rocks, and in one White Wyandottes. The Leghorns laid mostly in summer and late spring and not when eggs were commanding good high prices. They were also nervous and inclined to fly. They cleared a five foot fence with ease. The surplus cockerels were hard to market, their large combs being a serious objection, as also was their flesh when the broiler age was passed, they being too active to take on flesh and exercising so much as to make their flesh hard and stringy. We then discarded them.

The good old Barred Rocks laid well, but not quite as many eggs as the White Wyandottes. They dressed well all but their black pin feathers, and they were harder to breed true to standard requirements, so after some dogs made us a visit one night and helped us reduce them, we discarded them entirely, and filled up all our pens with snow-white, pure bred White Wyandottes. They were a pretty bird and not so hard to breed up to the standard as were the Rocks. The surplus cockerels that were not good for breeding made good pullet broilers and the pullets started laying early. We had one pullet hatched March 9, 1906, that started laying the 17th of August of that year and is laying now. She is an exceptionally good layer as we found out by the trap nests.

We are now breeding for the highest birds we can get of this breed. Our pullets scored well, getting second, third and fourth at the Blue Island show. The second pullet scored 95 points under Lambert. The other two scored 94%. The cockerels also scored high in the 90s. We will have a photo of the 95 point bird taken and send it to you. Our establishment has your Sanborn dry mash hoppers in every pen, and we use the Sanborn Brooder plans, which we got from your valued columns.

W. A. Ward & Son.

Chicago, Ill.

THE COMING HEN.

(N. D. Baldwin, Westfield, Ind.)

Facts, experience and observation are the things upon which I will base the few sentences I shall write in this

article. We have coloring enough without any of my help. Away back in the early fifties when but a mere boy, I was presented with a pair of what was then a leading chicken, to-wit: Shanghai. To say that I was proud of them is putting it very mildly. My pride knew no bounds. The cockerel was tall enough to stand flat footed and pick corn off the top of a salt barrel, for to be long and tall was one of the principal points aimed at. As for eggs, they were nowhere, for they only brought from three to five cents a dozen those days.

For a contrast, a few years afterwards my children were presented with a pair of little Brown Leghorns, which proved to be good summer layers, but closed down when winter arrived. Did they fly or not? Well I should think they did. They would almost put a hawk to shame. It seemed to me that they would prefer flying straight over the barn than go to the trouble to go round it.

Well to get at my subject. Since that time I have had well nigh on to a dozen of American, Asiatics and Mediterranean varieties and a few mongrels thrown in. All along I had in my mind an ideal hen. One that was of good size and shape; hardy, docile and yet a genuine hustler for her livelihood if need be, and above all, a layer that would keep the egg basket filled in winter when eggs were a good price, as well as in summer time. I had well nigh given up ever finding such a one, when only a few years back my attention was directed to a breed that had its origin in a small state in the east, the breed taking its name from that state's name. Upon further investigation it was ascertained that this breed was made by a cross of the Brown Leghorn, the Red Malay Game and the Red Cochin. Having bred these chickens, and being acquainted with their prominent traits, I said at once that if the good traits of these could be united in one,

that one would be the very bird I had been after these many years.

I soon with a liberal amount of ready cash procured a small flock of Rhode Island Reds, for that was the name of that breed, and after years of testing I can truly say that "They have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting." So far they have filled every claim made for them, as they are no more nor less than the active Leghorn with its laying qualities, invigorated with the games' hardness and color, delicate flesh flavor, to which is added the Cochin size, imparting ruggedness and docility, covered with warm feathery fluff and down, by which it carries on its egg producing business regardless of weather conditions.

A lady who was objecting to the thick feathery covering the other day to me, did not know she was objecting to one of the redeeming things that makes the Reds such persistent winter layers, neither did she know that this thick covering is the reason they can be kept at so much less cost through the long winters, for when you feed them you are not feeding all out doors to keep them warm. The feed is in a large measure turned into eggs instead, so to cut the matter short the Rhode Island Red is simply a Leghorn twice its natural size with added game vigor tamed down and so warmly housed in its Cochin house that laying eggs is seemingly mere passtime and pleasure.

Another thing I have observed is that only five or six years ago, there was to be found a very limited amount of R. I. Red advertising in any of our poultry journals. How is it that today, these same journals are chock full of great big ads. as well as smaller ones. Another thing I have noted that is that thousands of poultry men like myself are replacing all their other breeds with the Reds exclusively, while I have not found one that has

FEED, 10 Cts. PER BUSHEL

PATENT PENDING

Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing you more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel? Have you raised 95 per cent of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for 2000 layers and raise 3000 chicks without help and have time for other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how I do it. My new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it, as well as save you \$25 on every 100 chicks you grow to maturity. My third edition of 5000 copies now ready. 3000 Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandotte chicks growing under my new system for the fall trade. Write today for free circulars and testimonials. Address,

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 17, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Send Us \$1.00 and We'll Ship You a Gallon of Red Label Lice Killer and a Star Pump on Ten Days' Trial

The Star Force and Spraying Pump is made of solid Brass—double-acting piston. Agitator at bottom to handle mineral paint, whitewash, etc. Use it for spraying trees, flowers and lawns. Spray your Cattle, Hogs or Poultry Houses with it. Handy for washing autos, buggies or windows. Non-clogging spraying device. No valves to leak. No washers to wear out.

Kills Lice Over Night Don't handle the birds—simply paint the roosts and dropping boards with Red Label Lice Killer—full strength—fumes kill the vermin. Next day spray inside of poultry house with mixture "Red Label" 1 part, water 20 parts, and all lice and mites that escaped the fumes will be killed, and house disinfected. The easiest, cheapest and surest way to kill lice and mites.

Send \$1.00 (draft or money order) for a gallon of Red Label Lice Killer and a Star Pump. Express prepaid anywhere east of the Rockies (except Arizona, New England States, New Mexico and South Texas). Use ten days. If satisfactory, remit \$4.00, the regular price of the pump. If not O. K. in every way, return the pump at our expense. This is an introductory offer.

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co., 837B S.W. Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



All brass except foot and handle. Throws a stream 40 feet

turned down the Reds. Straws do show which way the wind blows.

Now, dear reader, am I putting it too strongly with these facts in plain view, when I saw that the Red hen is already knocking at the front door for entrance to be crowned Queen of Chickendom and that the Rhode Island Red hen is the coming one?

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION—MID WEST BRANCH.

The annual election for officers of the Mid-West Branch of the American Poultry Association will be taken by George S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Michigan, election commissioner, commencing the third Tuesday in August, 1908.

At the Niagara Falls meeting of the general association a number of the members of the Mid-West Branch got together and recommended for office the following candidates:

President—Thomas A. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Secretary-Treasurer—Fred L. Kimmey, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents—Joe Winkler, Oakland, Ill.; U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.; J. J. Elliott, Onawa, Iowa; H. H. Coburn, Memphis, Mich.; E. G. Roberts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Executive Board—Frank Heck, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. W. Dietz, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind.; Irving A. Sibley, South Bend, Ind.; E. F. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Chas. S. Ring, Decatur, Mich.; Chas. S. Brant, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Finance Committee—Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Fishel, Hope, Ind.; F. C. Hare, Quincy, Ill.

Of course, any member of the association, if he has preference for any other candidate, is expected to use his best judgment in casting his ballot for the best man available for the different offices. It is hoped that everyone will exercise the privilege of the ballot.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

It is only a few years ago and even to some extent in the present day, when speaking or writing about ducks as being profitable it was usually understood that the profit was realized by the sale of ducklings for the table. No one thought of keeping ducks for egg production, in the same way as hens, for the few eggs produced during the early spring and summer would never pay for the feeding of the ducks for a year except when the eggs are sold at fancy prices for hatching. The only object, therefore, in keeping stock ducks was to have the eggs for hatching, in order to rear ducklings for the market early in the spring, and if these were properly managed and marketed early they were sure to produce a handsome profit. If the ducks kept were a good, pure breed, there was always a chance for selling birds for stock and eggs for hatching at good prices. These were the only branches of duck keeping out of which any profit could be made, and these were all realized in the early part of the year.

Now, however, since the introduction of Indian Runners, some farmers and duck breeders have turned their attention to the production of eggs as even more profitable than the breeding

of ducklings. A man who kept over 600 hens wrote me only a short while ago that since he began to keep Indian Runners he gave up the hens and was making far more out of the ducks. Ducks have always been looked upon as table birds, and have been bred constantly for the table, with little regard for their laying qualities; consequently they were only very indifferent layers. But the Indian Runner is totally different from any breed of ducks we have before possessed. It is small and of little use for size as a table bird, though the flesh has a delicious flavor—a canvassback among domesticated ducks—but as a layer it is very prolific and on this account is becoming very popular. Farmers are taking up the breed, and in many instances there are records of higher average of eggs than from hens. These ducks are active, great foragers, and consequently the cost of feeding is very small. They have a peculiar gait. As the name implies, they run in a light and active manner, with none of the usual duck waddle. They must have free range, as in confinement they are not nearly so prolific. With an unlimited run they are scouring the land from daylight to dark, and will almost feed themselves. They do not require so much water as other ducks, and, provided they have enough to drink, they will thrive without swimming water, and will also breed freely. These ducks are best kept in the fields in flocks, but they must be confined in the morning during the laying season till about 10 o'clock or they will lay in the fields. They will thrive on any sort of land, will rid the soil of insect pests and do an immense amount of service. Ducks that are hatched April will begin to lay in October and continue to do so throughout the winter. Some strains will lay as many as 150 eggs in a year. As with hens, the

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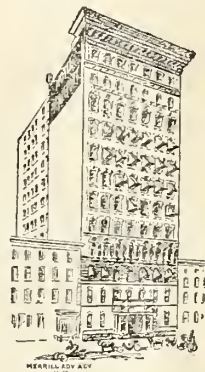


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The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

each of the three subscribers comprising these clubs a special premium of our booklet, "Feeding For Eggs," that tells what and how to feed, with table showing feed values, so that every subscriber gets a 50-cent poultry magazine and a 25-cent poultry book, all sent post-paid.

Below is a subscription blank on which the names and postoffice addresses may be written. We urge an early effort to secure three names under this liberal offer. A dollar bill will reach us if sent in a letter.

POULTRY KEEPER, Quincy, Illinois.

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first two seasons are the best for egg production, though some may be kept a third; but, as a rule, they are unprofitable after the second laying season.

Of course the keeping of Indian Runners for egg production need not interfere with the older branch of duck keeping—rearing ducklings for the table. The advantage of this branch is that the space required is small and the time during which the profit is made is short. If hatching operations can be started in January and continue till April all the ducklings should be marketed by the end of July, so that the whole time occupied each year need not be more than five or six months, and in that time, by proper management, a good profit can be made—that is, if a proper market is secured.

Of course, the above is for those who are thoroughly equipped for producing these early ducklings, which of course command a high price in the big cities. It is true that rearing ducklings for these months involves much labor, and is also an additional expense, but this is more than compensated for by the prices obtained.

The best duck to breed for table use is a cross of the Aylesbury with the Rouen. Breeding ducks should be given a warm feed the first thing in the morning during cold weather, which should consist of meal mixed with some meat. A mixture I have used with success is composed of four parts of barley meal, two parts of shorts, one part of bran and a half part of bean meal. The whole should be mixed with hot water until it is crumbly. It is best if it can be mixed over night and left to cook till morning. Steamed grain makes an excellent food, and one which ducks like. Wheat is necessary every day in the winter to make ducks lay well. Two meals a day are sufficient, and in summer, if they have free range, one meal is enough.—Exchange.

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POULTRY SHOW CALENDAR.

Location.	Dates.	Judge.	Secretary.
Auburn, Maine.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 1.....		A. L. Terrill
Bozeman, Mont.	Jan. 11-16.....	C. S. Morton	R. J. Manry
Carey, Ohio.....	Dec. 8-12.....	Ira Keller	Ed. Campbell, Jr.
Charlotte, N. C.....	Jan. 16-20.....	J. S. Jeffrey	E. G. Wardin
Danville, Ill.	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	R. L. Simmons .....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 9-14.....	G. D. Holden	C. S. Johnson
Downer's Grove, Ill.	Dec. 31-Jan. 2.....	W. S. Russell	Ed M. Diener
Dows, Iowa	Jan. 19-22.....	D. E. Hale	J. L. Leem
Galveston, Indiana	Dec. 21-26.....	T. M. Campbell	S. E. Oden
Gordonville, Mo.	Dec. 31-Jan. 2.....	D. T. Heimlich	J. H. Kerstner
Kansas City, Mo.	Jan. 11-15.....	Pierce, Keeler, Rhodes.....	W. M. Beal
Keokuk, Iowa	Nov. 24-28.....	W. S. Russell	Chas. C. Lawson
McMinnville, Tenn.	Nov. 26-28.....	.....	B. M. Beams
Marion, Ohio	Nov. 17-20.....	McClave, Faulkner	F. H. Owen
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 12-17.....	Keller & Faulkner	Thos. Koss
Nazareth, Pa.	Nov. 22-28.....	J. C. Denny	G. W. Koehler
Petersburg, Ill.	Dec. 15-19.....	W. C. Johnston	H. L. Levering
Pittsfield, Ill.	Dec. 11-14.....	.....	Mrs. H. J. Westlake
Richmond, Va.	Dec. 7-12.....	R. L. Simmons	W. R. Todd
Russellville, Ind.	Jan. 4-9.....	W. W. Pike	C. O. Butler
Walworth, Wis.	Dec. 8-10.....	A. P. Kave	R. B. Phillips
West Haven, Conn.	Nov. 23-27.....	.....	F. J. Reaveley
Wheeling, W. Va.	Jan. 14-23.....	S. T. Campbell	W. G. Smith
Zanesville, Ohio	Jan. 20-23.....	Campbell & Haswell.....	Geo. F. Woodruff

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POULTRY RAISING ON THE FARM—ADVANTAGES OF ROOM, RANGE AND FRESH AIR—ORPINGTONS AS GENERAL PURPOSE FOWLS.

(Mrs. Stephen Walker, Williamsville, N. Y.)

IT IS well to do all one's thinking and planning before the work of hatching begins and to be sure that each lamp, brooder and incubator is in first-class order, for there are often vexatious delays if these matters are not attended to early in the season. A good quality of oil is necessary. Last year my hatching and brooding operations were seriously handicapped by the poor quality of the oil which I bought by the barrel and which had always been satisfactory in preceding years. The lamps smoked persistently, and before the cause was discovered much mischief was done. One brooder caught fire and if it had not been for the prompt action of one of my men who discovered it, a new brooder house would have been destroyed and several brooders. The March hatched chickens in another brooder went to pieces because I kept them in too warm a place in order to watch the smokey lamp.

Chicken raising is an important branch of our farm work and so far has proved a profitable one, although it needs constant thought and close management, as well as hard work to accomplish this desirable result, with one eye on the producing end and the other always open for good customers who will pay the best prices for the best article. This brings me to saying a word for my chosen breed, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. If there is another general purpose fowl as good, I am sure none can be better. Rapid growth, size, delicate flesh, excellent laying qualities, beauty and, last but not least, gentleness, make this breed preeminently suitable for both farmer and fancier. The latter can feel that in the show room his pen of large showy golden birds, have also the qualities which make them a success in the market end of poultry keeping, which should be the ultimate aim for all breeders.

Perhaps my buildings would not show up in a photograph as models of good material and fine workmanship, but they have proven satisfactory in use. The houses have been built, one or two each year, as needed, of second-hand lumber, or rough boards, double boarded at the back and sides of perches and covered with building paper, always aiming to attain the principles of the best housing, giving the hens necessary protection in winter and what is often forgotten, plenty of ventilation in summer.

The humid, sunless atmosphere prevailing through most of the winter in western New York with piercing winds, make winter housing a difficult problem. My method has been with shed roofed houses with plenty of windows towards the south to protect the birds on cold nights with curtains in front of the perches, closing all doors and windows.

The problem of ventilation is solved by leaving the houses open during the day and the hens are free to go and come at will. On stormy days and in

zero weather the houses are opened later in the morning and closed earlier and during a prolonged cold spell they are some times left closed for a day, but this is exceptional. The hens love their liberty and I believe besides the necessary supply of oxygen which this plan affords they are happier. When penned in closely they get the fidgets, and why shouldn't they?

Egg eating and feather pulling are unknown in my flock. If we are to prevent tuberculosis, anemic conditions, etc., I believe that the fowls must not only be kept in dry houses but actually feel the rays of the sun on their bodies and be in the open air part of the time, even in winter.

A dry mash is kept before the birds in hoppers, also beef scrap, oyster shell, and grit. A feed of corn and wheat, half and half, is thrown in the litter at 4 p. m. Mangels are given them every other day. The mash is composed of 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds bran, 50 pounds oil meal, 50 pounds gluten and 50 pounds shredded alfalfa. Whole oats are also fed in hoppers. Skimmed milk is often available. By this method we have eggs every day in the year.

The pullets began laying in October, gradually increasing in number and with eggs at 45 and 50 cents a dozen have proved themselves profitable. This farm has much to give to the ranging fowls, shade from the forest trees and also in the old fashioned hedge, rows dividing the fields; a well drained soil and springs of water in a unused lime stone quarry. The latter makes a fine situation for colony houses with its sheltered rocky sides, gravelly soil and green growth.

One flock of pullets developed finely in a field of alfalfa last summer. I believe to achieve permanent success in any branch of live stock breeding, that everything must work for vigor,

a normal development without a false stimulant from before the egg to the handsome fowl of the show room or the luscious browned roaster of the table, the best thing at the feast.

The Orpingtons are highly appreciated as table fowls and one of my customers, a lady who has travelled extensively, said that she had eaten nothing like my chickens since she was in France, where table fowls are especially fed for the market and are always of the best quality.

CLASSIFIED ADS

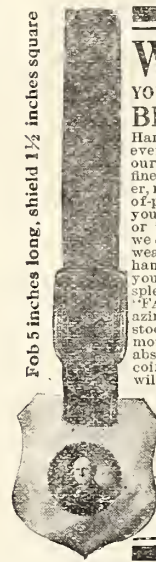
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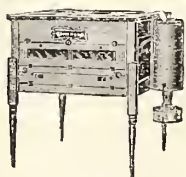
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Bowers' Poultry and Swine Co., Chelsea, Okla., May 23, 1908—From 110 good eggs got 110 fine, strong chickens.

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PREVENTION IS PREFERABLE TO CURES.

The poultry business is one of the most stable lines of industry in the world. Its product is always in demand in every town and city. Poultry raising represents promising possibilities for those who possess ambition and will give it the necessary time and care which it requires, otherwise there will be very little satisfaction realized from it. The poultry product represents just so much cash as soon as it is put on the market, and the capital required is so small, a man or woman with limited means need not hesitate about entering in it. Like any other business, a person must have some knowledge in order to handle it intelligently, for good management is the regulator or safety valve of any business, while carelessness and neglect will wreck any enterprise, however favorable the conditions may have been for the success of the undertaking, and the poultry raiser who is constantly complaining about "bad luck" is simply advertising the fact of poor management somewhere. Perhaps they are taking care of their fowls on the installment plan. If so, they will soon learn to their sorrow that every neglect in poultry raising has its cost.

I do not agree with the people who advocate the idea that the poultry business will eventually be overdone, for the reason that so large a percent of the people who go into it soon abandon the business, and are not seen carrying a basket of fresh eggs to market, neither have they a nice tender chicken for the table. Instead, they are weighed down with a load of disappointment and discouragement. Sometimes these failures come from the lack of zeal and energy, or they may have been brought about by the person in charge not having a clear perception of the needs of the birds, for successful poultry raising is made up of an almost endless chain of little things, and one thing left undone at the time it should be attended to, either from ignorance or wilful neglect, may cause a break in the chain that will require months of hard labor to repair. It is so easy to leave a broken window light or a crack in the poultry house, allowing the cold winds to blow in upon the fowls, making it possible for them to catch cold, which, if neglected, develops into that terrible disease, called "roup," that every person who has ever been so unfortunate as to have any experience with, has a horror of. Josh Billings has said, "The best way to cure any disease is to stop it before it happens," and that is what every poultry raiser should aim to do about roup. Do not lightly neglect allow it to happen, for it is much easier and far more satisfactory in every respect, to prevent disease than to cure it. Another bad break in this chain may be caused by neglecting to fight those miserable little "silent partners," mites and lice, which every flock of fowls, no matter how well cared for, is liable to be afflicted with. These parasites live on

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the blood of the fowls, robbing them of that which should sustain their vitality, thus weakening their system to a great extent, making them more susceptible to disease, and they have, in some instances, even caused the death of sitting hens and young chickens. The sum and substance of the mite and lice question is, neglect to fight them and they will cut down your poultry profits to such an extent as to wreck your business.

Economy is one of the elements of success in any business, but I believe the majority of farmers try to economize too much, by not providing more "protection brooder coops" for their young chicks, one that will keep them dry and warm during cold rainy weather, and that will shield them from varmints at night.

It is not the number of chickens hatched, but the number raised, that we realize our profits from. Take care of your poultry and they will yield you a satisfactory income. Neglect them and they will be a continual disappointment and expense.—Exchange.

Have you any stock to sell now, or will you have eggs for hatching to sell later on? Our cheap rates shown in the classified ad. department will enable you to make the desired sales.

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Will you please tell your friends who are interested in poultry about Poultry Keeper, or better still, send us their names and addresses and let us send them copies. Poultry Keeper claims to be the most practical and helpful paper published for those who are interested in making poultry pay.

The approach of the long evenings and the shut-in season of the short days, lends an interest to the subject of proper reading matter. Our subscription department is in position to furnish any periodical, paper or magazine at reduced prices and several papers may be ordered from us at the same time at a greatly reduced price. If you are in the market for any quotations on papers or magazines of any kind, do not neglect to drop us a card, giving the proposed list, and let us quote you our prices.

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Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.
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We desire to mail copies of Poultry Keeper to people who are interested in the object and purpose for which this journal is published, namely, "Making Poultry Pay," and shall be pleased to receive from our readers the names and postoffice addresses of friends and acquaintances who keep poultry. These copies will be sent free.

We allow a liberal commission to those who solicit subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, and send direct to agents all the sample copies they need.

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When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important, and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as premiums in connection with a year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

The question and answer department which is conducted as a regular monthly feature of the Poultry Keeper, is at the disposal of any of our readers who may wish information regarding trouble or loss. Do not fail to take advantage of our offer in this department. If your subject is too extended to be treated of in the question and answer department we will have one of our staff writers prepare a special article which will be of interest to other readers also.

At this season of the year, practically everybody is figuring on subscribing to certain magazines or papers. We maintain a regular subscription department through which you may order any publication at reduced prices. Send us your complete list of papers and magazines wanted and let us quote you. It will be worth your while, as we are in position as publishers to make attractive prices.

Have you built a new hen house this season? We have given many plans and drawings in previous issues of the "Poultry Keeper," and have arrangements made now to publish some articles, illustrated with drawings of other buildings, which have proven successful. If you desire to show what you have worked out on this line and can send us a suitable picture or drawing, together with a description of your building and method of handling your birds we shall be glad to have the necessary cuts made at our own expense, and give the same space in our columns.

P. K. POULTRY MARKER.



There is nothing in a poultry yard more important to the reader than a good poultry marker. By the use of the marker herewith shown any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different breeders and strains can thus be kept, affording also a mark of identification for your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. This marker costs, prepaid, 25c; or for 65c we will send, postpaid, a marker and a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Be sure to ask for the Poultry Keeper marker when ordering. It is the best there is. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

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To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publication of any character, until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote you a better price than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

If you are interested in good birds, keep posted on what others are doing and note the quality of their birds. The fall shows and fairs afford an early opportunity for this and you will find others who have become interested in the work and in quality stock, who can give you pointers that will help you in your work.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests, so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 cents per 25, 40 cents per 50, or 75 cents per 100.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may solicit their subscription? We have a special club offer for three subs. for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

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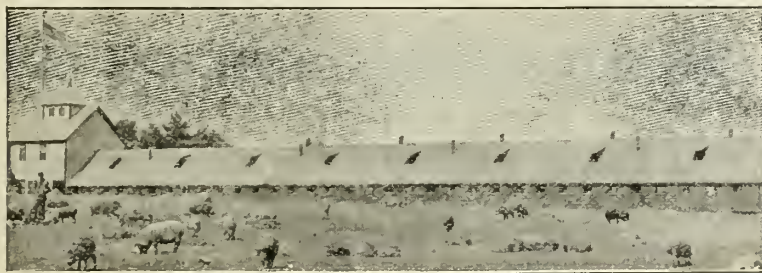
March 7, 1908.

Gentlemen:—It is now nearly three years since we put your Amatite Roofing on our new 300-foot buildings. This Roofing is now in its third winter and has gone through without a leak, and there is every indication that it will be good for many years. The buildings with this light, sparkling Roofing and the red trimmings as painted, are very attractive in appearance, and altogether we are much pleased with your Amatite Roofing. We are contemplating the construction of some further buildings for our Shetland ponies, and mean to use more of your Roofing. Yours truly,

S. B. ELLIOTT, M. D.

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There are more arguments for AMATITE than these. Our Booklet tells



ONE OF THE BELLEMEADE FARM BUILDINGS ROOFED WITH AMATITE.

that looks tough, and sends in his order to the nearest dealer.

If the dealer doesn't keep the kind selected, some other kind which he has is generally bought instead.

That is a good way to get a leaky roof.

The careful buyer is more particular. He knows that any roofing will last for a little while without attention, but he wants to postpone the time and cost of renewal as long as possible.

He is figuring next year's cost as well as this year's cost. He thinks of the money he will have to spend after a few years for a new roof if this one won't last any longer. If he can get a better roofing at equal cost that will last longer, he is so much the gainer.

That kind of calculation is called thrift. The thrifty buyer sees important differences between AMATITE and the other roofings.

The other roofings either require a coating with a special liquid every year or two, or periodical painting. Right there is a future expense to be counted by the thrifty buyer. His judgment swings toward AMATITE, because it needs no painting either at the time it is laid or afterward. Once it is on you have no further bother or expense.

ter than a roofing with a smooth or unprotected surface?

Second, it contains solid layers of Coal Tar Pitch—the material which is used by the best engineers for waterproofing deep cellars, tunnels, etc. Doesn't it seem reasonable to suppose that



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this offers better protection against water than materials which are never used for such severe service?

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POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Ray L. Chamberlain, No
THE larger part of all of the eggs and poultry sold in the markets of the great cities and smaller towns, comes from the farmers' flocks. The amount from each is small, but the aggregate is immense. When proper attention is given the poultry, which is not often the case, the profit is as large, if not larger, than from any other part of the farm's operations.

Poultry on the farm is considered by the average farmer as a nuisance to be tolerated only because it pleases the women folks to have the hens around. To be sure the farmer enjoys an occasional egg for his breakfast, or a Sunday dinner of chicken pie or roast chicken, with sage dressing, but still he believes he would rather pay for these treats, and let some one else have the trouble of raising them. The idea that poultry may be kept as a money making project has never entered his head. Besides, who has the time to fool away on anything as trivial as a few old hens. The mistake of keeping too small a flock is sometimes, though rarely made.

Fowls have voracious appetites, and are excellent scavengers if allowed to roam at will over the farm. They will utilize much that would otherwise go to waste. This waste on large farms, is sufficient to supply a flock of fifty to seventy-five hens one-half of all the food they need. If but ten or twenty be kept, there will be more or less loss.

The much more frequent mistake is made, of overstocking. The waste around the farm is consumed, the crops in the vicinity of the buildings are destroyed, large quantities of grain in addition are fed, the houses, if there are any, are crowded to suffocation and the entire circle of farm buildings becomes befouled. All may go well for a few years and then disaster comes, the farmer arriving at the conclusion that there is no profit in poultry.

The size of the flock should be regulated by the circumstances surrounding each case. Large stock farms, where large quantities of grain are used, where there is plenty of grass, and no truck garden near the house, furnish favorable conditions for keeping a large flock of poultry. Dairy farms also, where grass and skimmed milk are available, will support economically a big flock of laying hens. One who follows trucking or small fruit growing must limit his flock or confine them to yards during the growing season, which adds to the expense and care necessary. If properly managed the expense and care will be more than repaid, because on such farms there is considerable waste that can be utilized.

One of the greatest mistakes the farmer makes, is not providing a proper shelter for his poultry and the result is that they roost in any convenient place; on the hay, in the cow stable, on the farming tools, or on the wagons and buggies, which does not make them lay any more eggs. While elaborate and costly structures are not required, they should be storm proof, free from draughts in cold weather,

rth New Salem, Mass.

have ample ground space and be convenient for the attendant. The last point should not be overlooked since a very few minutes saved in time and labor each day of the year, amounts to a considerable saving in the course of a year, and this may be accomplished by a small additional outlay at the start. The style, size and cost must be determined by the farmer's needs, taste and pocketbook. There is no best house for all situations and all persons.

The greatest mistake of all mistakes the average farmer makes, is in keeping common "dung hills." The farmer no longer pins his faith to scrub cattle. The cattle must be of pure breed. The horses must be of improved quality and bred for draft, or road and

track. The swine must be backed by royal blood, the Poland, the Berkshire, Essex or Chester White. The razor back no longer satisfies. Then why should the farmer be satisfied with scrub chickens? The farm can and should be noted for its pure Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, or any other breed that takes one's fancy, for it is an assured fact that the breed of one's choice is the breed for him. Of these, we will take the best care and so insure the best profits.

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Beginning with October 1st, I take up personal instruction by mail. A very complete set of lessons will be mailed the first of every second month, covering two month's work with hens and chicks. These lessons are complete, can be had in one set if wished, and cover the whole subject of practical poultry keeping. Personal help will be given to each student, as his needs require. The lessons and one year's help are entirely covered by the payment of five dollars. The number of students must be limited to the time I can spare.

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Than ever before are the several thousand chicks we reared this season. Never before have we had so large a number of early hatched exhibition birds. Therefore, we are in position to furnish you winners at exceedingly low prices.

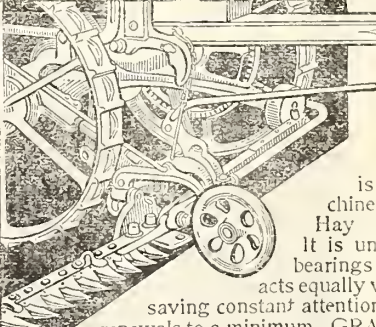
U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Have never failed to win the most coveted prizes at the most important shows. East, West, North or South, they always win. No breed or strain of fowls combine the excellent utility and fancy qualities as do the U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks. Then why ponder what to buy or where to buy it when you know that if you buy my White Plymouth Rocks you get more than your money's worth every time.

My Special Sale List is Free

And I would like for you to have a copy. I know the many bargains listed therein will interest you. Send 2 Dimes for 56 PAGE CATALOG. The most elaborate poultry catalog ever issued. Write me your wants and I am sure we can do business.

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It is unequalled especially if bearings are loose or worn. It acts equally well on light machines, saving constant attention to parts and reduces renewals to a minimum. GRANITE HARVESTER OIL has no acids to cause injury and is but slightly affected by extremes of temperature. A team will work longer and easier when it is used, because of the lessened friction. It will not run off the bearings and never gums or turns rancid.

It is undoubtedly the best all around farm oil.

All dealers in farm supplies sell it.

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A FEW WHITE WYANDOTTES AND TRAP NESTS ON A CITY LOT.

(W. H. Place, Batavia, New York.)

I am a great fancier of White Wyandottes and believe they will lay as many eggs in 365 days as any breed of fowls on earth, if fed and cared for properly. I have sixteen pullets hatched on the 27th day of March last year, which began laying the third of October, and from the 14th of October up to March 1st, this year, they laid 596 eggs.

I do not use the hopper method of feeding. Instead of it, I feed in the morning, cut alfalfa, one part, to which I add one quart of boiling water, and let it stand one hour covered. Then I stir into this, one and one-half quarts of grain which I balance myself and at noon a little wheat scattered well into the litter, alternating this every other day with fresh ground bone, one ounce per hen, taking care that the bone is not old or decomposed.

At night I feed about one quart of wheat in litter with plenty of time for them to eat it up clean before they go to roost. They also have a good large, fresh cabbage every day, hung on a string about sixteen inches above the floor, which they have to reach for. A large hopper of grit, shell and charcoal is furnished at all times. To the mash in the morning I add salt and pepper, which sharpens the appetite of the hens, and keeps them healthy. I never have sick hens.

During cold weather, the water fountain is kept in a box outside of the coop. In a box under the fountain, I keep a half-inch wick lamp turned high enough so as not to smoke, which keeps the chill off the water at all times, even when the weather is below zero.

I use straw cut up in about four inch lengths for litter. This is all cleaned out once a week, the coop swept out, and slacked lime dusted on the floor and on this is added fresh straw again. My hens are very tame and seem to like to be handled.

The fountain I made myself. It is made from a galvanized can, seven inches square and fourteen inches long. The opening is in the end from which the fowls drink. There is a hole in the main coop eight inches square in which the fountain sets, about eight inches from the floor, so that the fowls cannot scratch any litter into the water.

The trap nest that I am using is made from the plans of Mary S. Andrews, as illustrated in the October, 1907, Poultry Keeper. It has given perfect satisfaction and has enabled me to tell which hen laid the egg.

My experience with the Wyandottes leads me to conclude, that if they are hatched in March, they will lay early and do not freeze or dry up as you might call it, the first cold snap that comes, but keep it up all winter when eggs are highest.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

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Have you derived any benefit from the numerous suggestions and articles furnished by some of our other readers who have given you the benefit of their ideas through the columns of the Poultry Keeper? Possibly your success or failure furnish some idea of value to other readers who may avoid loss by knowing of your experience. We shall be glad to print your experiences on practical lines, if you will take the time to write them out. Simply get the matter up in your own way, and we will properly edit the copy before printing it in our columns.

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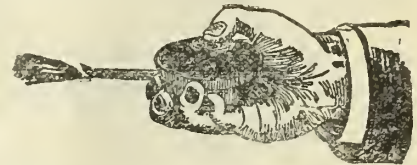
They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters; they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market? No, the supply is always less than the demand. Why not get in line, make capons, and incidentally, of course, make money? Send 2c stamp



for booklet on caponizing with full instructions and illustrations, and ask for catalogue of Caponizing Instruments. They are "Easy to Use" and you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbor's stock at so much per rooster. Very full directions accompany these goods and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now. Address, Poultry Keeper Pub. Co., Quincy, Ill.

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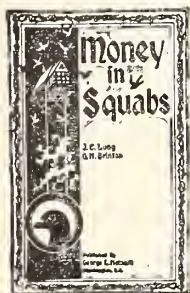
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with the most modern and practical ideas for housing and breeding pigeons on a large scale. You will surely be interested in the industry after reading this book, and the information gained will be worth many times its cost to you. "Money in Squabs" contains chapters on the following interesting subjects:

Introductory, Breeding Houses, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Disease of Pigeons—Canker, Cholera, Egg Bound, Enteritis, Going Light, Roup, Small Pox, Sudden Colds, Wing Disease, Worms—and Douglass Mixture. Some of the illustrations are full-page drawings of Homers, Plans of Single, Double and Continuous House for Breeding Squabs, Arrangement of Aviaries to a Garret Room and to a Barn, Plans for Building a House in the Back Yard, Plans for Nests, Perches, Mating Boxes, Bath Tubs, Drinking Fountains, Sale, Feed and Grit Boxes, etc., etc. This book is thoroughly practicable, reliable, and of untold value to all who are interested in raising pigeons for profit or pleasure. Price, 50 cents.

A year's subscription to Poultry Keeper (50c) and a copy of "Money in Squabs" (50c) for 75c. Or we will furnish "Money in Squabs" free as a premium for two subscriptions to Poultry Keeper at 50c each. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE FOR FEED.

This is a forage plant of the highest value. It may be sown as early as April for first crop, and succeeding crops up to September and still later in the south. If sown broadcast six pounds per acre should be used, but it is better if drilled, in which case three pounds per acre will answer. In a few weeks from sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle may be turned on it, and the stock will make superb growth. This green food is excellent in small patches for poultry and may be grown successfully in many places where other crops would not be suitable. If you have never used this article as poultry feed, you will be surprised at results, if you give it a trial. We can furnish the seed direct from this office at 25 cents per pound, postpaid. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

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Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds, if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The "P. K." marker, which can be furnished by us, is a satisfactory little-marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper," for sixty-five cents.

Our Question and Answer department is conducted as a regular feature of the paper in order that all of our readers may keep in touch with the different problems that confront an ordinary poultryman. Unless a stamped envelope is received with a special request for immediate reply, these questions will all be answered in the Q. & A. department, so that all readers who have sent in questions and have not complied with our requirement for answers by mail, are respectfully referred to the Q. & A. department as their questions will be taken up in turn and replied to in earliest possible issue of the Poultry Keeper.

To any Farm, Poultry Paper, or Magazine, until you can get our price. Send list desired on postal card and we will send special rate. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



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SPECIAL OFFER: For 50 cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of book, "Special No. 2," and a full year's subscription to a 50-cent illustrated poultry journal **THE POULTRY KEEPER**, most helpful of all poultry papers. Best writers, new cuts; tells how to succeed with poultry.

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ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

RESULTS FROM A COMBINATION FLOCK OF BARRED ROCKS AND GESE.

(Monroe E. Maechtle, Port Washington, Wisconsin.)

Last winter I wintered 150 pullets and 50 old hens. They all laid very well, but of course, the pullets exceeded the yearling hens. I have learned from experience, however, that chicks from yearling hens are much stronger than those from pullets. I have hatched over 1500 chicks, of which 800 were sold when two days old at six cents each. Four hundred were sold as broilers, at a very good price, and 150 were kept for laying pullets and 150 sold as breeding stock.

So far I have nothing but B. P. Rocks, and consider them first-class in every respect, and at present time am getting an average of 93 eggs a day from the 200 I am keeping. They started laying in November, and kept it up right along. I usually feed the pullets a morning mash consisting of steamed clover, cut bone, blood meal, middlings, wheat and barley bran which is all stirred in warm skimmed milk, and at night they are given warm corn or oats and barley. First of all in the morning they are given some kind of grain in a deep litter, which gives them plenty of exercise and it is a great pleasure to see them working and singing for their breakfast.

To yearling hens from which we save eggs for the incubators, we do not feed mash so frequently, as according to my experience, the young chicks are much weaker than those from hens that have been largely fed upon grain,

so we feed them largely on sound grain with plenty of cut bone, milk, and a mash twice a week, and do not force them too much as I consider those chicks much stronger if the hens lay only about three eggs a week.

I have built a brooder house 26 by 14, containing six brooders and it is heated with a stove. When the chicks are three weeks old they are transferred to colony houses of which we have six. I usually have very good success in raising the chicks, and have found that a good grade of chick feed is very essential, to feed them for their first feed. Cracked wheat, corn and barley is usually the main feed for them, with skimmed milk after they are a week old. For green feed, I have mangel wurzels and clover hay leaves, the latter in a dry state.

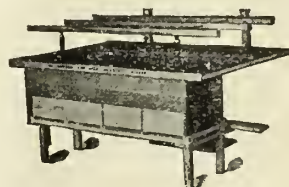
Regarding geese, we keep two varieties, the Mammoth Toulouse and African. Before this, I have always kept a mixed breed, and from three females and one male have raised not less than fifty, but I have usually had them lay twice in a season, always being careful not to have the breeding geese too fat. They usually start to lay from the sixth to the fifteenth of March. The eggs are saved until the geese are through laying their first clutch, and then the eggs are set under common hens. Some of the geese will become broody by the time the young ones are hatched, and then they are given to the mother goose, which will kindly take them. After they are a week old, they have the liberty to roam over the entire farm and I find them very easy to raise, seldom losing a single one.

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S. D. Hainley, Ashville, Pennsylvania.

I READ with much interest Mr. S. B. Richard's reply to Mr. Wellcome's question, "What Would You Do?" As I was not a reader of Poultry Keeper when Mr. Wellcome's contribution was published, I do not know just what it was, but by reading Mr. Richard's article, I understand that Mr. Wellcome must have taken the part of "sellers" of eggs for hatching.

What does a customer expect when he sends for a sitting of eggs? I remember one spring, I ordered two sittings of eggs from one breeder. I set them under hens and got three small, weak chickens, two of which soon died and the other died the next day. These were his choice eggs and I paid him a premium to get them, and was also out express charges. The rest of the eggs were infertile.

The same spring I sent money to another well advertised breeder to book me for two sittings of his famous eggs which I paid him \$5.00 for and since then he has raised to three dollars a sitting. When I went to his farm for the eggs, he was generous enough to show me his stock and I wished I had my money back. From these eggs, I got one famous chick that I had no interest in, so it did not stay long. Another sitting the same spring, from another man did not produce a thing.

What should a customer expect? Rotten or infertile eggs? No, he expects to get eggs that will bring him just the same kind of chicks that he ordered eggs for and he has a right to expect that every one of those eggs should be fertile.

Some one may ask, how can you tell if an egg is fertile until you break it and open and examine the germ sack to see if it is alive or not, or set it for a certain number of days? I am sure I cannot tell, but if the breeding stock is bred and cared for right they will produce fertile eggs that will hatch and the chicks will grow if given half a chance. I also wish to state that anyone who does not know how to select and handle breeding stock, should not advertise eggs for sale for hatching.

I would like to know how many eggs there should be in a sitting. Some may say thirteen, others fifteen, and I know of a man who put twenty-five eggs under a hen.

I heard a story of a man who bought five bushels of wheat and to keep his chicks from eating it, he put it in a barrel. He had a bantam that found the barrel one day and she filled herself so full that she laid an egg. So she continued to eat and lay eggs until the wheat was all gone and the barrel full of eggs, so she got broody and sat on the barrel until she hatched out all of the eggs, but this does not mean that a man, or a woman either, should expect a barrel full, or twenty-five, eggs for a sitting.

I believe that thirteen of the American breeds of fowls, or fifteen of the smaller breeds, as many as any hen should be given for good results, for it takes a large hen to properly cover

thirteen large or fifteen smaller eggs. A sitting as advertised does not mean an incubator full as I was asked at one time.

As life is so short and uncertain, I think it would be well for the buyer and seller to practice the Golden rule. The honest breeders, for there are some, will do this, and the honest buyers, for there are some of these also, will have very little trouble among themselves. There are many people who want something for nothing who are frequently disappointed, but it is with them as our Saviour said of the poor, "We will always have them." So even with the best, any honest seller can do, he cannot please all of the people neither can the honest buyer be pleased all the time at the treatment he receives.

Now "What Would I Do?" If I were buying eggs, I would expect to get fertile ones. If I were selling, I would expect and guarantee my eggs to be fertile, and of the breed I sold them for.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important, and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so will understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as a premium in connection with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

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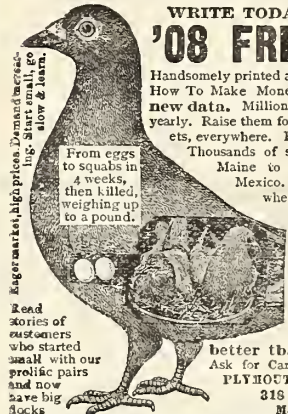
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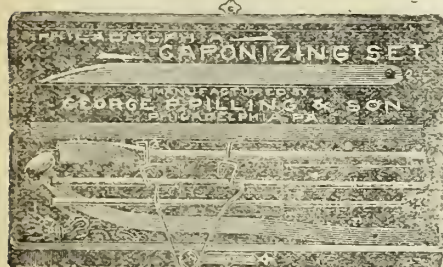
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We desire to secure good, wide-awake agents to represent us at the various fairs this fall, and have a liberal proposition to make to those who will take up this work for us. Thousands who are thoroughly interested in poultry work will attend these fairs and it should be easy work for some hustling agent to make a good showing at each fair. Necessary sample copies and subscription blanks will be furnished all such agents. Secure further information by addressing Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

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How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experiences at poultry work, and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

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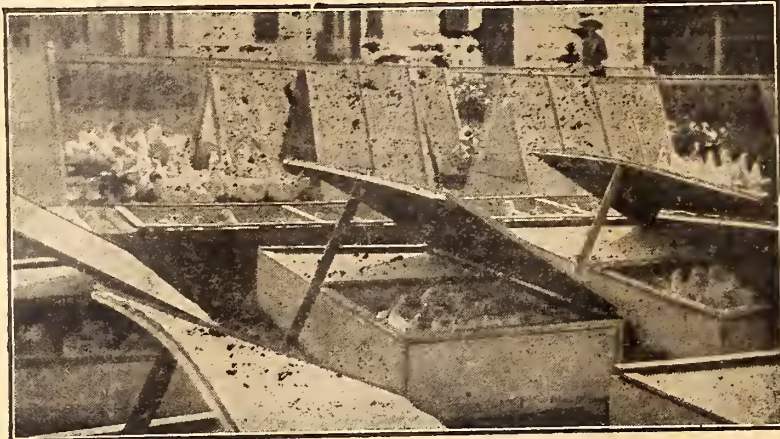
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Vol. XXV

October, 1908

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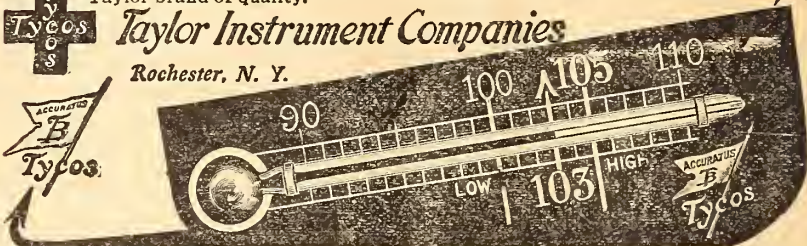


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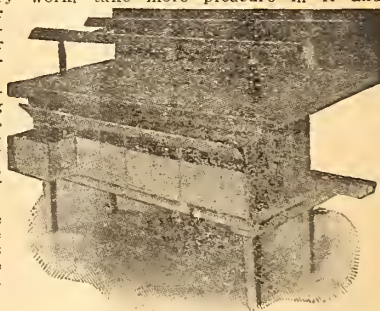
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VOL. XXV.

OCTOBER, 1908.

No. 7.

PREPARING CHICKENS FOR MARKET—A REPLY TO A RECENT INQUIRY FOR INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT.

L. E. Keyser, Smithboro, N. Y.

YOUR correspondent wishes information concerning the methods employed in buying and fattening poultry for market. This can be made a very remunerative line of work if the right kind of chickens can be secured, and it does not cost too much to purchase them. There is always a good margin between the selling price of farmer's chickens in the country towns and the price of well-fattened, soft roasting chickens in the large cities, but the greatest expense is in the labor of purchasing and assembling the stock, and in purchased chickens there is a wide variation. The gain is not so great or uniform as with chickens that are all of one breed.

I prefer to raise my own stock, for by so doing I make a double profit—one on raising the chickens and another on fattening them—and they are a uniform product when marketed. No breed has given as good results in my hands as Plymouth Rocks (either variety) because they are the largest of the quick growing breeds. Orpingtons would doubtless equal the Plymouth Rocks, but they have light colored flesh and legs, which is a disadvantage in our markets. Wyandottes and R. I. Reds are good when small chickens are wanted, and will make about as great gains for the food consumed as the Rocks, but do not attain as great weight.

The first step is to secure the chicks which should be of the American or Asiatic breeds, large grades of these birds or the larger type of mongrels. Small mongrels and birds of the Mediterranean class cannot be fattened at a profit. They can be ripened for market, will make a small gain in weight and their value may be increased by

this process, but they will make no great returns for the food given them.

There are two methods of fattening poultry, one in pens, the other in crates. When fattened in crates the flesh is a little more tender, as the birds secure absolutely no exercise, but the gain is not as great, as they do not eat and assimilate quite as much food as when allowed moderate exercise. At

laths are placed two inches apart except on the bottom where they are placed one-half inch apart. Solid board or metal trays are used beneath the coops to catch the droppings, when they are to be piled one above the other. If preferred the coop may have a board floor in which case it must be deeply littered with straw, and the litter removed every day or so. Three

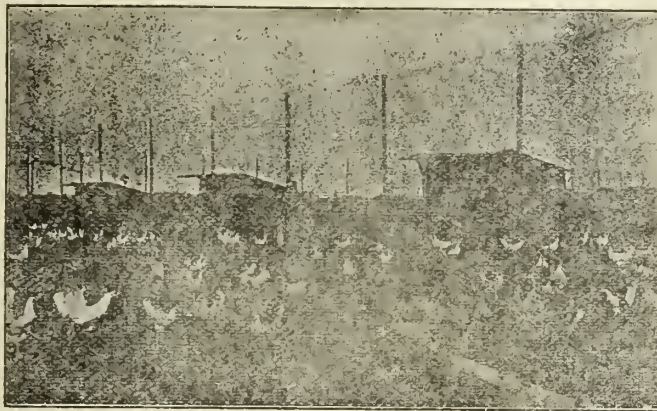
to five birds are placed in such compartment. The crates should be white-washed every time they are used and stored under shelter when not in use. Coops such as are used for shipping live poultry may be used for this purpose.

Whether fed in pens or crates troughs are provided of sufficient length to allow every bird to get to them without crowding and they should be so arranged that the birds eat through slats, the troughs being on the outside of the pens. By this method the troughs can be readily cleaned and the food not eaten removed without waste.

When placing fowls in pens or crates they should be sorted so those of the same size, age and sex are together. Previous to this they should be thoroughly dusted with lice powder or washed, as a lousy bird will not fatten readily. After placing in the coop the birds are watered but no food is given them for eighteen hours, and it is best to have the pens partially darkened.

Feeding.

The object of fattening is not only to secure increased weight, but to build a plump, tender, juicy carcass with a large quantity of edible meat. Milk-fed chickens now take precedence in all the large markets and bring much better prices than common farm fattened



Some of the 1908 crop of Leghorn Cockerels bred by Wolverine Farm, Box 122, Worth, Arenac Co., Michigan. These are all choice stock and will develop into fine breeding birds.

the Maine Experiment Station the greatest gains were secured where the birds were confined to pens, ten or a dozen birds being placed in each pen. Colony coops, 3x6 feet in size, with a wire covered yard 6x10 feet make good pens for a dozen birds where one does not have a building in which to conduct operations. In a building the pens should contain about 40 square feet of floor space for each ten birds.

The crates used are made of lath four feet long, sixteen inches high and sixteen inches deep, with solid partition in center. The laths are put on lengthwise on top, bottom, ends and back, and up and down in front. The

stock. There are a number of rations that will produce the desired result when used in connection with skim milk. Nearly every feeder has his special formula and as one must be governed by the price of the different grains, it is not best to too closely adhere to a fixed formula. Equal parts of corn, oats and buckwheat ground together make an excellent fattening meal. The following has also been found good: One hundred pounds of wheat bran, wheat middlings and buckwheat middlings, 200 pounds corn meal and ten pounds of charcoal. If buckwheat middlings cannot be obtained use 200 pounds of ground oats or 75 pounds gluten feed, or 50 pounds Chicago gluten meal instead. The ingredients are mixed well together while dry, and when fed is moistened into a rather stiff batter with skim milk. The mash or batter should be sufficiently soft so that when the hand is inserted into it and withdrawn it will close together. If milk cannot be had, add 50 pounds of beef scrap to the mixture and moisten with water. Occasionally (at least three times a week) boil some potatoes or other vegetables and mix with the mash. When milk is used this is unnecessary. The mash should be mixed some hours before feeding, so a slight fermentation may take place, but it should not be allowed to spoil. Fermentation is the first process of digestion, and this gives the birds predigested food which is easy of assimilation, and as we wish them to eat and assimilate all the food they can, we should tax the digestive powers as little as possible.

We commence by feeding rather sparingly three times a day, gradually increasing the allowance to all they will clean up in six minutes. Beginning the second week the birds are fed twice a day all they will clean up in half an hour. Unless the weather is excessively warm no water is necessary, but on warm days it may be given in the middle of the day. The best times to feed is at five or six o'clock in the morning and at the same time in the afternoon. The crop should then be empty. Green food in the shape of lettuce, rape or chopped vegetables may be given at noon every other day, but where milk is used to moisten the mash this is not necessary. Grit should be given three times a week in the feeding trough and left before the birds for an hour.

Commencing the third week a little melted animal fat is added to the batter, beginning with a pound for fifty chickens and gradually increasing until at the end of the week they are receiving in the proportion of three pounds to fifty chickens. Rough beef tallow is the best for this purpose, but mutton tallow or lard will answer. The quantity of fat the chicks will stand can be determined by the condition of the droppings. If they become too soft and watery, the ration is not right. There is too much fat or the batter is too soft.

At the end of the third week most of the birds will be ready for market, if the feeding has been properly done and they are less than four weeks old, still there are always some that do not take on fat as readily as others, and these it may be necessary to feed a

week longer, but usually it does not pay to extend the feeding period longer than three weeks, and never longer than four weeks, as the gain is not sufficient to pay a fair profit on the cost of food and labor. If at the end of the third week there are some that do not seem to be gaining and do not eat readily they may be placed in a crate by themselves and crammed. This can be done with a small tin funnel. The small end of the funnel should be turned under, so as not to leave a sharp edge, or it may be covered with a short piece of small rubber hose, which projects about half an inch below the tin. Insert the tube end of the funnel into the crop and pour the food into the open end, being careful to supply just enough to fill the crop. This requires a little practice, but no more than to operate a cramming machine.

Another method of cramming practiced in France, is to make the food into a dough, roll it out into a rope about the size of a lead pencil, open the bird's mouth, insert one end of the rope and gently work it down into the crop. Any remaining in the throat after the rope is broken off will be swallowed, as the bird cannot get it out of his mouth. This method is very simple and only requires a couple of minutes to feed a bird all the crop will hold. It is especially valuable with Leghorns and other small, nervous fowls that will not eat or fatten well when confined. The material used for making the dough is the same as that employed for the soft mash, except that the quantity of wheat middlings is doubled.

The quantity of feed required to finish a bird will vary greatly. Some birds of the same breed gain almost twice as fast as others on the same feed. The age has much to do with the rapidity of growth. Birds about three months old and weighing about two and one-half pounds when placed in the pens will make the greatest gain for the feed consumed. The American breeds make the best gains, Asiatic next and the Mediterranean the least. Five hundred pounds of ground feed, 100 pounds of milk and twenty pounds of crude fat will usually ripen one hundred Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte cockerels between three and four months of age, and they will gain from one to two pounds each, so the cost of a pound of gain will range anywhere from three and one-half to eight cents.

Marketing.

The next thing to consider is the marketing of the product. If the birds are to be dressed it is necessary to secure directions from the market to which the poultry is going. The different markets require a different manner of dressing. To secure the best price in New York, Boston or Philadelphia, the birds should be dry picked. Some cities prefer scalded poultry. One kind sells about as well as the other in Chicago, though where poultry is to go into cold storage it should be dry picked. The birds should fast for eighteen hours before killing, that the crops and intestines may be empty. This is important, no matter to what market the birds are sent. In warm weather it is necessary to pack dressed

poultry in ice and ship in refrigerator cars. The express companies do not charge for carrying the ice, simply for the weight of the poultry and package.

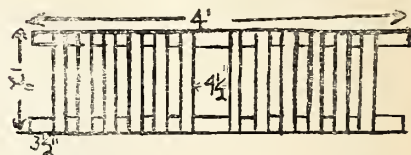
I much prefer to ship poultry alive, although there is considerable shrinkage in weight, but if the distance is not too far this shrinkage will not equal the cost of dressing and icing and the birds will bring proportionately as much alive as dressed. When possible I ship at night giving the birds all the food and water they want before cooping; then if they travel all night they will arrive at market in the morning with empty crops, and will be in condition for killing any time during that and the following day.

Some send their stock to commission men, others look up retail dealers or supply a special trade, but I prefer to ship direct to some firm that makes a business of slaughtering poultry for the retail trade or to packers. These people will usually give us a price in advance that will cover a week's shipments and there are no commissions to deduct, and these firms are responsible and the checks come promptly. Small dealers are not always ready for stock when you are ready to ship it, and when we send to a commission man we do not know what the stock will bring.

Coop For Shipping Live Poultry.

For shipping live poultry coops or crates are necessary, and it is better to have good ones than to depend on boxes and any old thing. These coops are returned by the express companies for ten cents and will stand many journeys. The coop I use, and which

Section No. 1.



Make four sections as shown above, numbered No. 1.

is here illustrated, is recommended by the Batchelder & Snyder Co., of Boston, Mass., and Fenton, Mich., large purchasers of live poultry.

The stock required to build this coop is: Nineteen laths cut in four pieces, one foot in length; seventy-five one foot pieces required; nine strips cut from seventh-eighths stock four feet long and one and three-fourths inches wide; six strips from same stock two feet, four inches long; six-penny slim nails for seven-eighths stock; three penny for laths; three pieces tin, galvanized iron or common strap iron, six inches long and one-half to three-fourths inch wide. To prevent splitting soak laths and strips over night. The finished coop will weigh about forty pounds.

Make four sections, numbered 1, as follows: Take two of the four-foot strips and nail them together, nailing on them twelve of the one-foot strips of lath. The end laths are to be from three to three and one-half inches from the ends, as shown in the illustration, and a space of four and one-half inches left in the center of the section. Nail on the two laths to fix this space, then divide the remaining space between the

end laths and the center laths equally and nail on the strips.

Next make three sections numbered 2, using for this purpose two of the

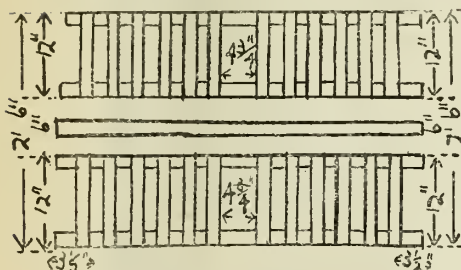
Section No. 2.



Make three sections numbered 2.

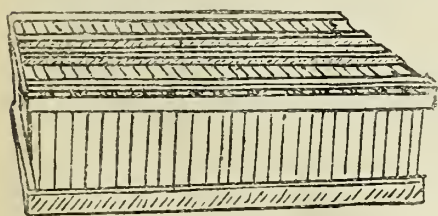
strips measuring two feet, four inches in length, nailing on a one-foot strip at each end, another one-foot strip in the center, and then three more laths dividing the remaining space on each side of this center strip, utilizing for each of the sections numbered 2, nine of the one-foot strips. When this is done you will have the coop ready to nail together except covering the bottom. Please observe that in nailing the finished sections to each other all laths are to be inside the coop when finished. Observe the illustrations of the completed coops.

To assemble the coop, stand one of the sections numbered 2 on end and balance on top of it one of the sections numbered 1, so that the end of



Two of the sections one, and the sliding bar form the top.

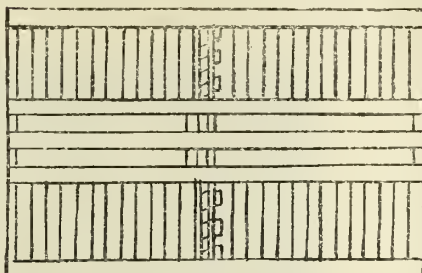
section 2 will appear between and divide the space in the center of section 1. Next nail one of the sections 2 to the end of the under side of this section 1, which has already nailed in its center the first section 1 which you have handled. In nailing on the



Corner View of Coop.

sections 1 to the ends of section 2 be sure that the lath strips are turned toward the inside of the coop. These sections 2 constitute the center and the two ends. Now turn this over and nail on to the exposed ends of the three sections 2 one of the remaining sections 1. This will complete the two sides, the two ends, and the center of the coop. Next nail on the two remaining sections 1, which will make the top of the coop except for the center sliding bar. Now take the three straps of tin or galvanized iron and fit them over the four-foot sliding bar which is to form the door for the coop. The center iron strap may be

added or not, at the pleasure of the builder; this is not shown in the illustration, but we would advise that center strap be attached so that in case the chickens are confined in one end of the double coop the bar can be slid out half way without risk of their getting out while the other end is being filled. If desired a single screw, bolt, or pin can be inserted through one of the straps and the bar beneath it so that it cannot possibly slide. If very small broilers (1 lb. or less) are to be shipped the spaces between laths should not exceed one and one-fourth inches.



Top View of Coop.

Nothing remains now to be done save to cover the bottom with half-inch boards. This may be boarded over either crosswise or lengthwise, according to how the stock you have on hand may be cut to advantage. If boarded lengthwise it would be desirable to put a cleat over both ends and in the center after the bottom is nailed on. If boarded crosswise cleats would be unnecessary, although it would protect the bottom if four-foot strips of lath or of seven-eighths inch stock were nailed over the bottom and at the outer edges.

The material in this coop will cost from twenty-five to fifty cents according to location, but when finished we have a coop that will last a long time, is neat and will show off the fowls to good advantage. The name and address of the shipper should be plainly stenciled upon the coop so that the same will be promptly returned.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to secure good, wide-awake agents to represent us at the various fairs this fall, and have a liberal proposition to make to those who will take up this work for us. Thousands who are thoroughly interested in poultry work will attend these fairs and it should be easy work for some hustling agent to make a good showing at each fair. Necessary sample copies and subscription blanks will be furnished all such agents. Secure further information by addressing Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experiences at poultry work, and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way, and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the list. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Have you derived any benefit from the numerous suggestions and articles furnished by some of our other readers who have given you the benefit of their ideas through the columns of the Poultry Keeper? Possibly your success or failure furnish some idea of value to other readers who may avoid loss by knowing of your experience. We shall be glad to print your experiences on practical lines, if you will take the time to write them out. Simply get the matter up in your own way, and we will properly edit the copy before printing it in our columns.

The Reliable Insect Bellows will enable one to work the powder well among the feathers so that none of the insects can escape being hit with the insect powder, and at the same time work a big saving in the use of the powder over the common way of trying to sift it among the feathers with the hands. The bellows can be purchased separately from us for twenty-five cents, or we will furnish with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, upon receipt of sixty-five cents.

The fall fairs and poultry shows will all offer good opportunities for subscription agents to secure good lists of subscribers to Poultry Keeper. We desire to have some one work each one of the shows, and shall be glad to furnish further particulars upon application. We pay a regular commission for each subscription secured, and there are many people who visit the shows who can be interested in a good poultry paper. If you are interested in this proposition write us for further particulars.

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

The best book on poultry ever published, one that embraces every branch of the poultry business, is *Success With Poultry*. From the first chapter, "How to Get Started," to the different chapters on every phase of poultry for profit, this is a book that is of greater value than any other ever published.

Do you want to start right? *Success With Poultry* will help you.

Do you want to know the methods in use on the big poultry plants of the country? *Success With Poultry* will tell you.

Do you want to get plans for building practical poultry houses? *Success With Poultry* contains them.

Do you want to learn about broiler raising, capons, foods and diseases of poultry and remedies? *Success With Poultry* tells this.

Success With Poultry contains 128 pages (9x12 inches in size) with numerous half-tones and etchings. Price is \$1 per copy. For price of book alone we will furnish year's subscription to *Poultry Keeper* and send *Success With Poultry* postpaid. Offer is good for new subs or renewals. Address, *Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.*, Quincy, Illinois.

WHY NOT RAISE CAPONS?

They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters; they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market? No, the supply is always less than the demand. Why not get in line, make capons, and incidentally, of course, make money? Send 2c stamp for booklet on caponizing with full instructions and illustrations, and ask for catalogue of Caponizing Instruments. They are "Easy to Use" and you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbor's stock at so much per rooster. Very full directions accompany these goods and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now. Address, *Poultry Keeper Co.*, Quincy, Ill.

The question and answer department which is conducted as a regular monthly feature of the *Poultry Keeper*, is at the disposal of any of our readers who may wish information regarding trouble or loss. Do not fail to take advantage of our offer in this department. If your subject is too extended to be treated of in the question and answer department we will have one of our staff writers prepare a special article which will be of interest to other readers also.

At this season of the year, practically everybody is figuring on subscribing to certain magazines or papers. We maintain a regular subscription department through which you may order any publication at reduced prices. Send us your complete list of papers and magazines wanted and let us quote you. It will be worth your while, as we are in position as publishers to make attractive prices.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa., breeder of bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Parks is breeding one of the oldest laying strains of today. His strain is now being bred in almost every state of the Union, as well as by the United States Government on several of their experiment stations, and in a great many foreign countries. In fact it is, as Mr. Parks puts it, "wherever there is a demand for large brown eggs and lots of them."

breeding to make a decided gain in the average number of eggs per year. In the year 1895, a half dozen years after the bred-to-lay system was established, they attained an average of 173 eggs per hen, and the following year they went up to 179. They kept gaining a little each year (with the exception of one year until I had a flock numbering 135 hens with an average of 193 eggs each, within 365 days from the time they reached laying maturity.

"I now use and have used for years the Ideal trap nests throughout my laying houses, and I hope to be able by careful breeding to reach that much coveted goal of the 200 egg



One of J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa., heavy egg-producing Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The following clipped from his eighteen-page catalog shows what can be accomplished by hanging right on:

"The first egg record of this strain of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks was kept during the year of 1889, and the record showed that the average for that year was only 96 eggs. However, I venture to say that this record compares very favorably with those that could be obtained from a large majority of happy-go-lucky flocks of today.

"From then on the flock was carefully watched so as to detect the individuals that were doing the laying, as I did not have trap nests to assist me in those days. Each year, the birds that careful observations showed to be the best layers, were selected for the following year's breeders. It did not take many years of such

drove. At the same time I have been improving the quality of the eggs and keeping closer to the standard requirements in my birds. I now have hens laying eggs that average 1 lb., 10 oz., and 1 lb., 11 oz. to the dozen, and these birds not only lay lots of big eggs while the price is high, but they are pleasing to the eye. I breed for the long deep-bodied type that have room for "a good big egg machine." I breed for this characteristic just the same as does the dairymen who breeds for a certain type which has been found to be characteristic of good milk cows.

"The real value of the record made by these Rocks cannot be appreciated until I tell you that these records were made without the use of forcing foods or condition powders of any kind."

RHODE ISLAND REDS IN EVERY CLIME—A FEW FACTS THAT GO TO PROVE THE PRACTICAL MONEY-MAKING QUALITIES OF THE RHODE ISLAND REDS.

(Edward T. McGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y.)

THE accompanying picture represents the best positive proof of the health and hardiness of this breed of fowls, that I have ever seen demonstrated, as the fowls here cooped for shipment are to go to over half the earth, in their various destinations.

While this shipment was not planned that way, still it is remarkable how each different shipment went in such distinctly opposite direction almost as far as could be expected to export, still I am of the candid opinion, since making this shipment, that fowls properly cooped can be shipped to any country on earth, if they receive any decent treatment on the journey.

One of these coops went to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, which is about as far north as fowls are kept, and they arrived in perfect health, and I doubt if any breed can surpass them for eggs in that climate, as one of the strong characteristics of this breed is the extra heavy supply of feathers this breed has, making it almost impossible for the weather to reach them.

One shipment of 25 Reds goes to Argentine Republic on the south, and as it takes a full month on the boat to go there after leaving New York city, and another month for the letter to come back, I have not heard from this batch as yet, but I have not the least doubt that they have arrived all O. K., as I have previously shipped two shipments to this same man, and every bird arrived in perfect health,

and proved so satisfactory that I received this large order for fall shipment, leaving the price entirely to my own discretion, so you see all the Reds wants is a fair chance to prove they are all their strongest admirers claim for them.

One pair of Reds went to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, which is more than 5,000 miles by land and ocean, and they certainly must have received a great shaking up, still they arrived in perfect health, and customer wrote they were received by a delegation of poultry cranks that pronounced them all right, and I confidentially expect more good orders from this new section.

One large coop went to one of the leading fanciers of Germany, but this is nothing out of the ordinary to ship to any country in Europe, as this can be done without much if any danger at all. Besides these four destinations, which almost represent the extremes of civilization in North, South, West and East, there were fowls going to California, Brazil and Mexico, and all these arrived in perfect condition.

This proves conclusively that the field of the poultry business is unlimited, and the possibilities of the fancier's mail order business depends only on the amount of advertising and how it is done.

While the Reds are acknowledged to be the greatest cold weather fowl for winter layers, still it is remarkable how they also take to the warm countries.

It is quite important what condition

of health a bird is in when it starts on such a journey, and the new poultry house in background of picture shows my new cockerel conditioning house which I have found to be an almost necessary feature in carrying on my trade in standard bred males, which are sent to all parts of the world. This house has accommodations for over 200 males and many are provided with coops 4 by 5 feet square, so there is no possibility of damaging themselves, and keep themselves in perfect condition, which is very important when show points are desired.

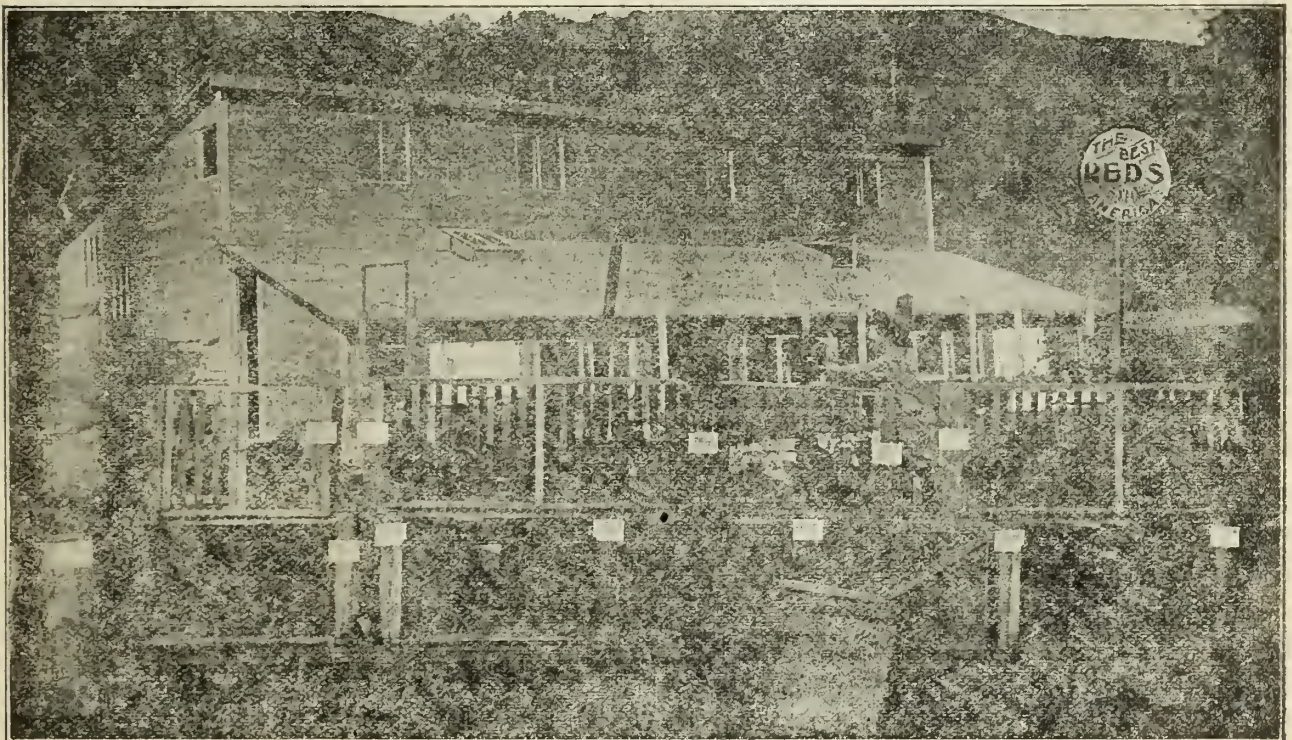
The arrangement of windows furnishes the best of light at all times of the day, and fowls can be conditioned to their very best, and by starting on their long journeys, they are far less liable to take colds and such disease than fowls running loose with uncertain feed.

The arrangement of this house is original in every feature, and as space will not allow a description of it, I will be glad to send my catalogue to anyone desiring it, and this will contain a description of same in full.

I was very much amused at the New York Madison Square Garden show to overhear two of the attendants talking to each other about what they had noticed about the different breeds.

They said the Rhode Island Reds had laid more eggs in the shipping coops on the way to the show than all other breeds put together, and the attendants that were gathering up eggs to sell outside, spent most of their time walking up and down Red Alley, as it was time lost to bother with the other breeds in winter time.

After experimenting with several styles of shipping coops I have designed



One day's shipment of S. C. Rhode Island Reds from DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y., going to various destinations covering a territory of over half the earth, and all arrived in good health. The house in rear is DeGraff's new cockerel house which affords accommodations for over 200 cockerels with a large number in individual coops 4x5 feet.

POULTRY, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Best Location and What Will it Cost to Start an Up To Date Poultry Plant—Where to Secure Customers.

one entirely new and it works to perfection in every way and gives fowls lots of fresh air and is extremely light and strong. I make the frame of coop out of 1 by 2 inch strips any size desired and then stretch common 2 inch wire netting on top and three sides so that the wire is under strong tension in all directions thereby stiffening it like band iron on a box. I make the front of slats with wire door and water dish so that the feeding and watering can be done outside the coop on ship board thereby avoiding much dirt and dampness in the coop. This coop always weighs less than the fowls and has never broken the least in transit and is pronounced the best ever seen at the dock.

Are you going to subscribe for any papers or magazines soon? The present season affords opportunity to give good publications to your friends or relatives as presents. We can furnish any list you want, and will divide the same, sending to as many different addresses as there are different papers, if desired. This gives you an opportunity to get your own papers in connection with as many others as you wish. If you are in the market for more than one paper, adopt the modern method and order all through one source and save money. It is worth while to look into this matter. Let us have your list and we will quote you promptly.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds, if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The "P. K." marker, which can be furnished by us, is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper," for sixty-five cents.

Our Question and Answer department is conducted as a regular feature of the paper and in order that all of our readers may keep in touch with the different problems that confront an ordinary poultryman. Unless a stamped envelope is received with a special request for immediate reply, these questions will all be answered in the Q. & A. department, so that all readers who have sent in questions and have not complied with our requirement for answers by mail, are respectfully referred to the Q. & A. department as their questions will be taken up in turn and replied to in earliest possible issue of the Poultry Keeper.

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS.

The caponizing tools we offer are known as the Philadelphia Caponizing Set. They are made by expert surgical instrument manufacturers and are first class in every respect. With each set of instruments we send a booklet containing instructions for using the instruments and caring for the capons. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

D. D. Cavanaugh, Chicago, Illinois.

A whole lot has been written about the poultry business and a whole lot more is always welcome. What is stale information to one person will be news to another. One is often asked, where would be the most suitable location to build or start an up to date poultry plant? What will it cost to put the business on a paying basis? What branch of the business is the best paying and how can one secure a good market for the hen product?

Before answering these questions, I wish to state that unless one raises his own grain, it does not pay to raise poultry for market. We have learned that it costs sixty cents to raise every fifty cent chicken. Then again, raising poultry for market, requires a lot of labor, saying nothing of the labor required.

The broiler business is also a big undertaking, although I have heard of eastern farms making money out of this branch of the business. My advice to a beginner, is to steer clear of it. Most all of the "has-beens" died of the broiler fever.

There is a branch of the business that almost everyone with common sense can make pay good profits with very little labor or capital. The egg producing branch of the business, although the least thought of by newly interested persons, is the most profitable, either from a market, or from a breeding standpoint. As the broiler, roaster, and capon business belongs to the professional class, I shall only write on the subject of what can be done in the egg line and how to do it.

The Best Market is the Large City.

The first thing to do, is to locate. In selecting a location, I should rather pay \$300 to \$500 more for land in the suburbs of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston or any other large city, than to accept free land 100 to 300 miles distance from a large city. Hens will pay 100 per cent more on land near a large city, than on a distant farm. By living near a good large market city, one can generally market his own product, thus saving for himself the middle men's profits, express charges, etc.

One does not need a great, large farm for the production of eggs. The acres is considered a very big thing. Five acres is plenty for almost any one of modest means and desires. Five acre tracts almost within the Chicago city limits can be bought at \$200 per acre on easy payments. In ten years the same land may be worth \$200 per twenty-five foot lot. Ten acres to my notion is almost too large and expensive for any one with limited means.

I will explain what a five-acre egg farm should produce, what it will cost to equip it, and how many fowls should be handled by a small family. Comfort and pleasure should also be given some consideration, when laying out your plant. Never go into any business that will keep you digging and scraping from four A. M. until ten P. M. If you want hard work and worry,

stick to your city job. Another thing to do, is to make one's family feel contented. To do this, requires a neat cottage, and nature's luxuries that can be produced only in the country or the cities' suburbs. Two acres improved and devoted to poultry, is plenty and all one man and a boy helper can take care of, and allow time for pleasure, etc. I will later mention the pleasures and how to enjoy them. Will show a ground plan in order to show my idea of a model home and egg ranch. I have shown in the plan, four hundred feet of laying sheds and a brooder house which should be fifty feet long and about ten feet wide, also an incubator cellar. Three 240-egg incubators should be plenty for such a plant. The brooder house would furnish room from ten to one hundred chick brooders, 30x72 inches, and allow room for walks, etc. The laying sheds would house 300 Leghorn layers; twenty hens to each pen, 10x10 feet, allowing them an outside run of 10x100 feet.

The whole plot should be used occasionally to turn a pen or two of the hens into for grazing. This grass lot may be fenced off into several smaller ones, which would allow the turning of four or five pens into them at the same time, yet keep the flocks separate.

Suitable Buildings.

The laying sheds could be built six feet high in front if one wanted to use an end door with walk from pen to pen, through the inside of the house, or a five foot front would be plenty high enough if one would make gates between each outside run, near the front of the shed, and use a front door for each pen; that is, have in each 200-foot house, five doors in front, and each four pens connected by wire netting door, that would swing both ways. This arrangement to my notion, is best. A five-foot front house is fifty per cent warmer in winter and no hotter in summer than a six foot house. The rear of these houses should not be over three feet high. Two roosts should be set at the rear of each pen which would make twenty feet of roosts to each pen. The nests should hang against the front wall, inside. Six nests are enough for twenty hens. The runs should be six feet high and of two inch mesh poultry netting.

The pens inside the shed, could be divided into pens either by netting or lumber. Would suggest that a wall of lumber be built, dividing each set of four pens. In other words, every forty feet, a wall of lumber and the set of four pens, divided by netting. The poultry houses, runs and grass lots for the eight hundred layers, would not take up more than 270 by 200 feet of land; the brooder house, hardly any to notice on a five acre lot, making a little over one acre devoted to poultry and houses.

A wind mill is a handy thing on a poultry plant for it can be used to run a green bone cutter, grain mill and

pump, so that I have endeavored to show one located at the rear of the dwelling.

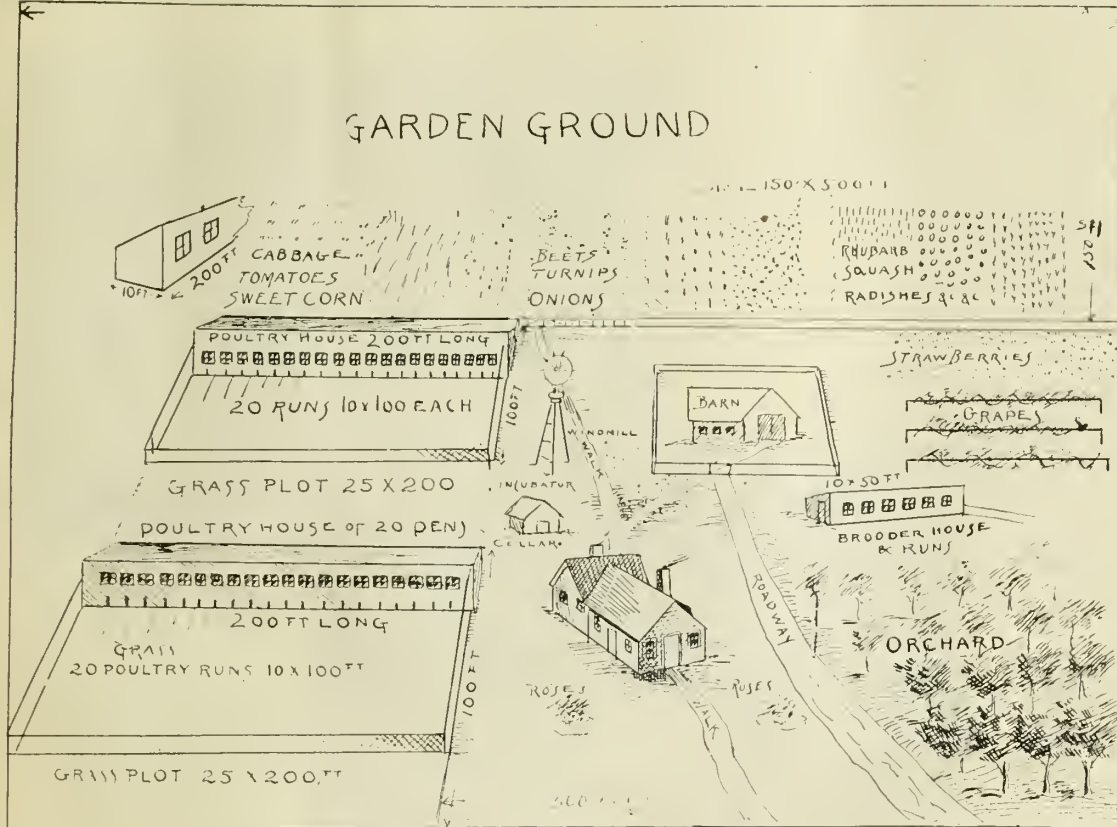
One window, 30 or 36 inches square, set about 18 inches from the floor will furnish plenty of light to each 10 by 10 pen. A five foot house, built of matched lumber will need but single walls. Now for the cost of such a plant outside of the dwelling, berries and fruit. To build the barn for a couple of horses and cow, should not cost more than \$50. To build two laying sheds, 2,000 feet of matched lumber will be required for the front, 1,200 feet for the backs, 4,000 feet for the roofs, and 1,000 feet for the inside partitions. Two-by-fours

the droppings. If the droppings are to fall on the ground, an 8 inch board should be set up and nailed with one nail in each end, so that it will be easy to remove when cleaning house. This board is used to separate the section under the roosts from the scratching section in front. This keeps the droppings from being scratched among the litter that is used inside during the winter months. I like this arrangement better than using droppings boards and cleaning is made much easier by this method.

A good wind mill will cost from \$200 to \$400; a bone mill, \$30; a grist mill, \$10; a clover cutter, \$10; ten brooders,

White Leghorn pullets, and 20 cocks, of a good laying strain, which will cost all told \$425. Buy this stock about February 1st, or the latter part of January. Mate up four or five flocks of the best fowls, and use these eggs for incubation. Hatch out about 2,000 chicks and select 400 or 500 good, well developed pullets, for your own use, and sell the balance of them. With the first 400 bought, that can be used three seasons, you will have your 800 fowls or enough to stock the farm. Of course some will die, but the death rate on a well regulated farm is very small.

Handling but 400 fowls the first sea-



Model of Plan for Suburban Poultry Farm.

are heavy enough for sills and stringers, and it should not require more than 1,000 feet. 10,000 feet of lumber would be more than enough, and it can be bought for from \$12 to \$20 per 1,000 feet. At the latter price the lumber bill for building the sheds for 800 layers, would come to \$200. The lumber for the brooder house, 10 by 50, which should be 8 feet high in front and six feet in rear, with shed roof, will cost at the rate of \$20 per 1,000 feet, \$35.

In front, 400 feet; rear, 300 feet; ends, 175 feet, matched lumber, and roof 500 feet of any kind of lumber; 2x4s, something about 300 feet.

The windows for the laying sheds 40 at 50 cents each will come to \$20. Ten windows for the brooder house will cost \$5. No floor should be used in either the brooder or laying sheds, so that the items named above conclude the order for material, unless, maybe, \$5 worth of hardware.

Droppings boards may be used under the roosts, or the ground may receive

home made at \$3, will cost \$30; roofing paper for laying sheds and brooder houses, 4,500 feet, \$45.

The outside runs for the brooder house, should be of one inch poultry netting, and will require about two rolls, 36 inches wide, \$10. For runs and laying sheds will require about 35 rolls of two inch mesh netting, 72 inches wide and will cost about \$100. The posts for the runs can be 2x4s, 9 or 10 feet long set three feet in the ground, every ten feet, which will cost between \$25 and \$30.

The incubator cellar should be four feet below the ground level, and four feet above, well ventilated and without draughts.

Getting Started With Layers.

I have given an idea of what the improvements will cost to start off with, as far as poultry houses are concerned. The next thing is the poultry. Good fowls, say White Leghorns, can be bought for \$1 per head, and often less, but not in large numbers. I would suggest that one buy as a start 400

son will give the keeper more time to attend to the small stock and incubators, besides setting out fruit and getting the garden in shape for May 1st. Four hundred White Leghorns of almost any old strain should shell out ten dozen eggs to the fowl, a season, so that the 400 bought hens will lay at least 4,000 dozen eggs, which can be sold at an average price of 25 cents a dozen. It would be just as easy to get an average price of thirty cents per dozen, but we will call it 25 cents, and at that rate the product would bring \$1,000. As it costs about 90 cents a head for feed a year, or \$360 for the 400 head, the profits at just market price will be \$640, but being so near a large city, one can sell lots of eggs for hatching purposes at \$3 to \$6 per 100 and \$1 per setting of 13, which would increase the profits over 25 per cent. Will add, before I forget it, that it is seldom that a White Leghorn hen or pullet is guilty of laying less than 12 dozen eggs a season, and many have been known to lay as

many as 240 eggs with very little coaxing.

When such a plant as I have described, is equipped with 800 layers, the profits would be not less than \$2,000 a year, and with a couple of years' advertising, the profits can easily be increased. The product of 800 or 1,000 fowls can be sold to a dozen customers in a city like Chicago, and these customers would never think of offering less than \$9 per case (30 cents per dozen) of 30 dozen eggs. I have one customer who pays us 36 cents the season through, and often takes two cases of eggs a week if we have them to spare at that price. Could secure many clubs, hotels, cafes, and hospitals for customers if we needed them. Any one in the business could do the same thing, if located right. One lake poultry plant, located near Chicago, did a high price business of over \$30,000 per year, and bought most of their goods, such as freshly laid eggs and poultry on South Water street, (Chicago's market). This fake institution was put out of business by the disclosures of the newspapers.

The Market End of the Business.

There being no fear of not being able to get customers, it would not be out of place to state something of the pleasures I have mentioned at the beginning of this article. Raising vegetables and fruit is the most healthful and pleasant work one can indulge in, saying nothing of the enjoyment of eating these products. Living expenses are cut down to a third when one raises his own green food and fruit. The ladies of the family can enjoy raising flowers and bulbs for pleasure and profit besides, in fact every one would be much happier on an up-to-date poultry plant than in the crowded city flat.

It should not take much courage for a man of small means to take a chance at a proposition such as I have planned, especially if he has a family to raise, and does not want to slave like a horse for what he gets to eat. There is little if anything to be lost, if something went wrong and one wanted to quit (this quitting business is not often heard of when one establishes an up-to-date business).

Three thousand dollars would buy the land, build cottage, laying sheds, fences, etc., besides all other things, such as fruit trees, berries, tools and other things that I have mentioned. Interest on \$3,000 is \$150 per year; taxes would be about \$15 or \$20; repairs, \$15, making in all about \$200 per year, making much less than what one would pay for a cramped up city flat.

Now suppose one had to sell his product at South Water street prices, which one would never have to do. The fowls would make their owner at least \$1 each, or \$500 per year, for the flock. Then there is the garden truck to market, that ought at least to bring in \$100 more, making in all \$900, almost as much as one can make in the city at steady work. Then just think of all the canned tomatoes, beans, peas, corn, pickles, chow chow, preserves, etc., during the winter and spring, from your own garden. With plenty of sour kraut, potatoes, apples, beets, and turnips in the cellar, is not

this worth several hundred dollars to anyone?

If one had less than \$3,000 to start with he could accomplish the same with less money, by buying on time payments, and again he could start with less on the live stock end of it. But go into it right at the start and you will stay right. If you cannot do this, do not start at all. One must possess as much brains and reason in the poultry business as in other occupations. Do not think that it is an old woman's business. It used to be the caper, but it don't go now.

Will add before closing, that Chicago alone could support about 100 plants such as I have described, and even more, too. You folks in the country with your flocks of dung hills, perhaps think I am putting it pretty strong when I say it is easy to secure 25 and 30 cents a dozen, when 14 and 15 cents per dozen is all the buyer and shippers offer you. Eggs from poultry plants, or farms, and what reach Chicago from the other farms and farmers are decidedly different, especially when the country eggs go through six or seven firms before they reach the consumer. Then again eggs from fowls fed on sweet, sound grain, are considered healthier, cleaner and better flavored than those eggs laid by fowls compelled to hunt their feed, eating dead and decaying animals and vegetables.

Poultrymen at a distance from market can improve their market conditions by shipping direct to consumers or to dealers instead of selling to shippers. Hotels, clubs, restaurants, hospitals, buffets, etc., in the large cities would be pleased to secure some chicken man's or woman's hen product and pay a fair price.

But really, if one wants to locate right, get in the suburbs of some large city, and failure is impossible with profits sure. Fruit, vegetables and poultry make an excellent combination. Fruit trees can be planted in the poultry runs to furnish shade, and there is money in raising tomatoes, cabbage, pepper and other plants to sell to city gardeners in the spring-time. On such a five acre plant as I have described, one could have 25 to 50 hot beds for this purpose.

On our small 2½ acre plant we raised wagon loads of vegetables without depriving our fowls of a foot of necessary room. Our garden last year was 100 feet square, and besides furnishing our own table with vegetables, and preserving over 200 quarts, we sold about \$20 worth to our egg customers. Bees could be added to the combination and would help swell the profits. The hives could be set in the orchard.

The strictly fresh-laid egg is a scarce article in the city of Chicago, after the first of June. Store eggs are awful things to be compelled to eat. The best eggs to be bought at the stores are sold for 80 per cent fresh. The next grade is 65 per cent fresh, so that it is not hard to understand why it is so easy for us egg farmers to secure all of the customers we can take care of.

MAKING HENS MOLT.

One of the difficulties in poultry raising is to get the hens to molt early so that they will be ready to lay early in the fall when eggs are high.

Left to themselves, hens will take a long time to molt, and will not finish until cold weather sets in. They will not then lay much until January first and all the profits for October, November and December are lost.

At the Poultry Institute held in Denver by the Colorado Agricultural College, J. R. Wilson, a poultryman of long experience in Colorado, gave his method of controlling the molting of hens.

Mr. Wilson turns his hens for three weeks in July on alfalfa, feeding them in addition dry bran only. Under this treatment they get thin. The first of August he starts feeding them a mixed ration of grain and meat, giving a light feed in the morning and all they will eat at noon and at night.

Under this treatment they finish molting quickly, get new feathers, and begin laying the first of September. By October first they are in full laying and make a profit through the fall months.

H. M. Cottrell,

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Many of the roofing papers are taking the place of shingles. Wood is getting expensive and shingles have taken a rise with other materials. A good roofing material can be bought for two or three cents per square foot, will keep out both wind and rain, and should last without care from five to ten years. With this class of material the roof can be more flat than with shingles and yet not leak. For the sides of buildings a cheaper material can be used and it will last a long time. One to two cents per square foot will get something for walls that will stand service for three to ten years.

Have you built a new hen house this season? We have given many plans and drawings in previous issues of the "Poultry Keeper," and have arrangements made now to publish some articles, illustrated with drawings of other buildings, which have proven successful. If you desire to show what you have worked out on this line and can send us a suitable picture or drawing, together with a description of your building and method of handling your birds we shall be glad to have the necessary cuts made at our own expense, and give the same space in our column.

S. A. Hummel, Box 50, Freeport, Illinois, is a general breeder of different varieties of land and water fowls, and can fill any order that may be entrusted to him direct from his own stock. His years of experience fits him particularly well for giving satisfaction to his customers, and in our several years experience with him, we have always found him to be entirely reliable.

THE LONG ISLAND DUCK INDUSTRY

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND TO FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DUCKLINGS PRODUCED ANNUALLY ON LONG ISLAND FOR THE NEW YORK MARKET—CLIMATE AND SOIL WELL SUITED TO THE PURPOSE—NEARNESS TO NEW YORK CITY AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE.

By Robert H. Essex, Secretary Cyphers Incubator Company.

LONG ISLAND is about one hundred and twenty miles in length and ranges from fifteen to thirty miles in width. One end is within half a mile of New York City, the East river separating it therefrom, and the other end lies to the northeast, directly south of the west line of Rhode Island. Long Island Sound is north of the Island and the open Atlantic to the southward.

The topography of Long Island is flat, as a general rule,

per cent. of which are marketed in New York City. Other eastern states have large duck plants, notably Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, but Long Island produces more ducks each season than any other area of equal extent in the world.

Mr. A. J. Hallock, proprietor of the Atlantic Duck Farm, Speonk, Long Island, is today the world's largest duck grower. He produces annually about seventy thousand ducklings, or one-fifth of the output of all the duck farms on Long Island. There are a number of small breeders on the Island who raise two or three thousand each, but the majority endeavor to get out five to ten thousand, while the larger breeders run up to twenty to forty thousand. Massachusetts has a number of duck farms that produce ten to twenty thousand ducklings each season and Pennsylvania has several that market thirty to sixty thousand annually.

Mr. Hallock's father bought the site of the Atlantic Duck Farm at Speonk in 1858. Pekin Ducks have been bred for market on this same land continuously since 1880. Since 1886 Mr. A. J. Hallock has devoted all of his time to the duck business and has made an independent fortune therein. Some three or four years ago the duck growers on the Island organized The Long Island Duck Growers Association, the present officers of which are: President, W. H. Mott, Eastport; Secretary-Treasurer, W. C.

Rogers, Remsenberg. Mr. Hallock is a director of the association; last year he was secretary-treasurer. The members meet once a week for business and social purposes. A main object of the association is to protect the interests of the members in marketing their product to advantage.

Of late years the prices obtainable for Long Island Pekin Ducks have ranged from fourteen to thirty cents per

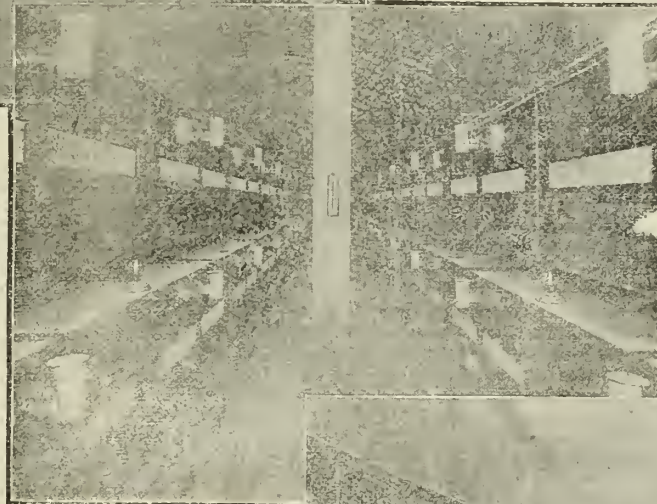


Left hand aisle of A. J. Hallock's Mammoth Incubator, Speonk, L. I., N. Y.

though the land is rolling in some places and moderately hilly in others. The climate is mild as compared with the same latitude at inland points and the soil is sandy. In some sections the land is suitable for farming, but a much larger portion of the Island is grass grown or covered with scrub oak and wild shrubbery.

The shore lines of Long Island, both north and south, are indented by many bays, coves and small rivers or creeks. Of late years a large number of wealthy New Yorkers have built summer homes on the Island and each season thousands of city dwellers spend a few weeks or several months at Long Island seaside resorts. It will be recalled that Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt's summer home, is located on Long Island, about twenty miles from New York City, on the north shore.

Growing Pekin Ducks for market was started on Long Island fully thirty years ago. At about the same time Mr. James Rankin, known as the father of the Pekin Duck industry in America, began operations in a small way at South Easton, Mass. The business has grown steadily on Long Island until at present there are between thirty-five and forty duck farms or ranches on the Island and the annual output exceeds three hundred and fifty thousand ducklings, more than ninety



View between middle tiers showing separate regulator on each compartment.



Right hand aisle, with door at far end opening into heater room and coal pit.

pound. Duck growers begin marketing their product in April and continue killing and shipping until September and October. Ducks kept as breeders can be brought to lay in October and November, but it is not desirable to have them begin until December. Hatching usually is started in January and reaches its height in March and April. Experienced duck growers are able to hatch an average of forty per cent. of all eggs set throughout the season and about fifty per cent. of the fertile eggs. In other words, the eggs will average eighty per cent. fertile during the season and good ducklings are hatched from about half this number of eggs, thus yielding forty ducklings, on the average, to each one hundred eggs placed in the incubators.

Pekin Ducks lay from one hundred to one hundred and twenty eggs each during the season, beginning in December on Long Island and continuing into July and August. Hatching is kept up until about July 15th. As warm weather comes the eggs are of poorer quality, that is, the fertility decreases, the shells become thin and brittle and in some cases the contents decay or rot during incubation.

Green ducks, so called, are marketed when ten to twelve weeks old, at which time they should weigh five to six pounds each. It costs ten to twelve cents per pound to produce a duckling ten weeks old, the cost depending on the market prices of foods. All grains and grain products were unusually high-priced the past season, hence the margin of profit enjoyed by duck growers was considerably reduced as compared with the average year. The sale of feathers is an important item on a duck ranch. Feathers bring fifty to sixty cents per pound and each duckling when plucked at ten weeks old produces about two ounces of feathers.

Mr. Hallock not only markets each season more Pekin Ducks than any other man in the world, but he owns the largest incubator in the world—a mammoth machine having a capacity at one filling of 36,000 duck eggs, or nearly 50,000 hen eggs. June 5th, 1907, Mr. Hallock lost his old incubator cellar by fire. Fire broke out in the night from an unknown cause and destroyed his incubator building, containing eighty-three lamp-heated machines, each holding three hundred duck eggs. Many of these machines were full of duck eggs at the time and several contained newly hatched ducklings ready for removal. Last fall Mr. Hallock contracted with the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., to install in his new incubator cellar a one hundred compartment hot-water, coal-heated mammoth incubator and the machine was ready for operation in January of the present year. Accompanying this article are three photographic views of the interior of Mr. Hallock's present incubator cellar showing, respectively, the left hand aisle, a view between the two middle tiers of continuous compartments and the right hand aisle leading into the heater pit at the rear of the hatching room.

Although Mr. Hallock contracted for one hundred compartments, each to hold three hundred and seventy-five duck

eggs, only ninety-six compartments were installed, because the compartments, when completed, were somewhat longer than first intended and there was room for only four double tiers of twelve compartments to each tier. This big machine is heated by hot-water pipes that extend throughout each tier of compartments in what is called the radiating chamber of each compartment. There are flow pipes, socalled, and return pipes, and underneath the pipes in each compartment a muslin or felt diaphragm separates the radiating chamber from the hatching chamber.

The consumption of fuel in the coal-heated, hot-water boilers is regulated automatically by thermostat action; the temperature of the water at the point where it enters each tier of compartments is controlled in a similar manner, and the heat in each hatching chamber is governed by a Standard Cyphers thermostat, thus taking care of the animal heat generated in the eggs after they have been incubated two or three weeks. Thirty to fifty cents worth of hard coal will operate this ninety-six compartment machine, holding 36,000 ducks eggs, during a period of twenty-four hours, the amount consumed per day depending on the weather or season of the year. The labor of caring for this mammoth machine is reduced to the minimum. Mr. Hallock reports that it does not require more than twenty per cent. as much labor to care for his big incubator as it would be to handle an equal capacity of kerosene lamp machines. The eggs are turned and cooled with out removing them from the hatching chambers. There are no lamps to fill, no wicks to trim and no odors of kerosene to vitiate the air of the incubator cellar of apartment.

After the trays of eggs—three trays to each compartment—are placed in this mammoth machine, any woman who can lift a shovelful of coal waist high can attend to the big incubator as easily as she could put a room in order and with no more physical effort. Undoubtedly the successful introduction of these coal-heated, hot-water, self-regulating compartment incubators represents a long step forward in the poultry industry. Mr. Hallock's success with the mammoth machine installed on the Atlantic Duck Farm is told in his own words in the following letter of recent date:

"Speonk, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1908.

"Cyphers Incubator Co.,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:

"As you are aware, I lost my incubator cellar by fire June 5, 1907, containing eighty-three lamp-heated incubators of a leading make. I was undecided what to do until I learned that you had been experimenting some three or four years at your poultry farm with a new style, coal-heated, hot-water compartment incubator, of large capacity. Upon the representations of your President, I decided to buy a 100-compartment, thirty-six thousand (36,000) duck egg mammoth machine of this type and entered into a contract with you to that effect.

"My new incubator cellar, 40x70 feet, built of concrete, with slate roof, was erected by me on dimensions fur-

nished by you and the big machine was installed and ready for operation in January of this year. We used the machine continuously throughout the season, and I am glad to say that its work was such that I would not consider returning to the old method of using small machines heated by kerosene lamps. Your contract with me provided that this machine should hatch uniformly well throughout the season. In other words, it was to hatch well during the warm months of April, May and June, as it did during January, February and March. Our records show that the incubator hatched well during the cold months, but did even better work during the warmer weather. We hatched all our ducks on Atlantic Farm in the big machine, except those hatched in four small lamp-heated incubators (two being of your make) which were operated in competition with the mammoth, and the big machine did as good work on the average as the small standard machines during the cold period, and did considerably better during the warm months and the ducks from it were better ducks.

"Our ducklings, this past season, as hatched in the big machine, have lived well, fully as well as the average of other years. I should judge that it does not take more than twenty per cent as much labor to care for this big machine as it would to handle an equal egg capacity of kerosene lamp machines. For instance, on one occasion, the man who had charge of the big machine turned the eggs in one hundred and five trays in three minutes by the watch, and he did not hurry in doing the work. With the big machine there are no lamps to fill and no wicks to trim. The operator has ordinary hot water, coal-heated boilers to handle, which require no more attention than the same type of boiler used in heating a brooder house. The eggs are cooled in the machine; the turning of the eggs is a simple matter and there are no odors in the cellar to vitiate the air that passes into and through the hatching chambers. Furthermore, I am satisfied that my fuel bill has been reduced more than fifty per cent. It is my belief that the hot-water sectional incubator, for use on large practical poultry plants has come to stay.

"All things considered, I am much pleased with my investment and shall not hesitate to recommend the new Cyphers Mammoth for general use on our Long Island duck farms.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) A. J. Hallock."

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Farm Poultry, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FARM PAPER.

Ask the farmer, he knows. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand will say without hesitation that the Farm Journal is the foremost farm paper in the world, and the reason the other one of the thousand does not say so is because he does not read, and knows nothing about the many splendid publications devoted to farming. Farm Journal was first issued by Wilmer Atkinson, Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1887, and has been published continuously by him to the present time. Mr. Atkinson was reared at the plow handle, and his forefathers were tillers of the soil.

You will be interested in the first issue of Farm Journal; you will look eagerly for the second issue; and by that time Farm Journal will be your favorite magazine. There are departments covering all branches of farm work: Dairy and Stock; Fruits; Grains and Vegetables; Law for the Farm; Other View Points; The Grange; Farmers' Problems; The Outlook; Home Departments; The Home Doctor, etc., etc. Besides all this, the Farm Journal has splendid special articles on all kinds of farm topics, the best thought of live writers and successful farmers.

All is crisp, concise and boiled-down, with sparks of wit here and there, and such a cheerful, happy, sunny spirit throughout, that each page is an inspiration. You would hardly believe that a farm paper could be made so entertaining and readable. It is entirely unlike any other periodical in the world. Finally, it is absolutely clean and pure, with no fraudulent or nasty advertising—not one line—and it carries the highest moral tone throughout. We confidently commend it to every farm and village home in America.

Farm Journal is furnished to single subscribers at five years for seventy-five cents. We wish every subscriber to Poultry Keeper would subscribe to Farm Journal, and we will make this special inducement: Send us 75c and we will send you Farm Journal for five years and include a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

THE ILLINOIS STATE SHOW.

The Executive Board of the Illinois State Poultry Association is putting forth every effort possible to make the coming show the greatest exhibit of poultry that has ever been held in the Middle West, they expect to coop the show with uniform coops and in every way make the show as attractive as possible; the exhibit last year was the largest that has ever been held by this association, and from all indications the coming show will nearly double it.

The show will be held in the State armory, at Springfield, January 4-9, 1909. There is no better building in the state for a poultry show.

Last year we gave away fifteen silver cups and we have the promise of cups from nearly all of the specialty clubs, and some are offering two, besides the specialty ribbons.

Judges Russell, Pierce, Heimlich, McCord, and Fite will make the awards.

Each exhibitor votes on whether or not the judging shall be comparison or score card, and in each class whatever the majority of votes, is the way the judging will be done.

This show has always been a good place to make sales and advertise stock. There are great possibilities ahead for the breeders of fancy poultry, also for commercial poultry, and there is no better way of getting the public interested in poultry raising than by poultry shows.

The Illinois State Association is trying to create more interest all over the State by having each local organization send a representative to the annual meeting of the State Association.

There are but few people that know to what extent poultry raising has to do with the welfare of the state.

For information regarding the show write to S. S. Noble, President, Bloomington, Ill., or F. A. Bennett, Secretary, pro tem, Canton, Illinois.

CHANGE IN DATES OF THE CHICAGO POULTRY SHOW.

When the management of the Chicago Poultry Show undertook to make arrangements with the Coliseum Co., for the use of their building for the next "Chicago Show" it was found that the building could not be had on the same show dates as in former years.

Therefore, after due consideration, and because this building is the most desirable in the city, it was decided to change the dates of the show from the last week in January to December 14 to 19 inclusive, 1908.

The building is one of the best for the purpose in the country and the breeders who wish to get prize records for their breeding stock will appreciate the change as they will have ample time after the show to mate up their breeding pens.

The patrons of the show, who have been interviewed, heartily approve of the change and from the present outlook this will be the best show ever held in the city of Chicago.

The management is worthy of support as they have been trying to give the fanciers and breeders of the country at large a place to meet and compare their prize winning stock. Heretofore poultry including ducks, geese and turkeys have been on exhibition from almost every state in the union.

The men back of the enterprise have no personal object to gain and they have shown this by continuing to support the show without any dividends upon the money invested.

It is hoped that every poultry fancier and breeder will make a special effort to make an exhibit this year as the space is large and there will be room for all.

A list of the judges who will place the awards will be furnished later.

THE MISSOURI STATE SHOW.

The Missouri State Show, the great quality show of the West, will be held at Trenton, Missouri, Dec. 8-12, 1908. There was but one other show in the United States last year that had more exhibitors, or at which more chickens were shown than at this show. Birds

were exhibited from ten different states. This show will pay the largest cash premiums paid in America. The show will be cooped with free, uniform, disease and vermin-proof coops. A good building, on the ground floor, a poultry institute, good railroad facilities, careful and prompt delivery by the express companies, silver cups and cash specials galore, several thousand visitors to see your exhibit, and a good time is promised all exhibitors and visitors by the citizens of Trenton, which is a beautiful city of 10,000 inhabitants. Comparison judging by five of the most competent and well-known judges of the country. They are Heimlich, Riggs, Rhodes, Thompson and Burhans. Prizes will be awarded the first day of the show and we will begin the payment of all premiums in cash on the second day. Premiums are guaranteed by the State of Missouri, which makes a \$1,000 biennial appropriation to the State Poultry Association. Write for catalogue and begin to make your plans to exhibit at this show which is over in ample time for you to get your birds ready for the later winter shows. Address, T. E. Quisenberry, Slater, Mo.

THE ALUMINUM CHAMPION LEG BAND.

The Champion Leg Band is the oldest and most popular band on the market. It is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl.



This band always stays securely where it is fastened, is held by a double lock, hence is impossible for it to slip off. To fasten bend the broad part of the band on your finger to conform to shape of fowl's leg. Put small end through loop until it fits loosely on the leg, turn the end back, then bend the two lugs over the loose end as shown in cut. Cut off surplus with scissors.



Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and turkeys; smaller size for Plymouth Rocks and other breeds. Not made in pigeon size. Prices postpaid: 12 for 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c. Sample band 2c. Be sure to state that you want the Aluminum Champion Band. Guaranteed satisfactory. Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

FOR BLACK MINORCA FANCIERS.

The American Black Minorca club announce that their 1908 club catalog is now ready for mailing. Those who are interested in this breed can obtain a copy of the book, by writing to Mr. George H. Northup, Secretary-Treasurer of the club, at Raceville, N. Y., sending six cents to cover the mailing expense. The book is devoted entirely to the Black Minorca, and contains much valuable information that should be in the hands of every fancier of this breed. The past issues of this book have been eagerly sought for owing to the excellent quality of the book, and we predict that there will be a big demand for the latest issue.

POULTRY KEEPER

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY.
(Incorporated.)

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

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Change of Address.—When this is desired, be sure to give old and new Post Office addresses.

All subscriptions invariably discontinued at expiration. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to us any irregularities in receiving the Poultry Keeper.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

OCTOBER 1908

No. 7

On page 281 of this issue will be found a letter from one of our subscribers relating his experience with one of the well known poultry remedies which has been advertised in the Poultry Keeper. Such actual experiences are valuable to all of our readers, as they show the real merit of the standard remedies and doubtless there are others who have had similar satisfactory experiences with other remedies and poultry appliances, and we should like to get any other letters along the line of that one to which we have called your attention. If you have learned of something of advantage to other poultry raisers, write us your experience and we shall be glad to publish your letters. The exact addresses of the advertisers may be shown in the letters, together with the information covering the article that has proven of merit. Do not be afraid to write us as others will enjoy reading your letters.

October nights are cool and the chicks need thoughtful housing. Break the draughts by tight walls on west, north and east sides. Admit all air through the openings in the south side. Do not close up the houses or fronts of the roosting coops, but stop rapid change of air by means of muslin curtains. Have this really thin, so that dampness will not swell the cotton till it is air tight. We have seen heavy cloth used for the curtains that was air and water tight when wet. Except for shutting out light, hurlap of a light weight grade answers our purpose.

It is no help to the growth of the maturing chicks to be let out in October rains. Better confine them to small pens or houses, and feed well, whenever storms are present. If they cannot be watered conveniently in these quarters it will do little harm to let them out for a half hour just before dark. They can drink, and eat, and be back in the coops before they are chilled. It is a growing plan to use brooders in small colony houses and let the flock remain in the house until matured. This gives room for

water dish and feed hoppers and stormy days pass off without injuring the confined chickens.

Push the pullets for growth. Give them a well balanced ration, one that is rich in animal food, and one that they like. Most pullets are ready to run the race when a feed of green cut bone is fed. Make rape or cabbage a part of the daily food. The grass is now tough, is touched with frost, and the chicks do not eat enough of it. If the large pullets are now in winter houses—stand a bunch of corn fodder in the corner of every pen. All fowl need “filling” of some sort and corn fodder is better than nothing. Even the free range pullets will eat much green food if it is supplied from day to day. There are many tall weeds, full of seeds, that can be pulled and thrown into the yards of the pullets.

ADJUST YOURSELF TO PRESENT POULTRY CONDITIONS.

The time has come to consider egg and dressed poultry interests just as they are. The cost of labor is high, grain is selling at prices that cause many old poultrymen to wonder where the profit is in poultry keeping, while houses cost one-half more than ten years ago. Increased selling price of eggs has not been equal to the extra expense of producing. What is the best plan of meeting present conditions?

Economy is the watchword of many of our readers. We mean economy in the true sense. We have been in close touch with so many keepers of poultry that we know what they are planning and how they are trying to make a living from their hens. These men, and women, are asking: “What will give me the best profit from hens?” Notice, they do not ask for the cheap ration, the lowest cost hens, the cheapest built house! What they are after is house, breed and feed that will best pay! They realize that a high costing food may return the largest per cent of eggs. They have asked us if certain breeds, or varieties or strains, were not better producers of eggs than

others. We know they are looking for profit makers and are willing to do everything possible to make their poultry a paying venture.

A study of your market may be helpful in solving your problem. If fall and winter eggs furnish the creamy prices of the year then you should hatch and care for your hens and chickens so as to get eggs from them. If soft capons can be sold in March and April for two to three dollars each then you will consider the advisability of hatching in August and September this kind of chick. There may be a good demand within ten miles of you for pullets to be used to supply household eggs for the family. We know families who, last fall, paid twelve to fifteen dollars for ten pullets when two-thirds grown. There is a good profit in the turning out of pullets at this price. Then the fancy side may help out in meeting increased cost of raising. Let's get together and help one another in meeting conditions that exist just now.

In a recent number of the Poultry Keeper, we published an article by Mr. F. O. Wellcome, entitled “What Would You Do?”, on the relative obligations of the seller and buyer. We have published a number of replies which impress us with the necessity which exists for a more honest interpretation of the obligation which the seller owes to the buyer, still we do not, by any means, believe that it is an entirely one-sided affair, and as one of the writers expressed it, we believe that the most conscientious seller cannot always please his customers, and that in many cases, buyers take deliberate advantage of the seller, misrepresenting the actual results of hatches in order to obtain further sittings of eggs, or refunds for sittings that have actually shown satisfactory results. Many of the cases concern advertisers who have never used our columns for advertising purposes, and we believe that our advertisers are in the main thoroughly honest and fair, and that they will make every effort to satisfactorily adjust every complaint. We are anxious now that the discussion has been open, to get some reports that we can publish to show that there are breeders who make every effort to carry out their obligations and that the vast majority of their customers are thoroughly satisfied with their purchases. Most breeders publish in their printed matter, testimonials from satisfied customers, and every purchaser could verify the truth of them, by enclosing stamped envelopes for replies, and writing the parties for actual facts. There is no business conducted in any line, where all of the customers in that particular business are satisfied with the treatment they receive at the hands of the sellers, and the poultry business is no exception to the rule. We believe, however, that there are many cases which show the good side of the legitimate poultry business, and we should like to get some of these cases to print in Poultry Keeper, to prove that our contention is right. If you believe as we do, write us your experience and let us publish the same.

The George Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., have a popular price incubator in their 100-egg "Hatchling Wonder," which they offer to send to any station east of the Rockies upon receipt of \$7.85, or with brooder upon receipt of \$11.45. These machines are within the reach of any buyer and will give good service. This firm also makes a full line of different size machines and can fill your order for anything needed in the way of incubators and brooders. See their advertisement on page 257 and write them for complete catalogue, mentioning the Poultry Keeper.

The fall season sale of Walter Seidel, Box E, Elroy, Ill., is announced on page 284 of this issue. Mr. Seidel is a general breeder, and can fill almost any order entrusted to him as he breeds all the leading varieties. His leading claim is that he will fill your order with good standard bred stock at prices that cannot be met by specialty breeders anywhere. He will send his large 32-page catalog showing what he has to offer, upon receipt of four cents to cover mailing expense. Write him today mentioning Poultry Keeper.

The F. W. Bird & Son Co., Dept. 19, East Walpole, Mass., have a valuable book on practical farm buildings that they will send free to anyone sending a two-cent stamp to pay for postage. This company manufactures the celebrated "Paroid Roofing Paper," which is adaptable for use on many farm buildings where shingles are considered too expensive. If you are figuring on any new buildings the book will give you many valuable suggestions as it is profusely illustrated and it will also show you where you can use the "Paroid" roofing to many advantages at a big saving over the expense of putting on metal or shingle roofings.

Each roll of the "Congo" Never Leak Roofing is put up with a guarantee bond for ten years' service. This roofing is manufactured by the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co., 559 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., whose advertisement appears on page 273 of this issue. If you cannot get the roofing at your dealers, the manufacturers will send you a free sample.

Maun's latest model bone cutters are sold on ten days' free trial. Send to the F. W. Mann Co., Box 57, Milford, Mass., and they will send you their complete catalog, and will send you any of their machines that you may select on ten days' free trial. You cannot expect winter eggs in any quantity by feeding the usual grain foods. Something high in protein must be supplied, and green cut bone furnishes the necessary elements at a low cost and is available everywhere. A satisfactory bone cutter, however, must be at hand in order to grind the bone properly and easily, and the Mann machines will do this. The comprehensive advertisement of the Mann Co., will be found on page 275 of this issue, and it will pay you to investigate the matter carefully before placing an order for an inferior cheap machine that will give poor service.

Blanchard's S. C. White Leghorns have captured leading prizes for the past five years at the big Madison Square show, which means that they were in hot competition. This strain has been under development for the past twenty years, and is now equal

to any of the leading strains of this variety. If you are looking for good stock of this variety, write direct to H. J. Blanchard, R. F. D. 24, Groton, N. Y., and he will send circular free of charge. Kindly mention Poultry Keeper when you write.

The Information I Got From The Farm Journal Helped Me To Make \$137 In Clear Cash—

Mrs. OLLIE C. KRIEDER,
Jamestown, Pa.

"I can make \$50 a year more with the help of the Farm Journal. Would rather pay \$5 a year than do without it."—M. N. S., Haines, Ga.
"The Farmers Problems" of the last few months have been worth more than the subscription price."—Hiram Entriken, Ohio, Neb.

These are only a few out of the thousands who take the trouble to tell us how they have profited through the Farm Journal. No other farm paper helps the farmer with such practical suggestions—based on actual experience and not on theory—as does the Farm Journal. Here are some of the articles which are going to increase the profits of our readers during the coming year. These are all to appear in our October issue:

"High Farming at Elmwood," by Jacob Biggle.

"Founders' Day in Philadelphia."
"Ailments and Remedies of Live Stock," by a Practical Veterinarian.
Raising Pigeons for Profit.
"The National Grange."

"Law for the Farmer"—Answers to Legal Queries.
"Farmers' Problems" What They Are and How to Solve Them.

"The Home Vegetable Garden" Getting Ready for Winter.

"Some Troublesome Insects and How to Deal With Them."

"Heart Problems," Young Peoples' Trials and Troubles Answered Sympathetically by Aunt Harriet.

"How to Dress," Fall Styles.
"The Family Doctor," Neuralgia and Its Treatment.

"Young Folks," Puzzles.

Remember: All this in a single issue. Each issue seems better than the last. Every article goes straight to the point, telling you what you want to know. The Farm Journal is edited by Wilmer Atkinson, who was reared at the plow handle and whose forefathers as far back as the time of William Penn, were tillers of the soil, and whose strong sympathy for the farmer, apparent in his straightforward helpful editorial policy has made the Farm Journal the greatest farm paper of America.

We want subscriptions for five years. The price of a five years subscription is now Seventy-five Cents. This offer is good until January 1, 1909, after which the price will be One Dollar. If you subscribe now, we will date your subscription from Jan. 1st, 1909 and you will receive the Oct., Nov. and Dec. issues Free. For \$1.00 you can now secure a 5 year subscription and any one volume of the Biggle Farm Library

YOU NEED A BIGGLE FARM LIBRARY

The eleven books, each an authority in its own line, are a wonderful store-house of advice and information. Farming with their aid is easy. They are by Jacob Biggle, for the past 30 years a contributor to Farm Journal. His long personal experience in farming, stock-raising and fruit growing, with the best counsel and help of other specialists, has gone into these books. They are all built like the Farm Journal itself—concise, practical, modern, comprehensive and handsome. Profusely illustrated, four of them with fine colored plates.

The Garden Book tells how the author made money in the business—a remarkable record.

The Orchard Book is crowded with new fruit facts and fine illustrations. By an expert.

The Horse Book covers the subject thoroughly—health and disease, history, training, care, 55,000 copies sold.

The Poultry Book is tremendously popular—by far the best handbook for the farmers or villagers flock, 6th edition, paid \$5.00 for the set of 10.

The Berry Book is a handbook of practical pointers by famous berry growers. Fine colored plates.

The Cow Book, Swine Book, Health Book, Pct Book and Sheep Book, are condensed encyclopedias of information, each book is a handy size to slip into the pocket and consult during the days' work—They cost only 50c per volume, post paid \$5.00 for the set of 10.

SEND US NO MONEY

We've trusted the American farmer for over thirty years and have never had cause to regret it. Just fill out the coupon on the lower right hand corner stating which book you want—we will send it with a sample copy of the Farm Journal for your approval. If after you have looked them over carefully you don't honestly feel that a subscription to the Farm Journal and one of these Biggle Books is the biggest value you ever saw for ONLY ONE DOLLAR—send the book right back and we will return the postage if you wish. If you do think it a good offer send us ONE DOLLAR keep the book and we will enter your subscription for the Farm Journal for five full years. You may need one of the Biggle Books any day. Don't lose by putting it off. Fill out the coupon and send it in today, and in addition to sending you your choice of the Biggle Books on approval we will tell you how

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FARM JOURNAL, 1029 Race St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

R. R. No. State

1029

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(This department is devoted especially to the cause and effect which bring about the best results in the breeding, feeding, care and management of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. We will discuss subjects by request, answer questions and offer information to Poultry Keeper readers through this department. Address communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

ON FORTY ACRES.

In looking over the September issue of the Poultry Keeper, I note a column headed "Some Pertinent Questions." The subscriber from Chicago is after the same information as myself. I would like very much to hear through your journal the answer to his questions also some of my own; namely: Can I, with a forty-acre farm, raise enough grain to keep in the neighborhood of 600 or 700 laying White Leghorns, and enough stock to run the place, say three horses and one or two cows? My idea would be, the long continuous house for winter quarters and the young stock on the colony plan until ready for the winter house. Now can I run this farm and look after the poultry end, with the little help my wife could give me looking after newly hatched chicks, while I am doing the general farm work, also feeding and taking care of the older fowls when not in the fields?

Battle Creek, Mich.

Subscriber,

We can only suggest in a matter of this kind but if the writer was to start under the conditions stated he would keep but two horses. The extra horse would take twenty-five to one hundred dollars of the profits, besides requiring valuable time to care for it. You will not have work for the team more than half the time. For crops we should have eight (8) acres of corn, breaking land in the winter, and work in the spring with a spading harrow. Following the corn we should have a mixture of oats, peas and barley sown together. This makes a nice mash meal when ground and is also an excellent feed for the horses and cows. Another advantage, you can grow more bushels of grain on an acre than you can of either grain separate. The straw and pea vines are almost equal to hay for cows and horses. As soon as this crop is off, the ground is worked with the spading harrow and winter wheat sown, at the same time seedling to grass, or if clover is wanted, it is sown on the wheat in the spring. This gives a field of corn, succotash (oats, peas and barley) and wheat and takes up twenty-four acres, leaving sixteen acres for hay and the hens. This is, of course providing these grains do well in your locality. With a spading harrow it will only be necessary to plow the sod land as all other can be worked fine with the harrows and in a third the time it can be plowed. It will probably be necessary to have some help through haying and harvest, but otherwise one man can do all the work and leave over half his time to devote to the hens, even in the growing and sowing season. With the right kind of machinery, one man can handle these crops alone. This is the best solution we know of for a poultry farm.

VENTILATING POULTRY HOUSE.

1. As I am a subscriber to your paper, I desire some information in regard to ventilation of hen house, when I am remodeling. My house is 10x16, with 10 foot front elevation and 6 foot rear. First I raised the building and am putting a cement wall 30 inches deep all around, supplying new 2x4 studding and sills where needed. I am placing the studding 16 inches apart, in side walls, as I wish to plaster these walls. Now I would like to know if it would be best to mix some Portland cement with my plastering material to prevent hens from picking and scratching the plaster. What proportion of plaster and cement would you advise using?

2. In regard to ventilation I intended to put ventilator in roof above ceiling, then leave a space 6 inches deep and the width of the joints or studding, 16 inches at bottom of side wall inside, at lower part of plastered wall that would be the outtake for the foul air to escape, following up between the walls and escaping through ventilator in roof. As to supplying fresh

air, I thought to make about the same size opening in the bottom part of the opposite outer side wall for intake for fresh air, piping it in wooden box or conductor till it reached nearly the ceiling before escaping. If you can improve on my plan, please let me hear from you.

You have made your house needlessly high which will carry the heat away from the fowls. Hens will pick at plaster and we doubt if cement will help it. Some paint the walls. If you use cement we would not take over ten per cent of the whole bulk of plaster. The most sensible way to ventilate a hen house is to have a portion of the south side open, which can be closed during stormy weather and cold nights with a muslin curtain. We cannot ventilate a poultry house as we would a cow stable on account of the larger volume of air space allotted to the bird. If you are to use ventilator shafts we should employ the King system but we doubt if this will be as satisfactory as an open front.

LAME MALE.

I have a prize R. I. Red cock, two years old, that I would like to ask about. About July 25th, I noticed he was going lame and upon examination found his large toe swollen, a slight wound around base of nail, and also the ball at the base of the large toe. No corn or indication of bumble foot. I suspect that it was due to injuries received by striking wire fence, in jumping at another rooster. An abscess formed in ball near large toe and I opened it and treated it with per-oxide of hydrogen, after which I applied flax seed poultice and cased in sack over foot. The swelling continued until it is now half way between the ankle and knee joint, that is half way up the drum stick. It ulcerated in places, as far up as the hock, but not beyond. In two places on ball of foot where incisions were made, proud flesh grew, which I treated with burnt alum. Up to date I have used per-oxide for the ulcerations, burnt alum for the proud flesh, and flax seed poultice when I thought advisable. Just now ulcerating has ceased, proud flesh is dead, leaving two ugly gaping scars, one-half inch long, on the ball of the foot, with skin apart to this length, foot and leg to middle of drum stick much swollen, and tissue quite harder (softer in spots). He only hops and cannot use this foot. Eats well and is a big, strong bird, although somewhat thin. He is valuable and I want to save him. Please tell me if possible, what to do.

1. Probable cause.
2. Was my treatment correct? If not, what should I have done instead?
3. What treatment shall I follow to heal it up, and take out soreness, for it hurts him.
4. Is it possible to take down this enlargement so that he will not have a big club foot and shank? I have not been able to reduce this largeness any.
5. Even if it heals and he can walk on it, will he be any good for future service, or will a large foot and shank interfere with service? A. H., Denver, Colo.

1. There may have been some foreign substance in the wound, or blood poisoning might have set in.

2. We do not see but that the treatment was such as is usually given, but it did not prove effective.

3. Heal the wound with carbolated vaseline. To reduce swelling and take out lameness bathe in hot salt and vinegar. If the lameness is removed and there is still an enlargement it can be reduced with Absorbine.

4. Answered in No. 3.

5. Unless the foot is very large it is not likely to bother him.

VALUE OF MILK FOR FEEDING.
Do you consider good skimmed milk or buttermilk worth one-half cent per quart for feeding fowls and growing chicks?
J. A. S.,
Hartford, Penn.

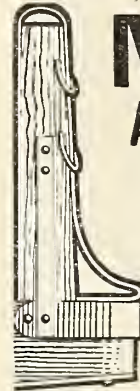
This is a pretty stiff price but it might be fed to advantage. The usual price is ten to fifteen cents per can of ten gallons and at that price it is a cheap feed. In 100 pounds of skim milk there are eight to nine pounds of solids and it takes a little over twelve gallons to weigh 100 pounds, so you see it makes the feed rather high. Beef scrap at three cents per pound is much cheaper.

COLOR OF BUFF LEGHORN EYES—MANGELS—CANE SEED.

1. What is the standard color of R. C. Buff Leghorn eyes, and are they the same color when they are small and when the fowls are full grown?
2. When do Mangel Wurtzels go to seed? When should they harvest them? Do you cut the tops off when you put them in the cellar in the fall?
3. How many pounds of cane seed to the bushel, tons and all? What is the price per bushel this way? W. E. R., Butlerville, Ind.

1. Red. They are usually the same color when young, but not always.

2. Mangels should be harvested before the advent of freezing weather. In your locality probably early in November. If they are set out in the spring they will go to seed. The leaves should be removed when they are harvested.



MICA AXLE GREASE

adds years to the life of a wagon. Just what a farmer, teamster or drayman needs to make the "wheels go round" with least wear and most profit.

Poor grease cuts the boxes out of your wheels — don't use it — get Mica Axle Grease and save the wagon.

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WE WANT AGENTS

3. We do not know. There is no legal bushel given for cane seed. We have no means of knowing the price in your locality. (Consult a grain dealer.

THE AVERAGE EGG YIELD BY BREEDS.

Kindly publish in your paper the average number of eggs laid by the various breeds, including Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Cornish Indians, Houdans, Cochins, Brahmas and Orpingtons. H. W., South Bethlehem, Penn.

The laying trait is not a breed characteristic. There is not as much difference between the best laying strains of the breeds you mention as between the different strains of the same breed. Probably there are more good laying strains of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes than of the other breeds because they have been more largely bred for this purpose.

A LOAFER.

I have a Pekin Duck that has laid a few eggs this past spring with thin shells, and all summer she has gone to her nest, but has not laid during the summer. She seems to be well and hardy. Can you tell me what is the trouble? She is on free range, on a farm with plenty of water, and has grit, and food once a day. J. H., Dayton, Ohio.

The duck is a loafer. That is she is not of the laying kind. There are too many of this kind of birds in every flock of both ducks and hens. The thing to do is to weed them out.

LOOK FOR LICE.

Will you kindly let me know what is the matter with my hene? They stand around two or three days and then drop off. They refuse to eat anything and are molting. W. J. P., St. Louis, Mo.

It looks as if they were lousy or troubled with mites. Look for lice on the bodies of the hens and in the house. If there are no lice it is tuberculosis.

TICKS ON TURKEYS.

Will you please let me know in your next issue what to do for my little turkeys? There is a small insect something like a wood tick that gets on their necks and burrows into their heads. I have pulled them off, but cannot get the heads which leave little swellings. N. L. C., Canaan, Ct.

Take one part kerosene to three parts sweet oil, put it in a slender-necked spring-bottom machine oil can and add three or four drops of carbolic acid to each canful; squirt a drop on the head of each turkey. If there are lice between the quills of the wing feathers apply a little there.

CONTROLLING SEX—SIZE OF FLOCK.

1. Will there be more cockerels than pullets from one cock mated to two or three hens, than the same cock mated to six or more hene?
2. How many hens can be kept on a piece of ground, 80x50 feet? B. H., Memphis, Tenn.

1. We don't think it would make a great deal of difference.
3. Forty to sixty, according to the method employed.

SICK CHICKS—BUFF LEGHORNS—LINE BREEDING.

1. Please state in your next issue what is the matter with chickens when they get droopy for about a day, then they feel or look better, and look first one way and then the other, and picking at the air will jump along, and then die? I have been taking the very best care of them, for I wanted to raise them all. Please give cure if there is any.
2. Are R. C. Buff Leghorns any harder to raise they the other breeds of Leghorns?
3. Please tell me how to line breed. Tell how to pick the males and females for line breeding, for R. C. Buff Leghorns.
4. Does it keep stock from growing full size to line breed?

1. When chicks are droopy always look

for lice either on the chicks or in the coops. Chicks also get droopy from disease. The wing feathers get long and they cease to grow. This is caused by a germ for which no remedy has yet been found.

2. No. All Leghorns are tender when young. Some strains are more delicate than others, owing to the manner in which the parent stock has been reared and maintained.

3. Line breeding is breeding from the same line of blood, consequently inbreeding. There are a great many methods of line breeding, one of which is to breed the old male on daughters of his get and a cockerel back on the hens in the pen from which he came. Line breeding must be practiced with great care and you must be certain that only vigorous birds are used as breeders. We cannot tell you how to select the birds other than that a male should be chosen strong in points in which the females are the weakest. The aim is to get a uniform buff color, so you must pair the light against the dark avoiding birds with white in wings and tail.

4. Not if it is done intelligently. The breeding stock must be up in size.

CHICKENS MOLT.

Can you tell me why for two years past, my young chickens have molted? Before

To Solicit Subscriptions to Poultry Keeper. Sample Outfit Free. Liberal Terms. Write to POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Illinois.

this we had old and young together and could not tell if they did molt. Fed this year, after the first few weeks, all they would eat in ten minutes, equal parts cracked corn, wheat and bran. Two or three times each week, added a little blood or concentrated meal. This year, our wheat and corn gave out and we bought hominy meal and bran, feeding equal parts, and leaving out blood and meat meal. Results as to size are the same. Could not have asked for better results, but they are now molting. What change in feeding would you suggest to prevent a like occurrence next year? Mrs. B. R. McC., Charleston, Indiana.

There are several reasons for chickens molting in the fall. It may be from a too stimulating diet or from hatching too early. Chicks are going through a process of molt until they receive their mature plumage, then if they are forced to lay too young they will lay a few eggs and molt in the fall. This seldom, if ever happens with birds of the American class hatched after March 1, or Leghorns hatched after April 1. You do not say what breed you have, or when they were hatched, and we cannot tell definitely what is the cause in your case.

LEG WEAKNESS.

I have about one hundred White Leghorn spring chickens, that are kept in a yard of about one-half acre. About three weeks ago, one of the largest roosters, became

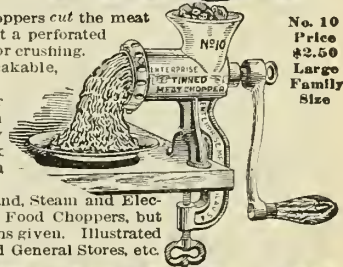
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The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only \$1.75. No. 10, shown in cut, \$2.50. They are standard family sizes, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.



No. 10
Price
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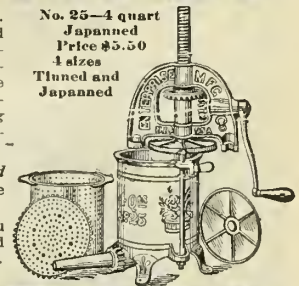
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Stuffer
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Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a Lard Press in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer should be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. If not, order direct of makers.

No. 25—4 quart
Japanned
Price \$3.50
4 sizes
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ENTERPRISE

Bone,
Shell
and
Corn
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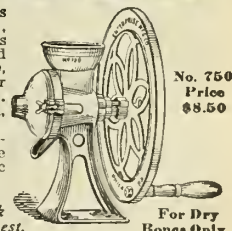
The "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good, general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability is unexcelled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut \$8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1½ bu. corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy.

Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handic Sad Irons, Etc., Etc.

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Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Free on request.



No. 750
Price
\$8.50

For Dry
Bones Only

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 231 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

lame, and cannot stand up naturally, but sits up straight like a stick of wood, with tail dragging on the ground, and walks like a duck. Since that time have had seven others, all affected in the same manner, and all roosters. All have had a good appetite for food, but do not appear to grow. It is harder for some to move around than for others. I will regard it as a favor if you will tell me what is the cause and if there is a cure. The birds have leg weakness. The best method of treatment is to withhold all fattening foods such as corn, etc., and give ground bone in liberal quantities in a mash composed largely of bran and middlings. They will probably outgrow it, but we should not use them for breeders.

The manufacturers of "The Sterling Salve" will give one regular 25c box of salve to any reader of The Poultry Keeper who has first attempted to purchase same from their druggist and failed on the grounds that he did not carry it and will apply to us and give the name of the druggist. Those suffering from piles need not buy special prepared salve for this one trouble when the Sterling Salve will do all that these specials will, and still can be used as a household remedy, for it relieves the child with the croup and the grandfather with the eczema with the same ease that it does a small burn or an insect bite. While it is not put up especially for dumb brutes, we have testimonials where it has cured horses of distemper in two applications. One application is sufficient to cure the worst case of Roup among poultry. McCullough Chemical Co., Kenton, Tenn.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

The Compound Incubators and Zero Brooders, made by the Warsaw Incubator Co., Warsaw, Ill., are sold under a guarantee of refund of money within three months of purchase, if not satisfactory to the buyer. This company is thoroughly reliable and they desire to have their machines prove satisfactory in the hands of all buyers. The time is fast approaching when incubation will be started for early hatches, and it is none too soon to investigate the "incubator" question. We shall be glad to have all prospective incubator buyers write the Warsaw Incubator Co., asking for their new catalog which will give full details. Kindly mention the Poultry Keeper when you write them.

The 1908-1909 Model Incubators made by the Model Incubator Co., (Chas. A. Cyphers) 314 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y., will have three distinct improvements which have never been used on any of the previous years' machines. One is the safety device that prevents the lamp from smoking or exploding; another, an automatic oil-filling arrangement for the lamp, while the third improvement which it is promised will be important, will not be announced until about December 1st. Mr. Cyphers is one of the real incubator authorities of the United States and is in position to know what improvements are needed.

A communication received by Poultry Keeper asks for information regarding where to purchase geese and guineas. Mr. F. I. Bradford, Troy, Pa., is one of Poultry Keeper's regular advertisers who has stock of these varieties to sell, and also carries large

stocks of ducks, turkeys and various varieties of fowls. He is a large exhibitor of birds at different shows, and besides being a member of three poultry associations, is an expert poultry judge whose services can be secured for poultry shows. The editor of Poultry Keeper can recommend Mr. Bradford as a reliable breeder, and shall be glad to have any one writing him, kindly mention the Poultry Keeper, so that he may know in what paper you saw the advertisement.

The fall season is the one that brings much sickness to poultry flocks in the way of roup, colds and cholera. While many poultrymen lack the "ounce of prevention" necessary to avoid much of this trouble, the only thing to do when any of these diseases appear is to stamp them out. Lee's Germozone, given in the drinking water twice a week, will cure such trouble, and may be used also as a preventive with the best of results. If you cannot get the remedy at your dealers, write Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr., mentioning Poultry Keeper, and he will send you free booklet with prices.

O. L. King, specialty breeder of Barred Rocks, has notified us of his removal sale which is now on. Mr. King has been a regular advertiser in Poultry Keeper, for several years, and his present address is Walnut Grove, Illinois. He has recently bought a large new farm at Rockford, Illinois,

and preparatory to his removal there, will make some attractive prices to clear out surplus birds. Write him, mentioning Poultry Keeper, and he will be glad to give you full particulars about how to get some of his good stock at bargain prices.

Wyckoff's Farm, Aurora, N. Y., announce the sale of 2,000 choice yearling S. C. White Leghorn hens and a few yearling cockerels which must be disposed of at once to make room for the winter breeding pens. Now is the time to pick up some of the Wyckoff birds at attractive prices. When you write him state exactly what you are in need of and he will quote you promptly. Please be sure to mention Poultry Keeper.

The main food given poultry by many people, to produce eggs is corn, which is a fattening food but not an egg food. Mr. Fred Grundy, Morrisville, Ill., has a system of feeding for eggs in which the main food costs only eight cents a bushel, and is not sprouted oats nor beet pulp, but a real poultry food. He will send you free booklet if you write for it, mentioning Poultry Keeper.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

Humphrey Will Tell You How to Feed Your Poultry

During the Winter Months when Egg Production is Low and Egg Prices are High

The reason hens do not generally lay in winter is not because it is winter, but because their supply of grasshoppers, worms and insects is gone, and there is nothing to take its place.

A hen would just as soon lay eggs in winter as in summer. She does not mind the cold very much. She is protected by her feathers.

But the food she is getting does not force her to lay.

Give her the right food, properly prepared, and she will lay more eggs in winter than in summer.

How to do this is one of the things we tell you about in our Humphrey Bone Cutter Book of "Poultry Helps."

Perhaps you are getting a few eggs, but feeding bills are too high—the profit is all gone.

You may be feeding corn worth 70 cents a bushel and other high priced food.

High priced food never made a successful poultryman.

The true secret of success with poultry is low priced food and lots of eggs when egg prices are high.

One egg a week a hen's keep—if you feed fresh cut raw bone every day.

A piece of raw bone as big as your fist will feed 16 to 20 hens, and will cost one or two cents—often nothing.

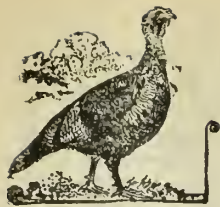
In our Humphrey Bone Cutter Book of "Poultry Helps," we tell you how to get eggs.

Send us your address today and tell us how many chickens you have.

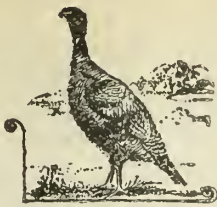
We will tell you how to make your hens lay.

Address **HUMPHREY, Glass St. Factory**
Joliet, Ill.





TURKEYS FOR PROFIT.



(Poultry Keeper readers who are interested in turkeys are invited to send in accounts of their experiences in raising this profitable class of poultry. Accounts of success in any line of the work are especially desired. The department is conducted by Mrs. Chas. Jones, one of the best posted turkey growers of the country. Mrs. Jones will answer questions and give advice to those who seek help. Address all communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS—OVERFEEDING AND WRONG FEEDING SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

(Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Illinois.)

MINISTERS who preach three sermons every Sunday have the whole Bible from Genesis to Revelations to select their texts from, and as no two minds run in the same channel, there is not much danger of their texts becoming monotonous, but turkey talk from January 1st to January 1st, makes twelve texts in twelve numbers, and in two different poultry journals, it makes twenty-four articles a year, and as you get toward the end of the year, you find yourself wishing someone would send you a new text to preach from; one that you had never thought or dreamed of, or that the turkeys would hatch up an entirely new disease, that you could hold postmortems and learn something new.

The most common disease now is the Blackhead, and scientific parties who are now investigating it, predict that parties having the disease in their flocks, will have to stop raising turkeys for a few years. I do not take so gloomy a view of it. It will probably be found that there is a cause for it that can be remedied, the same as with hog cholera. The government spent thousands of dollars to find the cause and cure for hog cholera. The latter trouble is materially abating in the droves of hogs, and why? Farmers have learned that it is not safe to commence crowding the feeding of their hogs for market, on green corn, as their digestive organs will carry them just so far, and then a collapse comes, and we hear the cholera cry.

It is the same way with turkeys. They will eat anything you feed them till they are about six weeks or two months old, and then the black head trouble begins. I get lots of letters from parties stating that their turkeys are dying from blackhead and asking what can be done. Generally the only thing that can be done is to let them die after they are once taken with the disease. I have been studying the feed question this summer by picking up the turkeys and feeling their crops. After the grasshoppers came, their crops felt as though there was a small brush pile in them, and after careful examination found the contents of the crops to be grasshoppers, and if the contents of each crop could have been pressed into a solid mass, it would not have made a teaspoonful of solid food. On the other hand if the turkeys had been fed solid food, the amount each crop would have contained would have been much more.

You can therefore see what it is

that kills the turkeys. Grasshoppers were made as the natural food for turkeys, and let the turkeys peck their crops full of them, the solid amount of feed will be very little, while with other foods they will overeat, and grasshoppers besides make a very excellent feed for them.

Contrary to our expectations the grasshoppers did not put in an appearance in our locality till about the middle of August. Early in the season the grass was covered with what looked like young grasshoppers, but if they were, the cold rains we were having killed them. At the present time, I only see my turkeys just at sundown. If it is dry, I have a dish of water for them, but that is all the care they get or need.

Ideal Surroundings of An Alfalfa Country.

From the present call for choice tur-

keys, I do not think that people are thinking of stopping the raising of turkeys on account of fearing blackhead trouble. In an alfalfa country, the grasshoppers abound and when the hay is cut and put up, the grasshoppers are smothered and stacked with the hay, and the climate being dry, the grasshoppers do not decompose, and with alfalfa hay and dried grasshoppers, turkeys will thrive all winter without getting as fat as if fed on corn. We will have a stack of alfalfa and millet so that the turkeys can help themselves to it, and I shall feed them no corn, and believe they will be in fine shape for the next breeding season. I think that the way they are wintered has a great deal to do with the year's success.

Turkeys like to have their own way, and do best if you raise them by letting them have considerable liberty. They can be trained so that they will come home to roost, and prefer the home fence to roost on as the cool days and nights approach. When the birds hunt their own living there is seldom any sickness among them and you feel pretty sure of their safety, barring human marauders, but with one or two good dogs there will be little danger, as tramps and light-fingered people are more afraid of dogs than of guns.

A Missouri farmer wrote me about losing his turkeys when they commenced "hogging" down corn. I did not know at first what he meant, but learned that he had turned his hogs into the corn field and let them help themselves, (which they surely will when they are turned into a corn field), and the turkeys did the same thing and began dying which was the natural



Compound Incubators and Zero Brooders

SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE

Guarantee—We hereby agree to refund the amount paid for any Compound Incubator or Zero Brooder if found not to be as represented by us, provided same is returned to us in good condition (less reasonable wear and tear) within three months from date of sale. Signed: WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.

TESTIMONIALS.

C. L. McIver, 500 Central St., Lynn, Mass., May 20, 1908—From 219 tested eggs got 217 smart chicks.

Bowers' Poultry and Swine Co., Chelsea, Okla., May 22, 1908—From 110 good eggs got 110 fine, strong chickens.

Write for our catalogue. It is free. Mention Poultry Keeper.

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.

COR. 6th AND MAIN STREET,

WARSAW, ILLINOIS.

\$7.85

Delivered

FOR OUR 100 EGG HATCHING WONDER

It has triple walls, top and bottom, a large aluminum-coated tank and double-jacketed heater and our Victor Regulator. The lamp has a big bowl, a wide burner and a stout metal chimney. The ventilated egg chamber with double glass in the door contains movable egg-tray with nursery below. The machine is 26 inches long, 21 inches wide and 14 inches high. In addition the \$7.85 price includes a thermometer, funnel and book of instructions, telling how to get the best results from the incubator, all delivered at any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains. Brooder and Incubator together \$11.45. The Brooder is also a complete and well made machine. The price of the Incubator delivered west of the Rockies is \$9.85 and the Incubator and Brooder together \$14.70. Better write us today; we will ship promptly on receipt of your order. Remit in post-office or express money order or bank draft, and if these machines are not just as we represent them we will return your money. If you want a larger machine write for our 80-page book, "Incubator Whys".

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill. Established 1867.

consequence. If one must feed turkeys after the ground freezes, and will boil the corn and let it get nearly cold, the turkeys are not likely to get sick and will put on good weight.

If turkeys are put into corn fields in this way, and allowed to follow hogs, they will eat themselves to death. The hogs will shell a good deal of the corn and all the turkeys have to do is to pick it up. Two or three acres fenced in with a five foot fence will keep the turkeys out of the hog field and should save the flock. Turkeys are too valuable to lose now as there will be a big demand to supply the market and the call for breeding birds.

THIS KIND OF TREATMENT HURTS THE BUSINESS.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

I have been much interested in reading the article in the August number of your valuable paper by Mr. Ernest Peterson, Troutdale, Oregon, being his reply to Mr. F. O. Wellcome's question, "What Would You Do?" Mr. Peterson's experience is so near my own that I will only give you a brief sketch. I am breeding Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Have some very good birds of both, especially the Rocks.

In the spring of 1907, I thought I would like to improve my Reds, so I corresponded with a special breeder of Reds. He had no other kind; he kept about 2,000 and had trap nested them for nine years. He had many birds among his layers that laid 200, 210, 220 and as high as 240. He wrote me his price for eggs from his best laying

birds. I sent the money and received the eggs in due time, set them and got 23 chicks from 30 eggs which was an excellent hatch. Raised every bird to maturity—but the laying! They are poorest layers I have ever had. Not one of the lot will lay over 9 or 10 eggs at the most before becoming broody, and some of them not over 5 or 6. As to the color and marking, it is poor. There were only two that were anywhere near the standard and I was sadly disappointed.

This last spring, 1908, I thought I would try to improve my Rocks, so I wrote several times to a noted breeder, one who makes them a specialty and carries off nearly all the high prizes at a leading eastern show and also has made a handsome fortune at the business. After "the usual proper amount" of corresponding, he wrote me his price \$6.00 for 13 eggs, but would let me have a sitting for \$5.00, and he would select them himself from his very finest matings, urging me to buy, saying it would so greatly improve my stock.

I sent a check for the \$5.00 and received the eggs. They were very nicely packed, and I took great pains in setting them. I got four chicks by helping three out of the shell, three of the weaklings living but a few days. Nine eggs were infertile.

I wrote him the results as he wished me to. He answered he was very sorry, but if I would send him \$2.50 more he would send me another sitting and he was sure I would get a fine hatch this time. I wrote him that I had put all

the money into eggs that I could spare for that purpose, but if he wanted to "make good" he might send me some more and I would try again. After waiting until nearly the last of June he sent me eight eggs. I took extra care in setting them and got one chick.

The other seven showed no more signs of fertility than a china nest egg. The chick that hatched seems healthy and is growing finely, but is the poorest specimen of a Barred Rock that I have ever had in my five years' breeding. One might well call it a mongrel. My disappointment can only be imagined.

This is what I am going to do in the future. Give all these fancy advertisers a wide berth, unless I am personally acquainted or they will give me a guarantee of so many fertile eggs, and the chicks shall at least resemble the breed they were sold for. I am disgusted with all and any such dealings. There is no honesty in it. As for myself, I am going to try to improve my flock by only breeding from the best birds for vigor and markings, if I have to cull them to only two or three and build up my flock in that way. If all would do so, there would be less disappointment and hard feelings, and many of these advertisers would have to close business or come to an honest square deal.

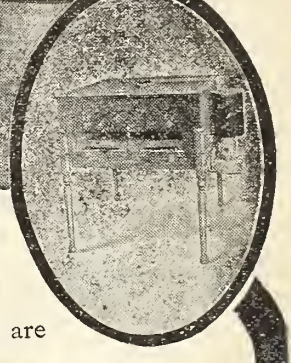
J. A. Sophia.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.





Improved Technic



Improvements on Model Incubators for Season of 1908-9 are most valuable.

FIREPROOF HEATING APPLIANCE

The "Model Patent Fusible Link" puts the flame out should it smoke. With this device it is impossible for the lamp to explode. It makes the Model Heater safer than a house lamp. Furnished free this season with Model Incubators. Links sold separately to old customers.

STOP FILLING LAMPS

The "Model Patent Automatic Oil Supply" saves time. Is quickly adjusted. Nothing complicated about it. Draws automatically from distant can or barrel. Especially adapted to the Model, but fits some other makes. Sold separately. You can't afford to be without it.

The "Model Patent Steam Heating System" for Model Incubators is just what you want for large hatcheries,—12 machines up to any number. Saves labor and money in fuel. A splendid improvement.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL DEVICE

To be announced December first. Applied to all Modern Incubators. Get in line for the Model. It leads the world. Send for descriptive literature.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, MODEL INCUBATOR CO., 314 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SCORED BREEDERS

We offer for sale one-half of our breeding stock—fowls we have used this year, one and two years old. As fine a bunch of breeders as is in this country, score cards by Hale. They are well up in the fancy. and every specimen is a

BUSINESS BIRD

We ship under our guarantee of your money back and we stand ALL the express if you are not perfectly satisfied.

S. C. R. I. REDS
WYANDOTTES { **WHITE**
BUFF
SILVER
GOLDEN

Write us your wants and send for FREE catalogue.
Yours for a square deal.

Sanitary Poultry Co.

Box K-107

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FOOD, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF PULLETS DURING THE FALL AND WINTER.

(Michigan Experiment Station Bulletin 245.)

WHEN the cold nights begin to come, about November 1st, it is time to bring the pullets into winter quarters. They should begin to show signs of approaching maturity. Before bringing them in, clean the house they are to occupy, whitewash it thoroughly and disinfect the perches, nest boxes, etc. Be sure that the disinfectant enters every crack and crevice. Then cover the floor with about four inches of fine gravel or sand. Cover this with six inches of dry, clean, long straw, as the pullets will break it up quickly enough. Where leaves are plentiful they may be used and make very satisfactory litter, although they do not last as long as straw.

When the house is ready remove the pullets to it carefully. Do not carry them by one leg only or otherwise misuse them. Any rough handling at this time will mean a subsequent loss in the egg basket. Of course a change always produces timidity, but by exercising great care they will soon become accustomed to their new quarters. When about to enter the house a slight noise announcing one's approach before opening the doors will prevent fright and injury from a sudden rush or flight against obstacles in the pen. Chickens soon get to know the call of a low, soft whistle announcing to them the coming of the feed basket. At this stage the reproductive organs are developing rapidly and any abuse or frightening may cause the loss of some of the finest in the flock.

We have entered poultry houses in the winter where the windows have been closed for days at a time. The hens are found standing around with their feathers ruffled and looking as if they were nearly frozen to death. In accustoming pullets to their new quarters, see that they always have plenty of fresh air without a draught. One of the best systems of ventilation is to have a window hinged on one side and cloth on the other so that either one can be swung in at will. Those having sliding windows can ar-

range to slide one in from either side. Both should usually be left open a little while during the day except in extremely cold weather. Hens enjoy sunshine and fresh air but it should come through the window and not through cracks and crevices. No one should expect hens to lay well in a house that is not constructed with tight walls. The sides of many hen houses are made of unmatched lumber, which has shrunk, leaving cracks through which wind, rain and snow blows, perhaps directly on the fowls. No one should expect hens to do well in such a place. A few dollars spent on building paper and a few feet of battens will work a great change for the better. Simply spread the building paper smoothly over the sides of the house and then place battens on every eighteen inches. A good coat of paint will improve the appearance, and make it more lasting.

Next let us consider the feed that the pullets should have when they come in off the range. While on the range they doubtless found an abundance of green food and meat in the form of grass and insects. We must supply these two foods when the pullets are confined to the laying houses. If we can secure skim milk at a reasonable price, or have it on the farm it will be found to be an excellent food. Very often one can buy green bone and scraps or waste meat from the markets at a reasonable price. Any of these may be utilized as well as scraps from the table, as long as they are fresh. No one should be guilty of feeding partially decayed meat in any form. We cannot expect people to pay good prices for eggs if our fowls eat unclean food. In some instances the hens are fed the meat from any animal that dies; this practice should not be allowed. Numerous complaints are made annually because even fresh eggs are off in flavor. When the source of the trouble is traced out we invariably find the hens have been fed unclean food, such as hotel swill, horse meat, or other

carion. If milk or meat scraps cannot be secured locally it is better to buy commercial beef-scrap or granulated milk. These will keep indefinitely when properly stored.

The green food may be supplied in the form of cut alfalfa or clover hay. The hens will eat it either dry or steamed. Mangolds or beets and cabbage also make excellent food and should be fed raw. Beets should be sliced lengthways until the hens learn to eat them, when they may be thrown in whole. The mangel-wurtzel is the best variety for chicken feed. The cabbage should be hung up on a string where the hens can get exercise working at it. Onions, turnips, potatoes, and several other vegetables may be fed. These, however, should be cooked until soft and then mixed with about an equal bulk of bran; feed while still quite warm. We prefer to feed such a feed at noon. Be careful not to feed too much, as the hens are very fond of soft, moist mash, and will engorge themselves with it if given a chance. Be sure that each hen can get her share and do not feed more than they will eat up clean in fifteen minutes. Also be careful to have the vegetables dry enough so that when the bran is added it will make a crumbly, moist mixture.

Always be careful to feed clean food of all kinds, and shun all bad smelling disinfectants. The egg shell is porous and will, therefore, allow the egg to absorb bad odors. Store the eggs in a clean place and market them at least once a week; by following this method one should soon be able to get a reputation for furnishing eggs that are good and genuinely fresh.

When the pullets are brought in from the range they may not be completely feathered. If not, an occasional feed of sweet corn will be a great treat for them and will help them produce a new coat of feathers. Sunflower seeds contain oil and make an excellent addition to the ration, helping to produce new feathers quickly. Oil meal or oil cake may also be added to the mash feed. We like to use 100 pounds bran, 75 pounds middlings, 25 pounds oil meal, 100 pounds corn meal and 100 pounds beef-scrap. Canada peas also make an

excellent addition to the ration during the moulting period. The fowls soon learn to eat them and they will help keep the birds vigorous during the strain of the molting period.

There is as much in care and management as in the food. Keep the hens busy all day and then give them enough to fill the crops at night. In this way one can have healthy fowls and avoid many bad habits. If a hopper is used to feed mash, supply a light feed of grain in the litter in the morning; stir it in well so they have to work to find it. At noon, open the hopper and let them help themselves until about 4 o'clock, when it should be closed and the hens fed an abundant feed of grain. If some grain is left in the litter they will search it out the next morning. If moist mash is fed it should be given at noon and then in moderation as the hens are very fond of warm, crumbly mash in cold weather and may engorge their crops if fed too much. Aim to have a constant supply of fresh water. Do not allow the fowls to get too hungry but endeavor to keep them comfortable, busy and contented. By strict adherence to these rules one should be able to make the strong, vigorous pullets lay well all the fall and winter.

COMMON MISTAKES.

(Ray L. Chamberlain, North New Salem, Mass.)

In looking over the average poultry house in winter the most common defects are as follows: Bare, damp floor, upon which the fowls stand and mope, and sometimes get rheumatism; broken windows and cracks on all sides, letting cold air blow upon the roosts or upon the fowls in daytime. Both the above will check laying and are common causes of roup.

Damp droppings left for weeks to heap up under the roosts; lack of a supply of water, obliging the hens to eat snow, thus stopping the eggs; lack of plenty of good sharp grit and oyster shells, which alone is a sufficient cause of failure, as what few eggs are laid will be thin shelled and likely to cause the egg eating habit.

Lack of green food, fresh meat and cut bone fed twice a week; overcrowding, over feeding, and no inducement to scratch for a living. Windows covered with dust an inch thick through which the sun can never penetrate.

See that your houses are tight, so that on cold, windy nights the fowls will not suffer any more than can be helped. A good plan is to have the roosts inclosed with a curtain to let down in front on the coldest nights. By a tight house I mean one that has all the windows in repair and cracks covered up, so there will be no draughts on the fowls.

Be sure to let in plenty of fresh air. Open up the windows on every pleasant day. Fresh air is the best thing in the world for fowls, but it must not be allowed to blow in on the fowls through cracks on all sides.

Wash off all the windows and let in the sunlight. Above all do not crowd the fowls during the long winter months when they cannot exercise out of doors. They will need at least seven or eight square feet per fowl. Scatter some hay around on the chaff from the barn floor and throw the

SPECIAL EGG PRICES AND SALE OF BREEDERS

YOUNG STOCK TO OFFER, 8 TO 16 WEEKS OLD. FINE BIRDS.

Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Polish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Javas, Anconas, Houdans, Spanish, Sherwoods, Rocks, Dominiques, Andalusians, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas. Please Mention P. K. when writing.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

F. I. BRADFORD, Troy, Pa.

Poultry Judge, also member A. P. A., Elmira and Hornell Poultry Assns.

FEED, 10 Cts. PER BUSHEL

PATENT PENDING

Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing you more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel? Have you raised 95 per cent of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for 2,000 layers and raise 3,000 chicks without help and have time for other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how I do it. My new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it, as well as save you \$25 on every 100 chicks you grow to maturity. My third edition of 5,000 copies now ready. 3,000 Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandotte chicks growing under my new system for the fall trade. Write today for free circulars and testimonials. Address.

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 17, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

grain into it. This will make them exercise and will be what they need, and the eggs will hatch better in the spring.

Avoid feeding stimulants to fowls you are going to breed from, and do not give more than they will eat up clean. The nest is very apt to be neglected and become filthy.

Another thing is pure, fresh water. Do not fail in this. You may think snow will answer but it will not. It is not good for poultry and will make them poor. Give warm water at least three times a day, and empty out the fountains when you close the house at night or they are apt to freeze and break. Fowls are always thirsty and a great deal of roup is brought on by allowing them to drink impure water.

Kindness is never thrown away on poultry. Show me a person who studies their wants and loves to care for them and I will warrant he will be successful. Wading in slush is not the kind of exercise that keeps hens healthy and makes them lay in winter. The place for unoccupied coops is in a shed or temporary shelter. Do not leave them out in the rain and snow all winter.

The well fed (not overfed) pullet is an early layer. Notice with what pleasure the fowls scratch among the leaves in summer. This is a hint to save the leaves to use in the hen house the coming winter. If snow that falls on the roof is likely to melt and drip through, shovel it off. A shower bath of snow water means roup and death later on.

Do not think because the weather is cooler the lice have quit business. It does not take a great many lice to absorb the profits of a flock. Keep at them. A good dust bath does much to prevent vermin. If you have a box of fine coal ashes it may be used as a substitute.

It is best to have fowls in winter quarters before they begin to lay. Change fowls from place to place and they stop the laying for a while at least. Don't forget that the poultry show season is coming, and make arrangements to show your fowls there.

The best evidence you can give the public that you have good stock, and think you have, is to put it in competition with that of others.

Corn is a good thing but do not pin all your faith to it, or you will have fat, not eggs. The fall is a good time to make a start in the poultry business. A chance is afforded to get everything in readiness for winter layers. Fowls can be purchased cheaper in the fall than later and there is better chance to make selections.

The Enterprise Mfg. Co., 231 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Penn., are leading manufacturers of a complete line of food choppers and bone mills which are almost a necessity in all households and especially on up-to-date poultry plants, where green cut bone is fed for inducing winter egg laying. Write them for a copy of their catalog and see what they have to offer, before placing an order elsewhere. Their complete line will enable you to make a selection which will be exactly fitted for your needs. Kindly mention Poultry Keeper when you write them.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.



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WASHING WHITE FOWLS FOR THE SHOW ROOM.

Poultry, bees and fruit go hand in hand, and the average fruit grower certainly has an ideal place for either a large or small poultry and bee yard. We handle the three very successfully, and find it an interesting work.

But what I want to give now is our experience in the poultry department of our work as preparing for the poultry shows, for the benefit of the readers of this paper.

The time is drawing near for our poultry shows, and it is high time for all who expect to attend the first shows to look after the young stock and see that they are in the right condition to reach the standard weights. My wife is a prominent member of the firm, especially when it comes to the poultry department, for she is a thorough fancier and can pick out the show birds very accurately—in fact, she is my lieutenant in everything, and I could not carry on the work without her.

The way we are situated now our Single Comb White Leghorns do not get so dirty as those raised in a city lot under the soot and greasy smoke that result from the burning of a low grade of soft coal. But still we take our white birds through the same process, with the exception that they are not hard to wash, and it doesn't take long. All white birds should be washed before they are put into the show room. To wash them well requires forethought, time and patience.

The first thing to be done is to heat up the wash house or some room suitable for the purpose, and hot water in sufficient quantities corresponding to the amount of filth and number of fowls intended to be washed, must be prepared and kept in readiness to fill the tubs. We usually have a kettle of boiling water also ready in addition, if needed. A good fire and a warm room at about 90 degrees is another requisite. We then coop our fowls intended to be washed, the roosters in coops with plenty of room and not less than 32 inches high, to prevent them striking their combs when crowing.

For washing we use an ordinary wash tub and two wash boilers to rinse in, set up level on benches three feet high. This height is essential for one's comfort, if many fowls are to be washed. It takes us twenty minutes to wash an ordinary fowl, and about forty-five minutes for a very dirty one.

We use soft water and the very best castile or Ivory soap. The three vessels are filled up to about ten inches deep. The water in the first one has a temperature of about 92 degrees, the second 82 and the third 72 degrees. In the third vat, or rinse water, we put a teaspoonful of liquid bluing but not enough to color the birds blue, about like rinsing white clothes.

The fowls are usually washed about three days before being sent to the show room. This gives ample time for the birds to dry and for the owners to straighten their plumage and clean the dirt from under the scales of their legs.

To prevent our being thoroughly soaked by the splashing of the chickens, our sleeves are rolled up to our elbows and pinned; we put on aprons extending from our necks to our feet and fastened around the waist.

When everything needed is in readiness our assistants catch a chicken by the roots of the wings and push it down under the water, with only its head out. We then work the feathers until it becomes thoroughly soaked. The bird should be so held in the middle of the tub as not to bruise the tail against the sides of the tub. As soon as the feathers are wet we begin to rub the bird all over with our cake of soap, then to wash the head and neck. With the fowl facing us we thoroughly soap our hands, then the head and neck of the bird. With one hand on each side of the bird's head we rub vigorously until we get the dirt off.

With an old tooth brush and soap and water we scrub around the wrinkles of the comb, head, nose and chin until they are clean; then we scrub and wash the feathers on the neck. In the meantime the assistant has been soaping and scrubbing the back and wings. We each then take a wing and spread it out on our hand, rub on the soap and rub the feathers between our hands and along the feathers in the directions they grow. The tail feathers are cleaned in the same manner. The sickle feathers of the roosters receive our special attention. They are carefully soaped and rubbed between the palms of our hands, and our soapy hands are frequently drawn along the whole length of the tail and sickle feathers.

Having these parts thoroughly clean, we now lift the fowl out of the tub and lay it on its side on a perforated board (over a tub) which has been prepared beforehand. This maneuver readily allows the remaining parts of the bird, including the legs, to be thoroughly washed and cleaned. Every now and then a dipper of water from the second tub is poured over our work, to see if the feathers are clean.

While washing the fowl, be careful not to rub the skin off the side or wing joint.

When all parts are clean the bird is then put into the second tub and the soap thoroughly rinsed out of the feathers. Special pains must be taken to spread out the wings and wash the soap all out of them. It is next put into the bluing tub, thoroughly soaked and washed again. If the water is too blue, the bird will be too blue, and so will be the owner.



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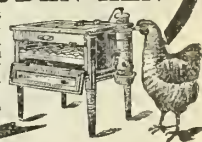


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We next squeeze the water out of the feathers, and then dry the feathers with a dry, soft, clean towel. Now hold the fowl firmly by the legs and throw it up in the air a few times, still holding to it, and as it comes down it flutters and expends its wings and feathers.

A toothpick is a good thing to remove the dirt from the scales of the legs, and this can be better done while they are soaked up.

After the birds are partially dry it is well to remove them to a cooler room, to prevent sweating and weakness, until they are perfectly dry, which is known by feeling under the wings.

Always rub down the way the feathers go when drying the feathers.

A hand fan or an electric fan is a good thing to separate and dry their feather webs.

Some persons recommend the use of peroxide of hydrogen to be sponged over the feathers to whiten them, and after that to rub over the feathers a little aqua ammonia, but I prefer to clean the feathers up nicely and let them show what they are for themselves.

If you are not used to washing chickens by this time you will think your chicken is about dead and the sorriest looking thing you ever saw; but by morning on first sight you will have changed your mind, and feel sure you are going to win first prize.—Exchange.

FAVORS R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS AND MINORCAS FOR LAYERS.

(Mrs. S. M. Huntley, Corry, Pa.)

It seems as though I would like to talk a little to the dear Poultry Keeper family. My September number came the last day of August. I never look for it but it always comes on time, and in this September number I see so much about good laying hens that I just thought I must boast a little. Why? I have Black Minorcas that lay the season through and never get broody. I have different kinds of hens; some of them R. C. Brown Leghorns and one in particular that flies out of the park every morning and has a nest in one of the out-buildings, and has laid in that same nest since the first of July. She has only missed seven days, and this the first day of September she laid her nice white egg, and not so very small either.

Talk about Barred Rocks, Orpingtons, or any other hen that will beat that and hunt her own living, largely. I would not keep a hen long that would sit every one of the best months for laying, which are May, June and July. If I had a flock like that they would go to market pretty quickly.

Even my old White Minorca that I have told you about so many times, laid well. She was eleven years old last May and began laying the middle of March and never wanted to sit till the fifth of July. I thought it would be cute to see an old bird like her with chicks, so I gave her fifteen eggs, but about the fifth day after she began sitting she lost her appetite and could not eat but just drank all the time and ate but very little. She lived along until the 26th of the same

month, when she fell asleep peacefully and I buried her in my flower bed. My advice is to poultry keepers not to set a hen after she is eleven years old, for you will lose the eggs and it may prove disastrous to the hen. So you see my dear, old biddy will not cheer me with her songs this coming winter.

A VALUABLE POULTRY REMEDY.

I had twenty-five fine S. C. B. Leghorns which began to die when four weeks old. The only trouble I could find was sore eyes. I asked every poultryman I could find and called some on the phone, but no one ever heard of such a thing to cause death at the rate of two or three a day. When all were dead but six a neighbor said I should get something for them, so I went to a poultry supply house and the clerk sold me a package of powder and said to put it in the drinking water. This I did as he told me, without reading the directions, and when I came home that evening about 6 o'clock some of my chickens looked better and I repeated the dose. Twenty-four hours afterward I could not tell which ones had been sick, and if I only had it when I first noticed them I might have had all my valuable Brown Leghorns today, instead of the six I have left. Some old men in the business told me it was not roup, as the chickens were too young to get roup.

Some of the poultrymen told me to try kerosene and vaseline and camphor, red pepper and all the old reliable cures. Now after I saw the chickens improving I went into the cellar to read the directions on my powder, and found it to be Conkey's Roup Cure. The little package cost 50 cents, but I have six beautiful S. C. B. Leghorns left and enough of the powder to last another year to put in the drinking water once in a while.

Hope the above will be of some good to others with sick chickens.

J. F. Laughlin.

Elmira, N. Y.

(Note—Poultry Keeper readers will be interested in the ad. of The G. E. Conkey Co., Dept. C., Cleveland, Ohio, which appears on page 281 of this issue. For 4c to cover postage the G. E. Conkey Co. will send a valuable book of remedies free on request. Send for this book. It will help you.)

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Morgan Park, Ill., Aug. 18, 1908.

At the annual meeting of the Executive Board, August 12, 1908, Ross C. H. Hallock tendered his resignation of the office of secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association. Said resignation was accepted by President Bryant, and the action of President Bryant approved by the Board in regular session with only one dissenting vote.

Fred L. Kimmey, of Morgan Park, Ill., was by unanimous action forthwith appointed his successor to serve out the year.

C. M. BRYANT, President.

FRED L. KIMMEY, Secy-Treas.

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EGG-EATING HENS.

O. G. Hook, Omaha, Nebr.

From Absarokee, Montana, comes a question in regard to egg-eating hens, requesting an answer through the columns of Poultry Keeper.

Never, in all my experience in poultry work, have I seen a hen deliberately break and eat a good strong shelled egg. If I ever do, am afraid her neck will suffer for it. I find though that any and all will participate in the feast? if through accident or because of defect or soft shell, one gets broken, though these hens will make no attempt to break a thick shelled egg.

I use plenty of china nest eggs and at times they lie about on the floors. This I would advise M. D. H. to do, for after a few trials at breaking these eggs they won't feel so sure they can crack a shell. Let these nest eggs be in any and all odd places for Mrs. Hen to experiment on, she'll get tired of it.

Then, too, have the nests rather dark so they will enter them only when on business intent, and have plenty of nest material so the eggs will not be broken by contact with boards. Hens are often awkward and break an egg when getting on or off a nest by stepping or even sitting on them roughly and once broken the temptation is there to cause trouble where otherwise none would exist.

Do not let nests get too full of eggs. Better have plenty of nests so hens will not quarrel for space to deposit their eggs. Some gather eggs twice daily, but I prefer gathering but once, as it is somewhat distracting to them to gather their product while the work of laying is going forward.

Since M. D. H.'s troubles are in the winter when shut up it seems to me to point plainly to lack of animal food and exercise, as fowls get considerable of both in summer when ranging for bugs, worms, etc., and are of course, deprived of both when shut up in winter. Have plenty of good deep scratching material, thus making them work for what they eat.

Above all and the most important part, I feed meat, plenty of it, not scraps, but cooked "hog plucks" and no egg eaters are among my hens. With meat supplied as I have indicated, I think the problem would without doubt be solved, except perhaps in case of the old, veteran egg-eaters and these should go to market or behave themselves, but I should never part with a good strain bird of a good business breed.

If the flock be small, trap nests would surely catch the guilty individuals and these should go. With no trap nests one may find the culprits by observing closely.

If M. D. H. follows my advice and finds, (as I feel sure she will) she has stopped her flocks propensity to this bad habit, I'd like to hear from her either through Poultry Keeper or by a personal letter.

Many of our readers are fanciers. They are interested in getting and producing the best of their chosen variety. We want to tell them that their best birds will be sought for this fall and winter. The crop of chicks this

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season is less than usual, the interest in fancy poultry larger than ever before, and choice stock is moving at good prices. We want to warn our subscribers not to sell their best stock. You cannot hold your place in the line of breeders unless you keep and breed the best you raise from season to season. We know the temptation to part with a few birds when offered twice what we ever sold stock for in past years. One of our readers refused to part with his best cock last spring at a price that surprised him, and he is finding that the chicks from this male are giving him the bulk of his best sellers this fall. He will have four times the cash and still own the cock for another season than he would have had if he had sold when urged by a brother fancier.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has just issued a beautiful 322 page poultry book, on general poultry lines, and profusely illustrated with fine drawings and cuts. We believe we can safely say that he book is a little the finest that has ever been issued by any state for gratuitous distribution, and it is easily worth one dollar to any poultryman. We would advise all of our readers, especially those living in the state of Kansas to write to Mr. F. D. Coburn, secretary, Topeka, Kansas, and ask for a copy of the book, stating that the editor of Poultry Keeper has suggested that this be done, and we feel sure that you will be pleased with the book. We greatly appreciate Mr. Coburn's kindness in remembering Poultry Keeper with a copy of the book, and only wish that all of our readers could have a copy of it.

A STRENUOUS RECORD.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

My Rhode Island Red pullet, hatched April 1st, 1908, commenced laying August 24th, and has laid 8 eggs in eight days, August 24th to August 31st, inclusive. One egg a day, and goes bare foot.

Otter Lake, Mich.

From reports lately received by the State Labor Bureau of Missouri, one county (Pettis) marketed last year 8,696,520 dozens of eggs and nearly 12,000,000 pounds of poultry. It received from this source alone \$2,637,476. Its dairy products only brought in \$266,160. Still some farmers think the poultry industry a small business.

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HOUSE SUGGESTIONS—WHAT IS NECESSARY IN THE BUILDING LINE.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn,

THE slight drop in price of building materials has stimulated poultry building, as well as the remodeling of old houses. There are a few suggestions that I wish to make from my experience of twenty years in making poultry houses.

The best time to build is when the soil is dry and the sun is warm. Summer is the ideal time. Poultry houses erected in mid-summer have no difficulty in drying off before cold weather. Much lumber sold is full of moisture and adds to the trouble necessary in the preventing of illness in the flock.

Houses made of damp lumber, or put on a wet soil, cannot be closed up with safety to the flock. Windows must be left open, cracks left between the boards of the front, or retained dampness will lead to colds and roup.

The shape of the house should be influenced by the fowls' needs. Poultry do best when allowed abundant sunshine. This calls for large openings in the front of the house, set high enough to allow the sunshine to reach nearly to the rear wall. The shed roof houses best fill our need. The double roof building reduced to the height of the front wall, so that the light will not begin to cover the floor space it should. The shed roof, of course, should slope to the rear. I have seen houses made with the high wall in the rear. This forced the windows to be small and so low as to make the house dark. Then the south slope sent all the rain to the front into the yard. Did you ever go into one of those south sloping roof houses in summer? Was it not a hot place? Hard to ventilate, dark and unhealthy?

Size of Building Needed.

The size of the hen house must be settled by your needs. If two or three pens only are thought of the house can be about square for the two pens or longer for three or four. I have found that a house that is twelve feet deep is about right. Some poultrymen have made their houses only ten feet deep but this seems less than is best. If the house has the shed roof and is over twelve feet deep, you must either have a very high front or a low back. A building that is twelve feet deep can have a rear wall of four feet and a front wall of seven and one-half feet. Between the long house and the short colony houses there is little to choose. The long house is cheaper to build, is easier to care or the poultry, but is harder to light and air off. The colony house saves in fencing, the hens are less liable to disease, but the work of caring for the stock is nearly double that of the continuous house. If I was to start a new plant I should build my houses fifty by twelve feet, six pens to a house, each pen eight by twelve feet, and put thirteen breeding birds to a pen. For winter laying I should increase the number of females and drop out the male.

What about doors? The single pen, colony, house, would have a door in the east end, high enough to pass through without stooping, and wide enough to admit a wheelbarrow. My long house would have another door

Bellingham, Massachusetts.

in the west end for summer ventilation. Between each pen would be a door of wood and wire netting of same size of the outside ones, and in the same relative position. The window question is one that is creating much discussion and some experiment. The size is not so talked about as is what to fill the space with. Some say have glass windows, other use wire netting, while many are now using thin cotton cloth.

Whichever you adopt, you will see times when you would prefer the others. If you have the wire covered windows and the snow blows in two feet deep you will long for glass sash. If the cloth covered frames are wet thoroughly in cold weather the cloth becomes as tight as glass, and no air passes through. If you forget, in the sunny days of winter, to open the glass sash before noon you may visit your house only to find it heated up to eighty and one hundred degrees. No matter what you use in the shape of sash you must have a degree of care that varies according to season and weather. The poultryman who is with his flock all the time, and uses good judgment, can succeed with closed houses. The man who leaves his home at six in the morning and returns at six in the evening will be more sure of

satisfactory results with the muslin curtains. You must settle this matter for yourselves but I advise the trying of some cloth in every house.

What about the inside of the house? Better board up the division walls of the pens two and one-half feet, and continue to the roof with wire netting. Make the division doors of boards and wire, the same as the walls. If the house is a long one, with more than six pens, make every third wall of solid boards, with doors also solid. This stops currents of air moving through the long building. If one end of the house is higher than the other, with floor rising from end to end, you may need to have every other division wall solid to prevent the heat rising into the higher end. I have seen long houses where the temperature was ten degrees higher in one end than in the other. It is a disadvantage to a poultryman not to be able to control his heat and moisture.

Fixtures and Equipment.

By all means have droppings-boards. It is time saved and health lost to use a poultry house with no droppings-boards. We need to get rid of all filth as quickly as possible, and I know of no better plan than the daily removing of the droppings that collect during the night. Have the droppings-boards wide enough so that the filth from the front roost of birds is not near enough to the front to be walked over by the hens on their way to and from the roost. If a one-by-two inch strip is

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nailed to the front of the droppings-boards it will answer two purposes: (1) act as an alighting perch for the birds, and, (2) save much manure being worked off into the litter.

Do not go back to the plan of one hundred years ago and let the droppings accumulate for a year on the ground under the roosts. The droppings-board should be little higher than needed to admit a nest box under it. I like mine about eighteen inches above the top of the litter.

Next above the droppings-board will come the roosts. Most people are now using a two-by-three piece of pine or spruce, set so the three inch wide side makes to top of the roost. These roosts are as near the droppings-boards as will allow for easy cleaning. If the roosts can be made movable, not touching the walls, they will admit of easy attention when red mites trouble. Six inches space is room enough below the roosts to allow removal of the droppings. With this plan of mine the hens will be less than thirty inches from the floor, and are not liable to have bumble foot from dropping too far in their getting from roost to floor.

The nests, under most conditions, should not be fastened to the wall. The cheap, movable, nest, such as a grocery box will make, is the one for our simple, up-to-date house. I use many orange and egg boxes for nests. The orange box, laid on its side and a strip of wood preventing loss of nest material, gives you two nests to a box. It is cheap, satisfactory, and makes good kitchen kindling when unclean.

This nest box, turned so the opening is to the rear, placed under the droppings-boards, gives a secluded and fairly dark nest.

The water dish needs a rack, or platform, for it. It should be raised enough so that little litter is scratched into it. A simple, open water dish calls for some covering to stop the hens from walking into, or getting on the edge of it. Feed hoppers are best hung on the walls, so as to save floor space for exercising. I would advise the trying of several makes of hoppers, as well as the ones you make yourself, and adopting the one that best suits your needs and saves the most grain from waste. There has been much improvement in feed hoppers the last two years and some of them leave little to improve.

Droppings-boards, roosts, nests and hoppers, should be so planned as to be easily removed. There will come times every year when you will need to clean house, fight red mites and meet disease problems. If the house furnishings can be taken out with little effort you will be more likely to do the right thing at the right time. I have seen so much illness in these houses that are furnished with solidly built roosts, nests and hoppers, that I am inclined to go to the opposite extreme and make every part of the house outfit cheap, portable and simple.

Consider Your Circumstances in Making Expenditures.

Do not put too much money into the house. Build it tight, convenient, and dry, but do not build it for a hundred

year's work. The floor will become germ laden, the walls open to suspicion. Fancy trimmings, ventilators, hard wood finish, are all wasted in the house that is to be used for money making poultry. Most of the expensive buildings, many of them built by men of wealth and cared for by high-priced labor, and I know of many such, have been abandoned because illness was not controlled and eggs would not come. I know more men today who are getting high priced eggs in winter from flocks housed in low cost buildings; yes, I know fifty who are doing this to one who has spent all he could in his building. The needs of the fowl are few, and they can be supplied in a house that costs less than a dollar per hen for building material.

Do not try too many new ideas of your own in the planning of your poultry house. Avoid the house that is decidedly different from most of those of your section. Too much money is yearly wasted in the innovations that pose as hen houses. Pattern after the house of the man who has been succeeding for a dozen years rather than the one who is still running his plant on his capital. A man with a large bank account can make a good display in his henyard even though he is buying eggs and broilers of his more humble neighbor.

Build for today, not for your children. Plan the house to give suitable quarters for busy hens. Remember that your labor is to be given to the care of the flock. This calls for a building that will not be too low, or dark, or inconvenient.

Poultry Houses and Appliances

A COMPILATION OF
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Coops

Brooding Houses

Trap Nests

Incubator Cellars

Grit Boxes

Feed Troughs

And Other Subjects
Relating To Fixtures

This book consists of 64 pages and cover, durably bound, printed on coated book paper and extensively illustrated with half-tones, zinc etchings and photo-reproductions. The buildings described and illustrated embrace styles suitable for the city lot, the village flock, and the farm. Not a page but gives suggestions of value to the poultry raiser. To get an idea of what the book contains, note the following, taken from the table of contents:

Poultry Houses,
Chick Houses,
Brooder Houses,
Home-Made Brooder,
Home-Made Lice Killer,
Incubator Houses,
Incubator Cellars,
Brooder Houses,
To Prevent Egg Eating, Etc.
Brooder Cellars,
Coop for Sitters,
Recipe for Whitewash,

Concrete Poultry House Construction,
Portable Poultry House,
Nests,
Coops for Broody Hens,
Recipe for Milk Paint,
Grit Boxes,
Water Basins,
Roosts, Trap Nests,
Market Coops,
Feed Troughs,
How to Make a Grout Floor,
Home-Made Brooder Furnace.

Much useful information and hints of value to any poultryman. Price of the book is 50 cents, postpaid. For 75c we will send copy of book and a year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper—the most practical and helpful poultry paper published. Or given free as a premium for two subscriptions to Poultry Keeper at 50 cents each.

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

There is no more satisfactory plan of starting with good poultry than to buy stock in the fall. While the first cost of starting with eggs is less than the buying of fowls it is, in the end, cheaper and better. Autumn prices are low and for either young or old birds. The breeder has his houses and yards crowded, the pound chick of May has become the "six pounder" of October. Most fancy breeders find a ready market for their best show and breeding specimens, while the second quality stock moves off slowly. This is the opportunity of the beginner, or the man who desires to change to a new variety. Fanciers are giving much attention to breeding egg qualities in their strain of stock. They are much interested in winter eggs and make the market eggs help out in the profits of the year. Well bred stock will average better layers than the run of mixtures and mongrels. We venture to say that our readers can buy pullets of good breeding quality for three dollars each, and a cock to mate them for five dollars. Suppose you buy four pullets and one cock, at a cost of seventeen dollars for the stock, and two dollars for express rates. You will be buying "seed" to produce future profits. This pen of five birds should produce you one hundred and fifty chicks next year during the months of March, April and May. There is hardly a town when the start with such a pen of stock has been made that will not buy eggs for hatching and stock to the amount of twice that originally paid. Then the satisfaction of owning a flock of birds that is handsome, good layers, and producers of winter profits. Stock in which you take pride is taken better care of, responds to good treatment, and returns cash and pleasure. Buy this new stock before cold weather sets in. It is safer to ship fowls in October and November than later. With the coming winter weather, and more demand of stock, prices stiffen, and the pullets stop laying from the excitement of the express travel. Get the new pen of improved stock into their winter house before the pullets begin to lay. Try to purchase them just as the pullets are rounding out into maturity and then feed for a moderate winter egg yield.

PICK OUT THE LAYERS AND SELL THE LOAFERS.

The laying hen is a profit maker—while the loafer hen is a profit taker. Don't keep on feeding just as much valuable feed—to hens that don't lay—as you do to the layers.

But the question with you is, how to pick out the layers from the rest. The Potter System of selecting laying hens seems to be eminently satisfactory. The manufacturers—T. F. Potter & Co., receive letters every day that must make them proud of their system. Read for instance what Mr. J. M. Martin, of Parkville, Mo., said to them in a letter not very long ago:

"It is Correct and Reliable."

"Dear Sir—I received your booklet 'Don't Kill the Laying Hen,' and have tried and tested it according to directions on several hens and have culled out the non-layers and find that your method is correct and reliable. As I am a Missourian 'I have been

shown.' It is all you claim for it, so according to my promise will send the names of several chicken raisers in this vicinity."

And a few days later the Potter Co. received the following from Mr. Patrick Hanley, Lexington, Illinois:

Made Him \$100.00

"Dear Sir—Your booklet received and will say that you made me one hundred dollars more than you received from me for your great secret. It not only lets me see but a blind man can tell which hen lays the egg. May your system before another year passes be in every household where it is needed. May every poultry keeper have the booklet 'Don't Kill the Laying Hen.'"

It means money for you to write to the T. F. Potter Co., Box P., Downers Grove, Ill., for their splendid catalog and full information about the famous money-saving Potter System of culling hens. A postal will bring it—and we suggest that you write for it today.

Some good bargains in Standard White Plymouth Rocks may be had now by addressing L. H. S. Hill, Jackson, Michigan, whose ad. on another page announces his offer of 100 of his breeding hens, and a nice bunch of young cockerels at popular prices. He will also have a lot of this year's stock to sell, which will be ready the middle of this month, and if you are interested, he will send you a copy of his new catalog. Mr. Hill is one of our regular advertisers who has been with us for a number of years, and we can safely recommend him to our readers.

Experiments conducted at one of the leading experiment stations show that hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in producing gain in weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost if molting, mortality, health and profit per hen, than when wet mash was used. If you are having trouble in any of these lines, and are not using the hopper system, a little practical experimenting on your own part may be of decided advantage.

IMPROVED LAMP WICKS.

The Acme Lamp Wicks, which I sent for last April, I received O. K., and I am very much pleased with them for they certainly consume less oil than an ordinary wick, besides giving a clear, even flame. I would not do without them now.

Walter H. Blake.

Alameda, California, Sept. 4, 1908.

Wm. Rust & Son, Dept. D, New Brunswick, N. J., have a nice poultry book and egg record blank which they are offering free of charge to interest our readers in their "Egg-Producing" food. This food forms a complete ration when fed with ordinary grains and supplies necessary elements that are lacking in grain. Now is the right time to investigate the subject of winter eggs, and they will be glad to send you a copy of their booklet if you write for it.



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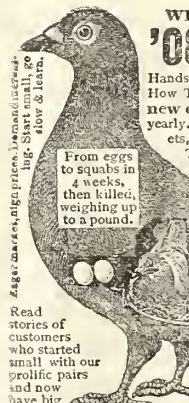
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THE WINTER FEEDING OF POULTRY.

(Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin 151.)

THE main points to be considered in feeding are, that there be a good supply of green food, meat food, and grain, the latter both ground and whole. It is also necessary to feed so as to induce birds to take exercise. In winter, green food is supplied by feeding cabbage, turnips, or other roots, pulped or whole, and by feeding steamed cut clover or clover in the mash. Meat food is supplied in the form of ground green bone, cooked offal, such as beef heads, etc., and in the form of animal meal, beef scrap. In Ontario the ground bone is perhaps the best and cheapest, where one has a bone mill; where not, beef heads, livers, etc., give good results. Animal meal, dried blood, etc., are good foods, but in many cases are more expensive than the others mentioned. However, they are very useful during the hot weather, when it is almost impossible to use fresh meat. Partially decayed meat should not be used, as it is not healthful.

Wheat is, undoubtedly, the most popular grain food for fowls in Ontario. It is certainly a good food, and is very much relished by poultry.

Corn is not used so much in Ontario as in New England states. There it appears to be used quite freely in both summer and winter feeding of fowls. It is used whole, ground, and cracked, the meal being used principally in the mash foods. Cracked corn is used largely for young chicks and fowls when scattered in the litter. The whole corn is rather large and conspicuous; and, when in the litter, does not give enough exercise. I am of the opinion that corn can be used in portions of Ontario, where it is grown extensively, much more freely than it has been heretofore. Corn is a heating and fattening food, and is, therefore, best adapted for winter use. It is considered by many, when fed in large quantity, to make the hens fat; yet it is used extensively by many progressive poultrymen with little or no evil effects.

Oats should be a first-class food for poultry; but, owing to the large percentage of hull, they are not relished by chickens, and for this reason they are somewhat indigestible. When ground they are used pretty freely in mash food; also the rolled and granulated oatmeals are used for feeding young chicks. The ground oats without the hull, is used extensively for fattening fowls. We have found that oats soaked in water for 24 hours increases their palatability.

Barley, either whole or ground, is very good. It has rather too much hull, but otherwise it is a satisfactory food. It is considered by many to be next to wheat in point of value.

Buckwheat is very popular as an egg-producer in districts where it is grown extensively. Some difficulty is at times experienced when first feeding it to fowls in getting them to eat it, but this is usually overcome in a day or so, if other feeds are withheld. Bolling the buckwheat will sometimes start the birds to eat it. After the birds once get accustomed to its appearance, it is much relished by them.

Ground buckwheat is an excellent food to use in a fattening ration. It is somewhat like corn in its fattening properties and therefore it is better for winter than summer use.

Shorts and wheat bran are both used extensively in making mashs, or soft foods. They are excellent foods to use in maintaining the health of the flock.

Dry Feeding.

The tendency at the present time is to feed dry grain and to use no wet mash foods. It has been claimed by some writers that mash foods, while tending to force growth, and possibly egg production, do not end to produce good eggs for hatching purposes; that is to say, the mash is more or less of a forcing food. In the production of eggs, the number produced is probably as large if not larger where mashs are used, but the hatchability of the eggs is not as high. During the last year or two we have not fed very many mashs to our breeding birds, but have fed in place sprouted grain. So far as we can see at the present time the sprouting does not improve the feeding qualities of the grain very much, with the exception of oats. The palatability of oats is increased considerably. We have made the oats equally as palatable by soaking them in warm water about six hours. At the present time our plan of feeding is to feed whole grain in the litter in the morning, using about one to two pounds for twenty birds, the latter amount when they are laying heavily. At noon feed mangels, clover hay and meat food in the winter time; if we have no meat a small quantity of grain is scattered in the litter on the floor. In the summer time no grain or feed of any description is given. At night they are fed all the sprouted grains, either oats or barley, sometimes wheat, they will eat. During very cold weather in the winter they are fed occasionally corn, either in the morning or evening. Where this is given it is scattered in the litter.

Those who adopt the dry method of feeding entirely, usually feed a mixture of ground grains dry, from hoppers or troughs. We have not as yet done much experimental work with these methods of feeding, but they do so during the coming winter, unless something unforeseen prevents us.

Feeding When Wet Mashs are Used.

The general method of feeding is to give a mash of mixed ground grains moistened with water or milk, in the morning; a little whole grain scattered in the straw covering the floor, at noon; and all the whole grain they will eat at night. This latter meal is usually fed in the straw. Some poultrymen adopt the plan of not feeding the mash until evening. We have been practising this plan for some time, and we like it very much. The objection to the former plan is that the hen is likely to become gorged with food early in the morning, and thus take to the roost for the rest of the day, which is usually followed by hens becoming too fat, and the egg record becoming small; but, notwithstanding, many successful poultrymen use this method to

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It contains 118 pages (9x12 inches in size) and cover, and is the best poultry book yet published. Contents (briefly stated) are as follows:

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PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES
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(Plans)
CARE OF ADULT FOWLS
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A HEN CATECHISM
FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS
CARE OF GROWING STOCK
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for Poultry. 45 per cent pure Albumenoid Protein. Greatest Animal Food Known. Freight paid on trial order. Mature your pullets and moult your hens for winter laying by feeding it. Exmoor Farms says: "As fine a food as we have ever found. No recent discovery deserves more general use." Send for folder and free sample. Agents wanted. Manufactured only by THE BENT-CROISSANT CO., 22 Main St., Antwerp, N. Y.

advantage. The objection to feeding the mash at night is that it becomes quickly digested, and the bird has not sufficient food to last it during the long winter night; but this objection can be overcome by giving a little whole grain after the mash at night.

Some poultrymen feed their fowls but twice a day, morning and evening, and get very good results; but I favor feeding three times a day. Our plan is somewhat as follows:

Early in the morning the fowls are given a handful each of whole grain. This is buried in the litter on the floor. Thus the fowls get exercise (a very necessary thing) in searching for it and at the same time keep themselves warm. At noon about two handfuls of grain are given to a dozen hens in the litter; they are also given all the roots they will eat, either pulped or whole, as fowls relish mangels, sugar beets and turnips. Cabbage also—a very good green food—is sometimes given. About four o'clock in the afternoon they are fed a mash composed of equal parts of bran, shorts, oat-chop and corn-meal (during cold weather); and to this is added about 10 per cent of animal meal if we have not cut green bone or cooked meat. These foods are thoroughly mixed together in the dry state, after which is added steeped clover, which has been prepared by getting a bucket of clover leaves, or cut clover hay, and scalding it with boiling water. This is done early in the morning, and the bucket is kept covered with a thick sack throughout the day. This will be quite warm at night, if it has been kept in a warm place. There is usually sufficient liquid to moisten the meal that has been mixed. Our aim is to have about one-third of the ration, in bulk, of clover. After the mash a small amount of whole grain is fed in the straw. There is—and should be—a plentiful supply of good, pure water within easy reach at all times.

THREE HUNDRED BILLION BEES AT WORK.

Three hundred billion bees made enough honey last year to fill a train of cars long enough to reach from New York to Buffalo. At the low wholesale rate of ten cents a pound it was worth twenty-five million dollars.

Not only did the little workers contribute that vast supply of a pure and delicious food product to the nation, but as they made it they treated it antiseptically with formic acid, thus preventing impurities or decay.

In one year the beehives sent to market a crop worth nearly as much as the barley crop; three times as much as the buckwheat crop; six million dollars greater than the rye crop, and nearly nine million dollars greater than the rice crop. All of the rice and buckwheat grown on an aggregated area of 2,126½ square miles did not reach to the value of the honey by \$151,259.

To appreciate these results one must necessarily strive also to appreciate the number of insects at work. That is rather difficult, for three hundred

billion stretches a long way beyond intelligent human comprehension.—Technical World.

FEWER HENS, MORE EGGS.

Reports compiled by the Indiana bureau of statistics, show a decided decrease in the poultry raised in Indiana during the last year. The number of dozens of fowls raised in 1908 was 1,355,669. The number in 1907 was 1,638,403. It would seem from the nature of the reports that poultry raisers are turning their attention to quality more than to quantity, as there was an increase in the number of eggs produced in Indiana in 1908. The number of dozens of eggs produced in 1908 was 62,648,508, while the number in 1907 was 62,410,103.

The best poultry counties in Indiana in 1908 and the number of dozens of fowls produced in each were as follows: Allen, 22,864; Boone, 31,573; Cass, 20,572; Daviess, 22,217; Delaware, 20,510; Gibson, 22,167; Grant, 20,555; Hamilton, 45,134; Harrison, 22,137; Grant, 20,555; Hamilton, 45,134; Harrison, 22,137; Hendricks, 25,666; Jay, 20,290; Marion, 32,827; Montgomery, 23,514; Randolph, 22,846; and Shelby, 22,400.

The ten best counties in 1907 were: Boone, 63,677; Elkhart, 48,317; Putnam, 38,479; Marion, 38,300; Delaware, 38,163; Montgomery, 30,198; Sullivan, 29,995; Posey, 29,631; Allen, 27,487; and Adams, 27,223.—Exchange.

We hope that most of our readers have saved a few of the yearling hens to breed from next year. These old hens will be moderate layers in the winter months, will do the bulk of their laying in the hatching months, and can be depended upon to lay larger eggs than pullets. Mated with a mature cockerel, or better still, with a yearling cock, you should get chicks that are large and vigorous. The large egg contains nourishment for a large chick, and the fact of better chicks from yearling hens is known to most poultrymen. Feed these hens moderately, make them dig deep in litter for their grain, and save their efforts for March and April laying. When they reach a month of the time of setting eggs, give each pen a hopper of good meatscraps. This will increase the number of eggs and add to the vitality of the germ. These old hens are inclined to be lazy, dust very little, and lice may multiply on them. Bear this in mind and watch out for insect life. Red mites seldom do mischief before the first of April, yet prevention applied in March may stop the coming of any mites in later months.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Enclosed find my renewal subscription to Poultry Keeper. Am taking several other poultry journals, but consider Poultry Keeper the best.

Mrs. Lily Goodrick.

Logan, Iowa.

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BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS.

(Rhode Island Exp.

IN JUNE, 1895, Dr. Theobald Smith reported on "an infectious disease among turkeys caused by protozoa (Infectious Entero-hepatitis)," and stated that in Rhode Island the disease was known as "Blackhead." He further stated that "while it might be well to retain this as a popular name, we do not believe that all cases of blackhead have the specific disease herein described, nor do all turkeys affected with this disease manifest the appearance of blackhead."

Dr. V. A. Moore, in a report on "The Direct Transmission of Infectious Entero-hepatitis in Turkeys," accepted the common name of blackhead as a synonym, a name which, though unsatisfactory for many reasons, has been retained in this article.

Smith first ascertained that the disease, which is especially characterized by great sores in the ceca and liver, was caused by a protozoan, which he named, *Amoeba meleagridis*. In explaining the character of the disease he compared it to amebic dysentery in the human subject, a disease which also attacks the large intestine and liver.

The Parasite.

Amoeba meleagridis is a minute protoplasmic animal, found to vary between 6 and 10 millionths of an inch in diameter. While they are microscopic in size, they are at least three to four times larger than the red blood corpuscles, but they are, nevertheless, small enough to float in the blood capillaries of the portal system from the cecum to the liver, where they seem to be stopped from going further. They are described as "round homogenous bodies with a sharply defined, single contoured outline. . . . Within these bodies and situated somewhat eccentrically is a group of very minute granules, probably representing a nuclear structure." "Besides the homogenous bodies, organisms of nearly the same size, but with uniformly granular protoplasm, were also found." These "were not infrequently broken and rims or fragments of protoplasm were left attached to the parasite."

This short description of the parasite contains all that is of general interest. It may be summed up as follows: the amoeba is a microscopic animal or parasite capable of living within the tissues of the turkey, its host. It can, therefore, eat, grow, and reproduce itself in large numbers, thereby causing irritations, destruction of the tissues, and nearly always death of the invalid turkeys.

Although so elementary in its structure, this parasite has practically destroyed the turkey industry of New England and is rapidly depleting western flocks.

Symptoms.

Although the term "blackhead" has been applied to poultlets dying of amebic disease, it is the writer's experience that few young poultlets have black heads when they die, and that many old turkeys do not.

Since he has seen very few deaths from other causes, the amount of blackhead which accompanies death from

Station Bulletin 123.)

other causes can not be stated. When turkeys die after a long-continued illness their heads, which are usually red in health, become more or less darkened. In acute cases they die so quickly, however, as to leave no impression as to a change of color of the head.

The majority of young poultlets die after a day or two of droopiness. Adults may droop longer and pass into chronic stages of the disease. Refusal to eat and standing apart constitute late symptoms. Starvation in chronic cases produces thinness.

When the disease in the cecum is slight it is doubtful if the affected animals have diarrhoea, which is more or less present in other cases. In many of the older poultlets the droppings will be liquid, and stained orange yellow; this is the most characteristic symptom of all. Sometimes there are blackened blood clots in the droppings, indicating slight hemorrhages.

On account of the absence of any other common disease, a droopy turkey in our yards is usually considered as affected with blackhead disease and as one to be put in the hospital for a day or two, or until it recovers.

Most affected turkeys die during storms; their circulation seems deficient and unable to carry them through the severe changes. When they are noticed in time and are dieted in the confinement of a colony house, many may convalesce that would otherwise die from exposure.

There is, however, no other sure means of diagnosis than the presence of the large sores made in the cecal walls and in the substance of the liver, and the finding of parasites. The former may be seen by anyone; the recog-



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dition of the latter requires expert knowledge of details of microscopic work.

Cecal Sores.

As may be reasoned from what has been said of the parasite, a single one could cause but little irritation in any tissue. It gains access to the body along with contaminated food or dirt, finds lodgment in the tissues of the cecum, one of the blind tubes to be found near the end of the intestine, grows, and multiplies by division.

The growth of the germs, the abstraction of food from the tissues, the pouring out of excreta into the surroundings, and the pressure of the rapidly increasing bodies upon the adjoining tissue cells irritate them, kill some, crush some out of existence, and cause others to multiply so rapidly that they not only increase enormously and produce comparatively huge sores, but cause them to pour out a mass of coagulable serum which is of itself an irritant. The dead cells and the coagulable material make large scabs which often break loose and cause the death of the turkeys by tearing off the ends of the minute blood vessels, by which bleeding is produced. The intestinal sores may vary from a single point to large scabs covering nearly all the lining of both ceca. There is usually some new formation and inflammation in tissues adjacent to the ceca. When cut across, the scabs are tough, fibrous, yellowish white, and stained with intestinal contents. If these line the ceca they will have a hollow center filled with intestinal debris. While the writer admits that thickenings may occur in the ceca from other diseases, he has not yet seen a case, in the many turkeys examined, which probably arose from any other cause than the amebae.

Liver Sores.

At some stage in the invasion of the cecal walls by the amebae, and in their subsequent development, some break into the minute blood vessels and are carried to the liver. Here they are stopped, or at least some stop and grow. It is presumable that but one individual originates a sore. It grows rapidly, and divides into a multitude of progeny. These by their pressure and irritation cause themselves to be surrounded by a coagulable fluid, which furnishes the basis of the new formations. It is quite remarkable that there are usually from twenty to forty of these. The number is frequently smaller, but rarely greater.

In livers very recently invaded the sores are dark, smoky in color, and about one-fifth of an inch across. Such cases may be a few days old. In the next stage they enlarge by a peripheral zone, the centers showing a white spot and the outside ring appearing dark. In the next stage the yellowish white material has developed, which is so frequently seen in the livers of dead poult. The spots are then from two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch in diameter.

Specimens of livers taken from turkeys which die, after exposure to the ground for three weeks, often show a characteristic yellowish white color of the infected spots. It is in this stage that they are most frequently seen, and they are then quite firm, solid masses. From this stage on, the spots

seem as a rule to disappear by repair of tissues, and to be slowly replaced by liver tissue until a cure is effected, or scarcely more than depressions or scars are left.

When the amebae invade the liver they cause a decided increase in size, which becomes normal again only when the sores heal. The infected spots are often accompanied by signs of destruction of liver substance (necrosis), indicated chiefly by bile-stained, irregular markings. These are probably caused by the pressure exerted by the spots, acting as foreign bodies, and by the cutting off of the circulation and food from other parts. Bacteria and the irritation which they produce also play an important role in these secondary disturbances.

An explanation of many extensively diseased livers and ceca, and comparison with others less diseased, leads to the belief that death in the latter cases is not always produced directly as a result of blackhead disease, but is effected by secondary causes, such as climatic changes, bacteria, and starvation, acting upon an already weakened body.

Chronic cases furnish a large variety of morbid changes, evidently caused by the inability of the tissues of the patient to overcome and reduce the irritating masses. The liver and cecal sores are always present in recent cases, and disappear only in the turkeys which have recovered. The cecum may exhibit but a minute sore, but the liver, excepting when nearly healed, always exhibits a large number of sores. One is often surprised that the amount of disease in either

organ did not kill the animal more quickly.

Duration of the Disease.

To judge from the character of the sores as to the probable duration of the disease is no certain matter, but the method of exposure of turkeys at different dates to probable infection, as followed in the experiments, has aided in this particular.

When newly-hatched poult have been exposed, they have died in from twelve to fourteen days. In at least three cases the exposure was on the first day, and when deaths resulted under such circumstances the liver sores were small and dark. When poult a few weeks old have been exposed they have sometimes died within seventeen days. The sores in these were beginning to whiten. In some cases in older poult, exposed for twenty-one days, the sores were quite white.

The writer has not been able to produce the disease by feeding portions of diseased viscera, and thus has failed to secure such data as would be afforded by the growth of definite infections beginning and ending on positively definite dates.

The poult has usually been exposed to the ground, and have contracted the disease through such exposure. There is always, therefore, some doubt as to the time the amebae gained entrance to the cecum and then migrated to the liver. Some cecal germs seem extensive and old, before the invasion of the liver, while others are minute. In the older poult and adults, the white tissue is more abundant and is formed more rapidly. In one or two experiments the poult have died from oth-

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er reasons, yet the liver showed spots one-fifth of an inch in diameter about eight days after exposure.

Quite a number of cases of apparent double invasions of the liver and ceca have been noticed, especially after moving the poults from one yard to another. In these, old chronic lesions were associated with dark spots of uniform size and small diameter.

It is manifestly only those poults which die or are killed successively within a short time after exposure that are useful in determining the probable age of the disease, on account of the problematic time existing between exposure and the taking in of the amebae. When yards are infected, two weeks suffice for the amebae to kill very young poults; three weeks suffice for killing older ones; and scarcely a longer period is required for adults. The more chronic forms of disease and the reparative processes begin after three weeks from the time of invasion and may persist for an indefinite time.

Susceptibility of Poults to Disease.

One point of interest to turkey raisers is that the experiments show that more than four-fifths of the young poults, exposed to infected yards, die before they are six weeks old. The disease has been popularly supposed to be one confined to older birds. It is notably a disease affecting young turkeys, but one from which the older turkeys do not escape. Of the one-fifth that do escape or survive its ravages, at least ten to twenty per cent may die, throughout the year, at almost any age. Examination of the organs is the only sure means of telling the cause of death.

Transmission.

The amebae are transmitted from diseased turkeys to others through the droppings which contaminate the food with which they come in contact. Evidence obtained here indicates that the amebae may also be carried by ordinary fowl, and may be transmitted by them to turkeys in the same manner. The evidence furnished by Moore in his feeding experiments was the earliest showing this method of transmission, and seems satisfactorily to demonstrate the fact.

In one of Moore's experiments two nearly grown turkeys were fed on the livers, ceca, and excrement of three diseased turkeys, on November 28, December 3, and January 3. One died on January 11, affected with blackhead disease of an acute type. From this experiment it would seem that the material which was fed was not equally infective; and on comparison with a second experiment it appeared that one of the later feedings, if any, must have produced the disease. The periods between the feedings and death were forty-four, thirty-nine, and seven days. The two longest periods have, in our experiments, been sufficient to produce disease of chronic or healing type when turkeys were exposed in our yards. The invasion of the cecum may, however, have been slow or so long resisted that the amebae did not gain access to the liver from the cecum until a comparatively late date, and would thus give the liver an appearance of recent infection. The point of interest to the writer is that in his own experiments he has not

been able to reproduce the disease in the same manner when the turkeys were kept on board floors, although the same animals would, undoubtedly, have been invaded if allowed to run in the yards.

In another experiment, detailed by Moore, four healthy turkeys were penned, on November 28, with two Rhode Island turkeys, one of which died on December 1st, of blackhead disease, and the other was sick when the experiment began, but it afterward recovered. They were fed from November 29 to December 1 on the excrement of the diseased birds, and afterwards on that of the remaining turkey. Two turkeys died on December 20 and 25, of blackhead disease; a third was killed on January 13, but showed no infection; and the fourth, killed on the same date, had extensive lesions. This experiment corresponds with those performed at this Station in showing that blackhead disease, sufficiently virulent to kill nearly adult turkeys, was produced in from twenty-one to twenty-six days.

A few experiments seem to point to direct infection from the brooding turkey or hen. In at least three instances young poults were left for hours under the turkeys to dry, and were then removed to the house brooders; one died in twelve, another in fourteen, days, and one in three weeks. Two poults died in from twelve to fourteen days when left to brood under a turkey and fowl with others, on a cement floor. In this case, however, others had died of blackhead disease when the direct contact with turkeys and hens was absent. The outside runs of board and cement might, however, in both cases have been contaminated by dust from the surrounding poultry yards or otherwise. The one noticeable feature about infection upon board and cement floors has been the relatively small amount of disease in the cecum, indicating few infective amebae.

It is possible that in our feeding experiments, the amebae contained in the material which was fed have nev-



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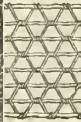
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er been sufficiently matured or in the right stage to effect their entrance into the cecal tissue. It is also barely possible that such infective material fed to turkeys passes through them to the ground, and if not killed by drying it may there pass through a developmental stage which would enable it to become virulent when again taken up by turkeys with their food.

In his original report, Smith stated: "I think it safe to assume that the micro-parasite is transmitted from bird to bird without passing through any intermediate host. The micro-parasite discharged in an encystal stage from the sick bird is taken up with food and water by others and sets up disease directly."

The theory that insects may transmit the disease is dismissed by him on the ground that all flocks would be equally affected, whereas, in 1893 he found many that were not. Our evidence on this point is also entirely negative, there having been no indication that such transmission resulted. In the case of poults raised in the college arboretum they undoubtedly ate all sorts of insects, but no black-head disease resulted. The entire fauna of the locality of this particular arboretum is excluded as a source of contagion on the same ground.

Immunity.

The evidence at hand indicates that turkeys can contract blackhead disease at any time of life. While the disease is usually fatal upon the first infection, both poults and adults may contract it, recover, and finally die during another attack in a subsequent year. They may even have a second invasion while undergoing an attack.

These facts seem to indicate that immunity is not acquired by previous disease, nor by age. Yet some turkeys have survived from two to four years in our yards, showing either a fortuitous survival of the possession of such tissues in the ceca that the amebae can get no foothold. No young brood of any particular pen or individual bird has thus far shown any peculiar resistance to the disease, although bred from turkeys which have survived. Inasmuch as old turkeys may apparently become chronically infected, they are always a menace to the young.

Common fowl, as stated, have been noted here, and by others, as occasionally subject to the same disease. Although the amebae are obviously very abundant in the station poultry yards, only occasional cases of disease which they cause have been noted in the ordinary hens. The organism in such cases has strongly resembled that found in turkeys, but the outward character of the disease in the liver is somewhat different. Difficulty was met, in the case of young turkeys, in attempting to transmit blackhead disease by feeding, on board floors, diseased organs and excreta of other turkeys. The same difficulty was encountered in attempting to produce the disease in a similar way in chicks. The rarity of the disease in ordinary fowl leads to the belief that the amebae enter the cecal wall of the fowl with difficulty. They may, however, be able to live and multiply in the cecal cavity without causing a serious menace to turkeys.

In 1902 the main object of the experiment was to raise turkeys upon land where none had been kept for several years, by using hens as brooders, upon the supposition that the disease was specific to turkeys. The subsequent loss of all of these turkeys by the disease led to the abandonment of experiments so long as the factors of exposure to the ground and to hens must be permitted simultaneously. Every subsequent shift of young turkeys to yards previously used by hens has been followed by disastrous results.

THE FARINA, ILL., SHOW.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Have been so busy this summer, that I have not had time to write you about the doings of our Poultry Association. We can boast of what few associations can: that of having a meeting every month of the year with a crowded house every time. Our show room has always been crowded with exhibits and spectators and we expect our next show, December 14-17, to be still better.

We give heavy cash prizes; treat all alike and secure only the best judges, such as Heimlich, McClave and McCord. We had over six hundred exhibits last year from all parts of the state and expect to raise it to the thousand mark this year. Chas. McClave is the judge.

Oscar Wells.

Farina, Illinois.

The Burr McIntosh Magazine published by the Burr Publishing Company, Four W. Twenty-second street, New York City, is one of the most beautiful monthly publications printed in the United States. The magazine is given over exclusively to high class art, embracing the work of the camera, as well as the masters, and any one number contains many pictures worth the price of a year's subscription, and suitable for framing purposes. Your news-dealer will show you a copy of it upon request.

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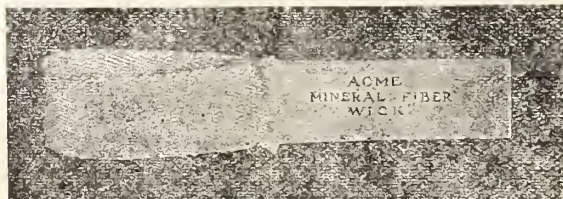
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BOURBON RED TURKEYS.

Being a breeder of Bourbon Reds and seeing so much dispute as to whether they are Buff or another distinct breed, I will write a few lines for the benefit of those who wish to know. I have a nice flock of Reds and Bronze. Do not raise them for a great profit, but to have my own pin money which any farmer's wife enjoys.

Mr. Mahoucy is an article on Poultry Success described them as Buffs and could not make anything else out of them. He did not intend any harm to any breeder, I am sure, nor did he do any by expressing himself thus. I know very little of Buffs, but have seen them and the Standard calls for Buff throughout.

Bourbon Reds are a brownish red, or so often called butternut color. Under color almost white, but not in all cases, sometimes buff, tips white, (the clearer the better), pink legs, short shanks, massive breast and almost Bronze weight. I would like Bourbon Red breeders to join in an attempt to bring their weight to the standard of the Bronze turkeys.

They are the most domestic of all turkeys and as easily reared as an ordinary dunghill flock.

The Reds must have originated from a cross from some domestic breed and a wild breed. Birds of this class were found here in pioneer days. My aged father, who is eighty-eight years of age, in the year 1833, saw an old yellow gobbler shot from a lofty peak on the shore of the Kentucky river, in his boyhood days, which weighed thirty-six pounds and his beard touched the ground when he was placed in an erect position.

They were also found in southern Iowa and Missouri and northern Arkansas. Thus you see the wild turkey existed in the Red or Buff form before white men came into the Ohio valley, for that was the principal portion of their territory.

Far back in the pioneer days, when this state was being settled there were magnificent forests in the mountain regions in the eastern part of the state, and to the west lay the blue grass plains comprising about 8,186 square miles and 1,000 feet above the sea level.

It was here the wild turkey came with her young for grasshoppers, as you know the blue grass plains were covered with large trees and brush. The country at that time was full of turkeys. Another incident related to my father was about a rail pen being made with a hole dug under it and corn scattered grain by grain and after they once entered the pen they would never look down for a hole to come out, and consequently they were caught. Many other interesting incidents relating to them too numerous to mention have been related, so it is no wonder that Boone stopped his search through the wilderness when he found such a picturesque spot and built Ft. Boonsborough.

Bourbon Reds first came out under the names of Kentucky Reds, Butter-nuts and Bourbon Reds, deriving the name from the famous county from which the celebrated Bourbon whiskey

took title and it is hoped by the writer that the former will take the place of the latter and bring into our native state as much returns.

The turkey crop within our community is not more than one-third of last year's crop. I had the misfortune to lose ten by the railroad which penetrates our plantation.

Cannot say just what the market will be yet. We have three distinct markets, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years, all of which call for an ample supply.

I will describe market day at a railway station at some future time, hoping this may be of benefit to some breeders who are in doubt as to the distinction between Buffs and Reds. While I think they are akin, there is a marked difference.

Nancy Rainy Gullion,
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AMERICAN PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB MEETING.

The American Plymouth Rock club will hold its Eighteenth Annual meeting at Boston, Mass., in connection with the Boston show on Wednesday, January 13th, 1909, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

We wish every member to make a special effort to attend this meeting, and we also extend a cordial invitation to all breeders to meet with us.

With assurance of kindest regards, I remain,

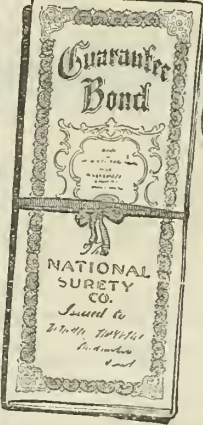
Fraternally yours,

H. P. Schwab, Secretary,
Irondequoit, N. Y.

C. H. Latham, President,
Lancaster, Mass.

The present time offers many inducements to those desiring to purchase breeding birds, to make their selections early. Many surplus birds will be sacrificed to the market at molting time and as the winter sets in prices of good birds will be high. Do not delay this matter until so late that you will find it expensive or impossible to get the stock you want.

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POULTRY KEEPING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I never want to pose as a poultry fancier or go into hens on a large scale, though there is plenty of encouragement here to do so as eggs are in good demand. Last year they never went below 22½ cents and this in the most accessible and most thickly populated part of Vancouver Island. The following are the prices received in 1907 (all cash when wanted); Jan., 35c; Feb., 25c; March, 24c; April and May, 26c; June, 27½c; July, 30c; August, 26c; Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec., 40c to 50c; the 22½c was for just one ease in March.

We shipped to a retail merchant in Ladysmith. Just for fun I asked them how many eggs they could handle from us if we could get them, and they answered five to ten cases in a week.

I have sheep, cattle, orcharding, etc., to occupy my time too much to go largely into hens, but, as I said before, the encouragement is not lacking.

I will here give a few hints in regard to keeping hens at a profit. All of these are probably stale to the experienced poultryman, but then, most articles on poultry are intended mainly for beginners, and did not some one say once, "There is nothing new under the sun?" A beginner in any undertaking will find (and often to his sorrow) that to him, at least, there is something new under the sun.

According to reports the ordinary farmer's hens are not always a success. There are many reasons for this. Some of the causes are:

Disease, over-feeding, underfeeding,

and want of exercise, lice, rats killing young chicks, dampness, stuffy quarters, draughty and cold quarters, lack of new blood in the flock, want of grit, etc., and a general lack of interest on the poultryman's part.

Some of the points that go to make success are:

A keen interest in the business.

Don't inbreed year after year, but introduce a pure bred rooster or two now and again. I have known this to work wonders in a common, but degenerating flock.

Some charcoal is good and a constant supply of best sharp grit is very essential.

Have plenty of clean water—cool in summer, warmed in winter if frosty. Use a trough of such construction that the young chicks will not be drowned.

Use china nest eggs; never old natural eggs.

If you are going to raise young chicks and you know there are rats around, roll up your sleeves and go at the rats till they are exterminated.

Poison and traps rightly used are the things. You can't expect to make a success raising rats and chickens at one and the same time.

Don't be afraid to labor, but don't make a palace when a plain house will suffice. Don't buy fancy and expensive things.

Introduce some angle worms around the barnyard if none already exist.

Have some shade in the way of bushes or trees.

An incubator may be all right, but the way I prefer to raise young chicks is this:

I have a house which I close up to laying hens when I want to hatch

chicks. I take the best and quietest cluckers from the other hen houses and put them into this house. I always take care to have no place to roost in it, just nests; and usually one nest less than the number of cluckers I put into the house. I fill the nests with fresh eggs, using from 10 to 13 according to the size of the cluckers. I find it better to set 10 eggs and get 10 chicks than set 15 eggs and only get 10 chicks. Don't be greedy. As the cluckers can find no place for a foothold but in front of the nests, they very soon take to sitting on the eggs. As the chicks hatch and are ready to move I give them to one of the cluckers till she has 15 or so, then I add another clucker and 15 more chicks or so. I see that the cluckers agree. They nearly always do when managed as mentioned. I divide a portion off on the floor of the laying houses for the cluckers and chicks. Here I keep them and feed them for a few days, then allow them their liberty. Two cluckers and 30 or 35 chickens is plenty to go together. If more cluckers and more chicks, repeat the process. I usually have from 6 to 8 cluckers sitting at one time. By this method there will be some cluckers left without chicks, but they can be started to the business of laying eggs within a week or so. Very early chicks are not a success unless given special care. April and May chicks are best.

J. S.

British Columbia.

Our advertisers are this month offering many bargains in fine birds that may be bought at much better prices now than later on.

SHOULD THE FARMER HAVE THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY?

Kansas Experiment Station,
Bulletin 150.

Pure bred animals are those that reproduce their form, habits, or other distinctive qualities with uniformity. In order that we may get offsprings like the parent and like each other we must have animals whose ancestors for many generations back have been of one type. The more generations of such uniformity, the more certain it will be that the young will possess similar quality. The wild animals of any one kind or species in one locality have been of similar type for many generations and may be considered as pure bred. By the law of natural selection, individuals not suited to live in that particular locality have been weeded out. When animals are domesticated, and moved to other climates, and are fed different foods, only such individuals will live and produce young as are suited to the new conditions. But another factor changes domestic animals more rapidly. Men breed only such specimens as please their fancy; and this artificial selection replaces natural selection. During the many centuries of domestication the chickens of different parts of the world have developed into different types. When these radically different types are brought together and crossed we have produced young that are very different from the parents and from each other. Nor can these young be depended upon to reproduce offspring like themselves. They are said to be cross bred, or, if the mixing be for several generations, they are known as mongrels. By selecting from cross-bred or mongrel stock such chickens as are desired, and breeding these together for many generations, new breeds may be established.

One strain of chickens may be selected for uniform color of feathers, another for a certain size and shape, another for laying large eggs of a certain color, and yet another strain for being producers of many eggs. Each of these strains might be well bred in these particular traits, but would be mongrels when the other considerations were taken into account. Breeders of pure bred stock, in making their selection of breeding animals, try to consider the desirable qualities in due order of their relative importance. Thus, with trotting horses speed is given prominence above everything else, while in the case of swine or beef cattle attention has been given to the qualities of growth and fattening that make for the profitable production of meat. Only such uniformity of color and minor points are demanded as will serve to distinguish the breed and give uniformity of appearance. The standards adopted by breeders of this class of animals give relatively small consideration to fancy points, whereas poultry breeders consider about one-half of the value of their birds to depend on color of feathers alone, while the judgment of shape is based upon the outline produced by the feathers and not on the true body shape. The standard bred poultry fanciers have not been mainly concerned in producing breeds of chickens for

the use of the farmer or practical grower, as have been the breeders of cattle and swine. Men who pursue animal breeding for pleasure alone do not choose large, slow breeding animals, such as cattle; neither do animals wholly worthless from other standpoints receive much attention from breeders. But the hen, variable in form and color, inexpensive to secure, readily reared, and capable of producing in brief time large numbers of offspring, and yet withal capable of paying her way in food products, has rendered possible the development of the fancy or standard bred chicken business into the most universal and important fancy or artistic breeding business in the world.

From this attention that has been given to the breeding of poultry for the show room, many people wrongly infer that standard bred poultry is no better than mongrel stock for commercial purposes. The mongrel chicken is a production of chance. Its ancestry represents everything available in the barn yards of the neighborhood, and its offspring will be equally varied. In the pure breeds there has been a rigid selection practiced that gives uniform appearance. The size and shape requirements of the standard, although not based on the market demands, come much nearer producing an ideal carcass than does chance breeding. Ability to mature for the fall shows is a decidedly practical quality that the fancier breeds into his chickens. Moreover, poultry breeders, while still keeping standard points in mind, have also made improvements in the laying and meat producing qualities of their chickens. Considering these facts it is an erroneous idea to think that mongrel chickens offer any advantage over pure bred stock.

The Selection of a Breed.

It has been pointed out that the farmer who wishes to make the most from his chickens should attempt to derive his income from the sale of breeding stock, fattened young chickens, or from eggs. If the farmer has decided which of these lines of production is best suited to his conditions the selection of a breed is a much less confusing problem.

The man who wishes to sell breeding stock and eggs for hatching must consider the opinions of the community and the competing breeders already in the field. The breed of which there is the greatest amount of stock sold will not of necessity be the best breed for the beginning fancier to select. On the other hand, the mistake should not be made of taking up with an absolutely new breed, for many such breeds are impractical as farm chickens. Note carefully the breeds which are mentioned favorably in the section on Commercial Poultry Farms, for on such farms breeds of utility find ready recognition.

The present time offers many inducements to those desiring to purchase breeding birds, to make their selections early. Many surplus birds will be sacrificed to the market at molting time and as the winter sets in prices of good birds will be high. Do not delay this matter until so late that you will find it expensive or impossible to get the stock you want.

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A COLORADO POULTRY CENTER.

Colorado Springs is one of the largest poultry centers in Colorado. The Poultry Association at this place has an active membership of over 200, all of them raising poultry to make money. The Association holds monthly meetings and during the winter months the attendance is large.

The altitude of Colorado Springs is nearly 6,000 feet and the success of the many poultry men at this place demonstrates the special adaptability of Colorado for poultry production.

The Colorado Springs poultrymen have shown that the high altitude, dry climate and sunshine are as conducive to the health, vigor and thrift of poultry as they are beneficial for men and women.

While attending the Poultry Institute held by the Colorado Agricultural College, at Colorado Springs, the lecturers inspected a number of the larger poultry plants. One of the most noticeable features was the health of the fowls and the large numbers kept on small tracts.

G. W. Veditz, secretary of the Pike's Peak Poultry Association, had 1,000 spring hatched chickens and 450 hens confined on less than two ordinary town lots. Not a sick or unthrifty bird was seen among this large number.

At the time of our visit, August 21st, R. C. Clay had 1,800 hens and 3,200 spring hatched chickens confined on an area of three acres. This

large number on so small a tract so surprised Judge C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, Kansas, that he made a careful examination and reported that he could not find a sick bird.

L. L. Johnson is keeping several hundred pairs of hens and 900 pairs of pigeons, and is building another house to shelter 500 pairs of pigeons. He has two city lots and his poultry and pigeons occupy only the space not

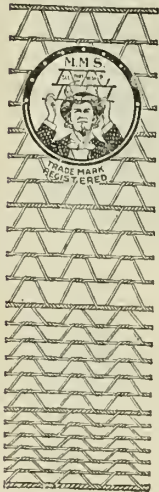
needed for his dwelling and yard. His birds were found in perfect health.

Judge Rhodes has visited poultry plants in most of the states and he stated that in no other state is such close crowding possible without causing disease. It is a strong argument for the healthfulness of Colorado for poultry.

H. M. Cottrell,

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

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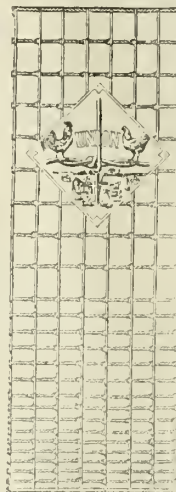
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INCUBATORS.

Some Points to Consider in Buying Machines.

U. S. Dept. Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin, No. 41.

The modern improvement in incubators has made the rearing of fowls solely for egg production quite out of the question unless the machines are used. No experienced poultryman at the present time will undertake to rear fowls in large numbers for the production of eggs and depend on the hens that lay the eggs for incubation. The Mediterranean fowls can not be depended upon for natural incubation. Artificial incubation must be resorted to if these fowls are to be reared in considerable numbers.

There are many kinds of excellent incubators on the market. As with many kinds of farm machinery, it is impossible to say that one particular kind is better than all others. Then, too, an incubator that would give very satisfactory results with one individual might prove to be quite inferior in the hands of another person. What is best for one is not necessarily best for another. It is advisable, before investing extensively in any make of incubator, to thoroughly understand the machine. If good results are obtained, then additional machines of the same kind should be purchased. Failures are recorded simply because the individual fails to thoroughly understand the machine he is trying to operate, or, in other words, fails to learn how to operate that particular machine to the best advantage. A successful poultryman must necessarily pay close attention to petty details. Not only is this necessary in caring for little chickens and mature fowls, but also in the care and management of incubators and brooders. The whole business is one of details. While incubators may vary considerably from another, yet there are certain points to which all should conform. Some of these points are summed up in the following:

(1) They should be well made of well-seasoned lumber. The effort of manufacturers to meet a popular demand for cheap machines has placed on the market incubators that are not only cheaply made, but made of cheap

and not thoroughly seasoned material.

(2) The incubator should be easy of operation. All its adjustments should be easily made and so arranged that the more delicate machinery is in plain view of the operator. The machine should be automatic in operation. When supplied with the necessary heat, it should control perfectly within certain limits the temperature of the egg chamber. This result is accomplished in various ways. The regulating force, whatever it may be, should be placed within the egg chamber so that the regulator may vary as the temperature in the egg chamber varies, irrespective of changes of temperature of the room in which the incubator is placed. The regulator must be sensitive. The change of temperature which is necessary for the complete working of the regulator ought not to be more than 1 degree; that is, 1 degree above or below the desired temperature. It is better if the range of temperature can be reduced to one-half of one degree, thus making a total variation of 1 degree instead of 2 degrees.

It should be inferred that a much wider variation than this will not give excellent results under otherwise favorable conditions, but, other things being equal, those machines which are most nearly automatic are to be preferred.

In addition to the foregoing requisites, a convenient appliance for turning the eggs, positive in its action, should accompany each incubator. This may be an extra tray that is to be placed bottom side up over the tray of eggs and held firmly in this position while both trays are turned, thus completely transferring the eggs from one tray to another without jar. The different machines have very different appliances for accomplishing this result. Excellent results are obtained by the use of many machines now on the market when the operator of these various machines is thoroughly interested. Poultrymen have, for a term of years, hatched in incubators over 80 per cent of all eggs put in the machine. It must not be inferred that this is an easy thing to do. A record of this kind is attained only by close observation and good judgment, not only in running the machine, but also in the breeding and care of the fowls to produce fertile eggs.

In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each, and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years, upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

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LEGHORNS VERSUS WYANDOTTES —SOME POINTS ON FEEDING.

Here are "some facts" which may be of benefit to some of your readers. In crowding chickens they must be given room to spread out when they get too warm, no matter if they are old or young, in brooders or on a roost. If they have not enough room to spread out they will soon sweat and your trouble will begin, as sickness in some form will soon appear.

Many people will say the poultry industry can not be overdone, but I say, do not be deceived. The wholesale price of broilers in our town was twenty-five cents per pound in May and ten cents in September. The latter price is about enough to pay for their feed. If you expect to make money from broilers hatch them early and market them early.

If I were going in the business for eggs, I would keep White Leghorns and hatch them all in May, having them start laying in November and with right feeding, I could be certain of a full year's supply of eggs. When they start to molt, I would dispose of them all except what I wanted for breeders and have another lot of poultry for the next season.

Leghorns hatched in May will not molt until eighteen to twenty months old if fed right, but if you hatch them in March or earlier they will start laying in August. Such eggs are small and sell at a reduced price and they will lay a couple months and then molt enough to keep them from laying for two or three months.

My reason in keeping white fowls is that they are easier to breed to the point you want and if you sell the feathers they will bring more than colored feathers.

I have White Wyandottes, seventeen in number, and they are molting. Some of them started molting in July and have feathered out and are laying again. One of them is full of pin feathers and still laying which is unusual. My objection to the Wyandottes and Rocks as layers is their broodiness. Some of them are excellent layers while laying. They become broody through the summer and while they are resting by the wayside the Leghorns are keeping in the middle of the road and laying. Our seventeen Wyandottes, though broody and molting, have laid 2,000 eggs from January 1 to September twelfth.

My method of feeding at present is two parts of bran, one of middlings, one of cracked corn and one of cracklings which have been cut in a bone cutter. At present I feed the soft feed at night; at noon, lawn clippings, and cracked corn or wheat alternately in the morning.

In the winter time I feed wheat in the morning and corn at night with dried lawn clippings soaked with boiling water at noon and also have dry bran always before them and it is astonishing how much they will eat. If you have skim milk to feed your hens they don't need animal food.

I do not believe in feeding everything in existence when you can feed a balanced ration with a few grains. Wheat comes nearer a complete feed than any other grain. Corn and wheat



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F. A. TECKTONIUS, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 300, Racine, Wisconsin.

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Fine lot of young stock for sale. Booking orders now for fall delivery. Free catalog. Highest egg record strain in America.

President National Houdan Club.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR,

Box F, Orleans, Ind.

do not differ much in chemical analysis. I have fed corn to hens on free range letting them help themselves and then change over to wheat, feeding the same way and within a week the egg yield would increase enough on wheat to pay the difference in cost. Corn is all right if fed with judgment, but I would not feed it again until the hens turn from other feed.

Keep your hens' appetites sharp. To do that, give but two feeds per day of grain. Clover should be cut fine. The best cutter I know of is the old style cutting box which you can regulate to any size. The finer it is the better. If clover is cut at full growth the size of a grain of wheat the hens will eat the stalks with more relish than the leaves. To prepare it for winter it should be cut fine and spread out thinly to dry thoroughly and then put away until needed. Some writers claim the pale yolks of eggs are from lack of yellow corn, but as long as I feed tender green food even when I do not feed corn the yolks have that rich color so much desired.

Little chickens must get on the ground no matter if it is June or January. I have had them on a board floor with deep litter and let them exercise freely, but they would suddenly go lame and when put where they could get on the cold damp ground they would get all right. I have kept them on a board floor without litter and they would go lame and when put on the ground would get better in a few hours.

If I was investing thousands in poultry buildings I would have nothing but ground floors. If you do make a board floor, put it a foot above the

ground or you will have a rat harbor and soon have more rats than chicks.

C. C. Kaufman,

Springfield, O.

The Buckeye Incubator Co., Box 114, Springfield, Ohio, want all incubator buyers to write them for their special offer on incubators, before placing an order elsewhere. The coming season is bound to show an improvement in the demand for poultry with consequent good prices, and the early hatched birds are the ones that pay the best. Get started early and ask the Buckeye people for their catalogue, which will be sent free to any reader of Poultry Keeper.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The "P. K." marker which can be furnished by us, is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper," for sixty-five cents.

When you write to advertisers, please state that you saw their advertisement in the "Poultry Keeper." By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

BOOKS YOU NEED.

"A Handy Library" is the appropriate title of a comprehensive work of ten neat volumes published by the Farm Journal and written by Jacob Biggle, an authority on everything pertaining to the farm. These attractive books are crammed, packed and saturated with helpful, practical suggestions and valuable facts in every branch of farming. Any one book is worth more than the cost of the ten. Take the Poultry book for instance, the subjects of housing, feeding, treating the various diseases of poultry are taken up in detail and carefully covered. How to fatten young turkeys. What breeds of fowls pay best. How to get rid of weasels, minks, skunks, foxes, and hundreds of other matters are thoroughly discussed.

The Horse book, Sheep book, Swine book, Cow book, all are equally interesting, equally rich in important information that only the old, experienced farmer could possibly know—and even he might never have learned. To the younger members of the family the Pct book will especially appeal treating as it does on subjects dear to the hearts of girls and boys the world over. One chapter tells about teaching dogs new tricks, another takes up the subject of rabbits—their hutches and diseases. There is an intensely interesting chapter on canaries—also on pigeons—mating—feeding—raising for profit, etc.

Then for mother and the older girls there is the Berry book—full of good things too numerous to mention. These books are destined to fill a long-felt want and all progressive farmers should avail themselves of the pithy experience and boiled-down common sense they contain. They are a vast storehouse of useful farm facts.

Any one of these books by a special offer may be had with a five years' subscription to the Farm Journal at \$1. Write to the Farm Journal, 1029 Race Street, Philadelphia, for information as to how you can get the other nine volumes free or see advertisement which appears elsewhere in this paper.

"The Shoulders of Atlas," by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman: "It helps to reveal the secrets of life," exclaimed a woman of this novel. It is that sort of a story. A man and his wife in a New England village, come into the property of an elderly cousin, who disinherits her own daughter by so doing. This child, Rose Fletcher, is one of the rare types Mrs. Freeman draws so truly, with dignity, refinement and breadth of character. A mystery involves everybody to the end. With frontispiece. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. Price, \$1.50.

"Sir Richard Escombe," by Max Pemberton. They are a likable lot, these courteous fighting men and winsome, prankish women of the Georgian Era. The novel is a delightful chapter out of picturesque yesterday—but with the nearness of reality you feel for your neighbors of today. Lady Kitty is a flesh and blood heroine and Sir Richard Escombe is a blundering, honest and daring gallant. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. Price, \$1.50.

"In the Dead of Night," by Jno. T. McIntyre. A live, startling story of brilliant invention and absorbing interest. Three illustrations. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$1.50.

"Fates of a Fiddler," by Geo. Edwin Pinkham. Written by an author who is evidently fond of Dickens, and sufficiently familiar with his works to be able to give a Dickensian atmosphere to his own work. There is plenty of incident to hold the reader's attention, and a strong plot to make the story a readable one. Illustrations by Lester Ralph. Published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.50.

"The Wooling of Calvin Parks," by Laura E. Richards. In this story the author portrays with delightful reality the queer, quaint, odd and lovable characters of her own "Down East" neighborhood. It is a book with a laugh on every page and a surprise in every chapter, and not a tear from beginning to end. Illustrated. Published by Dana, Estes & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.25.

"Prisoners of Chance," by Randall Parrish. "In the endless procession of novels dealing with material, present-day conditions, absorbed either in muck-raking or in painting life exactly as it is, to find one breathing the true spirit of Romance is a welcome surprise," says the N. Y. Times

POULTRY SHOW CALENDAR.

Location.	Dates.	Judge.	Secretary.
Bonaparte, Iowa, ...	Dec. 15-18, ...	L. G. Householder, ...	L. A. McCracken.
Bowling Green, Ky., ...	Dec. 28-Jan. 2, ...	S. T. Campbell, ...	Mrs. Scott Donaldson.
Canton, Ill., ...	Dec. 28-Jan. 2, ...	W. S. Russell, ...	F. A. Bennett.
Chicago, ...	Dec. 15-19, .....	.....	Fred L. Kimmey.
Chillicothe, Ohio, ...	Dec. 1-5, ...	S. T. Campbell, ...	Chas. F. Goelz.
Corfu, N. Y., ...	Jan. 19-22, ...	Geo. W. Webb, ...	Emory E. Banks.
Evansville, Ind., ...	Jan. 11-16, ...	Lane & Young, ...	H. J. Reimer.
Farina, Ill., ...	Dec. 14-17, .....	.....	O. C. Wells.
Holyoke, Mass., ...	Jan. 12-15, .....	.....	Frank L. Buck.
Indianapolis, Ind., ...	Feb. 1-5, ...	Russell, Pierce & Tucker, ...	Wm. A. Stoltz.
LaCrosse, Wisc., ...	Dec. 16-21, ...	Jas. A. Tucker, ...	E. H. Hoffman.
Marcellus, Mich., ...	Dec. 30-Jan. 2, ...	Frank Heck, ...	Will M. Beadle.
Mountain Grove, Mo., ...	Dec. 21-23, ...	C. A. Emry, ...	Chas. H. Davis.
Norristown, Pa., ...	Dec. 1-5, ...	W. C. Denny, ...	Raymond Swab.
Oconomowoc, Wisc., ...	Dec. 9-14, ...	Jas. A. Tucker, ...	O. R. Eddy.
Omaha, Nebr., ...	Dec. 28-Jan. 2, ...	Thompson, Ellison, and	F. C. Ahlquist.
Trenton, Mo., ...	Dec. 8-12, ...	Heimlich, Riggs, Rhodes, ...	T. E. Quisenberry.
(State Show) .....	.....	Thompson & Burhans, ...	Slater, Mo.
Spartanburg, S. C., ...	Nov. 3-6, .....	.....	C. W. Anderson.
Springfield, Ill., ...	Jan. 4-9, ...	Russell, Pierce, Heimlich, ...	F. C. Bennett.
(State Show) .....	.....	McCord & Fite, ...	Canton, Ill.
Stevens Point, Wisc., ...	Jan. 5-7, ...	J. E. Greenwald, ...	F. J. Blood.
Stewartville, Minn., ...	Dec. 4-7, ...	George D. Holden, ...	L. G. Tubbs.
Vineland, N. J., ...	Dec. 10-12, .....	.....	G. E. Smith.
Zion City, Ill., ...	Jan. 6-9, ...	Frank Heck, ...	C. W. Oakes.

Saturday Review. A book like Randall Parrish's "Prisoners of Chance," is like a breath from the wilderness owing down a city street. Illustrations by the Kinney's. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, \$1.50.

"Confessions of a Princess." This book is not only an amazing revelation of life in court circles, but of a romantic woman's temperament. The wonderful confessions of a wonderful woman. Published by C. H. Doscher & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.

In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each, and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years, upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

WHY NOT RAISE CAPONS?

They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters; they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market, No, the supply is always less than the demand. Why not get in line, make capons, and incidentally, of course, make money? Send 2c stamp



for booklet on caponizing with full instructions and illustrations, and ask for catalogue of Caponizing Instruments. They are "Easy to Use" and you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbor's stock at so much per rooster. Very full directions accompany these goods and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

CLASSIFIED ADS

(Too Late to classify.)

FOR SALE—Fine Buff Cochins cockerels, \$1.50 each. J. M. Kott, Orland, Ill. 10-1

FOR SALE—25 thoroughbred S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels, May hatched. G. W. Sandifer, L. B. 5, Oakwood, Mo. 10-1

LIGHT BRAHMAS, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns. Stock in fine condition. Many good show birds for sale at rock bottom prices. State your trouble. W. M. Simmons, Assumption, Ill. 10-4

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Trios, \$2. Wayne Brewer, Losant tile, Ind. 10-1

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

\$5.00

IF IT SUITS YOU AFTER 15 Days Free Trial

If you intend to buy a Bone Cutter here is your opportunity. We will send you this No. 9 "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter adapted to 12 to 75 fowls on 15 Days Free Trial without a cent in advance—you use it the full 15 days, if it does all we claim, keep it and send us \$5. If you are not entirely satisfied with it send it back at our expense and the trial shall not cost you a penny. This is a fair and square proposition on our part which we could not make if we did not know the "Dandy" so well. The "Dandy" costs you from twenty to twenty-five per cent less than any other bone cutter of same capacity, yet it is the best cutter built. Has large bone box; does not scatter bone all over yard or floor; produces cut bone in ideal condition for feeding; runs lightly; cuts rapidly; is easily cleaned. Send for free catalog of other sizes. Cut green bone will double your egg supply and keep your flock healthy and profitable. Write. STRATTON MFG. CO., BOX 43, ERIE, PA.

FEEDING THE FLOCK.

The Value of a Few of Our Common Poultry Foods—Give a Variety.

In feeding hens much depends upon the season, the object in view and the breed of fowls kept; the results obtained depend a good deal, too, on how the food is given. I prefer to feed a mixed grain food and scatter it all in a dry litter. By having the grain well mixed and thoroughly scattered through the litter each hen has an equal chance both in quality and kind of grain. It is surprising to see how little green food some people furnish to their poultry, and when quite large flocks are kept, too. Some seem to think that a feed composed of cornmeal and bran, given once in a while in the morning, is all that is required outside of the hard grain they have. Frequently a cabbage is given the hens. Cabbage answers very well for a change, but as it contains 90 per cent of water and only about 2 per cent of protein, it is not a very substantial food for either laying or market stock. If a good egg yield is desired a flock should have a regular supply of green food—say, what they will eat up clean in ten minutes once a day—but like other kinds of food, this must be of the right kind to produce the best results. Well cured clover or hay or alfalfa properly fed is the best thing I have used in the shape of green food. Other conditions being favorable, this food will show its good effects in a very short time. Much of the clover we get is not well cured, and therefore is not relished by the hens as it would be if of first quality. Beets, turnips, carrots, etc., are good for laying hens, either cooked or raw. During the season when saving eggs for hatching I am not much in favor of feeding very heavily of any soft food, but make the ration principally of solid grain. Skim milk is an exceptionally good hen food. The fowls relish it, and it takes the place of meat and is a great egg producer. Oats are a very good egg food, and contain more than 11 per cent protein. Good oats are perhaps the best whole grain that can be given to balance a heavy corn diet. A good many oats consist of quite a large quantity of large percentage of husks and are almost worthless as hen food. To feed nothing but oats to hens and expect them to lay well would be a very poor and unreasonable way of feeding. But not one feed alone of any kind will give the results that a mixture or variety will.

Corn is good for feed or fattening purposes, and also when fed in connection with other feed or when given to hens that have free range. If not fed too liberally it gives good results. Corn is a heat producing food, and the feeding of it counteracts to a large extent the abuse of poor shelter. This latter purpose which it is put to is altogether too common. In feeding cracked corn it is better to crack as needed, and in this way get its full food value.

Barley contains a little more protein than wheat or oats, and at the price it could be bought for a few years ago was a cheaper hen feed than wheat.

Cure Wheezing, Swollen-Headed, Moping, Germ-Infested Fowls of the Dreadful ROUP!

Don't let ROUP get the upper hand. Watch your birds for the symptoms, which are: Sneezing, wheezing, gasping, swollen heads, moping in dark corners. In later stages, there is stoppage of the mouth and throat with a hard, cheesy matter of very offensive odor. Roup is dangerous. See that the sick fowls get proper treatment. Conkey's Roup Cure is a reliable remedy, backed by a record of success.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

A Wonderful Remedy—Remarkably Successful!

This remedy comes in powder form and is easy to give. We have such great faith in it that we unhesitatingly offer to refund the price if it fails. Any dealer who sells you the remedy will make this guarantee good—at our expense. Conkey's Roup Cure is also valuable as a preventive. Prices 50c and \$1.00. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. We make one remedy for each disease.

Conkey's Great Book on Poultry Diseases FREE!

Simply send 4c to pay postage and mailing. Write for it—now.

G. E. CONKEY CO., Dept. C, Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio



This Picture in colors on post card FREE

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Considerable on Your Subscription Money

A SPECIAL PRICE will be given if you will send List of Publications Desired, FARM AND POULTRY JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Illinois
(SEND LIST ON POSTALS)

Poultry do not relish it quite as well as they do wheat. It is now hard to get with us at any reasonable price. Both laying hens and growing chickens do well on wheat. To feed alone I think there is no better grain. Broken wheat and good screenings make a valuable hen feed.—Exchange.

EGGS IS EGGS.

Let us sing the praise of the Great American Hen, who, during the past year, may well have cackled with pride over the production of nearly one billion, three hundred million dozens of eggs! Do you realize what that means? Well listen:

If, instead of remaining quietly at home in Iowa, she had chosen to demonstrate her powers to the universe at large, the Hen might have laid those eggs, each two inches long, end to end, in a continuous chain reaching 238,818 miles up to the moon, back again, and then more than half way around the world for good measure—a total of 492,424 miles of eggs! Furthermore, if those eggs had been made into one omelet half an inch thick, that omelet would easily have covered Manhattan

Island, an area of twenty-two square miles.

An old Mohammedan legend tells that King Solomon used to travel through the air with all his armies on a wonderful flying carpet, protected from the rays of the sun by the wings of a host of birds. Now, according to the poultry census, there are in the United States about two hundred and eighty millions of chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks of the poultry voting age, which is three months or over. If required to furnish a moving canopy like that of King Solomon, the barn-yard fowls of this country, allowing only a foot of spread to each, could easily shadow a space of ten square miles.—Arthur Guiterman in October Woman's Home Companion.

"Success With Poultry" is worth more than all other poultry books put together, if you want to learn how to make money with poultry. Price of book, \$1.00. For that amount, \$1.00 we will send book postpaid and a full year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. This is the biggest value ever offered in poultry literature.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A few cockerels, hens and pullets to spare. Write us your wants.

EDW. F. DOERR,
Route No. 4, Joplin, Missouri.

ELKHART CARRIAGES AND HARNESS have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years, saving all expenses and profits of a dealer. We ship for examination and approval. No cost to you if not satisfactory as to style, quality and price. Send for new catalogue. **ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Indiana.**

A HEN BUT NO LAMP

Siems 200-Egg Size Natural Hen Incubator. \$3

The hen positively controls all—heating, airing, regulating. No lamp, no fumes, no disasters. Best because cheapest, best because everybody succeeds with it. Two U. S. Gov't patents issued. Agents Wanted. Send for Free catalog telling all about it.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 1, Columbus, Neb.

More Chicks

and stronger chicks—these are the results gained by the use of

Wilder Thermometers
in your incubators. Look for the name WILDER. Their accuracy is guaranteed. They will help you to **LARGER PROFITS**
Chas. Wilder Company, TROY, N. Y.

The Rochester Radiator will

SAVE HALF YOUR FUEL

or give you double the amount of heat from the same fuel, if you will give it a trial, or we will refund the money paid for it. Write for Booklet on heating homes.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,
88 Furnace St., Rochester, N.Y.

Prices from \$2 to \$12

For hard or Soft Coal wood or gas

Fits any Stove or Furnace

GET MY LOW PRICES

Before you buy an Incubator. Manufacture in large quantities and sell direct to you.

IDEAL Hot-Air and Hot-Water Incubators and Brooders

hatch more chicks and stronger chicks. Send for my big free handsomely illustrated book, "Poultry for Profit."

J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 19, FREEPORT, ILL.

WIGWARM BROODERS

are the product of 17 years successful brooder building. New catalogue explains all about them. Free on request. Write today.

E. F. HODGSON,
Box 45, Dover, Mass.

EARLY CHICKS PAY BIG

Hatched in January, February and March they make big profits. Our valuable, new Bulletin No. 10—

"Early Chicks"

tells how to do this successfully. Write for it today. Catalogue and Bulletin free. They'll help you make money. **Santa-Bender Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, Ligonier, Ind.**

Make Your Hens Lay

Feed them finely cut green bone and increase your egg yield 50 per cent. As a poultry food it is cheaper than grain.

STEARNS Bone Cutters

cut any kind of green bone, meat or gristle, easily, rapidly and fine enough for the youngest chicks. Cannot clog. 30 days free trial. Booklet "How to make Poultry Pay" sent FREE.
E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 7, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CHARCOAL FOR FOWLS.

Useful to Correct Wrong Conditions in the Birds to Prevent Disorders.

Having charcoal where the fowls can get it when wanted will tend to keep their digestion in fine order. In fact, where mistakes are made in feeding—if these mistakes are not too pronounced—charcoal will correct them and keep the fowls in good condition. Even when the feed is all right there may be times, owing to other causes, that a hen's digestion will get out of order. If, however, she can get charcoal to eat she will, as a rule, soon be back to a normal state.

If any portion of the farm is being cleared up and there are many large fires made from heaps of brush and wood, particularly of green wood, there will be found among the ashes pieces of charcoal wood closely resembling charcoal. While these pieces may not be just the same in composition as the purchased charcoal, they will be found to answer almost as well when crushed and given to the fowls.

In buying charcoal the writer prefers to get the coarse ground kind. This can be placed where those fowls that want it can get it. On the other hand, if powdered charcoal is used, it will have to be mixed with the mash and all will have to eat it. Some fowls do not require charcoal, and therefore the results may not be so beneficial.

Growing chickens as they near maturity are voracious feeders, and sometimes cause trouble for themselves from overeating, when they get an opportunity to do so. Keeping charcoal where they can reach it will help to prevent trouble in this regard.

There is little to be gained in fussing with or trying to doctor a sick fowl; it results in most cases in wasted time. The main thing is to keep the growing chickens and the fowls in a healthy condition; and charcoal, if combined with right care and management will be found a means to this end.—Exchange.

FEEDING GREEN CUT BONE FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

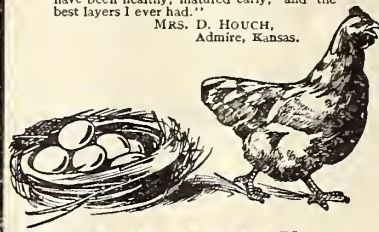
The special attention of our readers is called this month to the several advertisements of bone cutters which we are carrying. The feeding of cut green bone provides a substitute for the animal matter which the birds find abundant during the summer months when eggs are plentiful, and which accounts in a large measure for the abundance of eggs during the warm months. It is almost necessary that some provision be made to feed green bone in order to get the best results, and the use of a good bone cutter will enable one to do this, as a supply of green bones is available almost everywhere.

We wish to call attention to all advertisers to the advantages offered by Poultry Keeper in placing stock before the market. The fall months offer many advantages in getting rid of extra birds that are not needed for the breeding season and our low rates on classified ads. make the cost of advertising very reasonable.

It Makes More Eggs

"Have been feeding Lee's Egg Maker during the past 12 months and never had my hens do as well as they have this year. They have been healthy, matured early, and the best layers I ever had."

MRS. D. HOUGH,
Admire, Kansas.



LEE'S EGG MAKER

It pays to feed Lee's Egg Maker every month in the year, but more especially during the fall and winter. It is different from others as you may see by only a casual examination; contains nothing "just to make it weigh"—is the Poultry food of the Petaluma country—is rich in protein, and everywhere acknowledged as the best and cheapest poultry food obtainable.

Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (deodorized), the most highly concentrated form of meat food, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh beef.

It is rich in protein—a natural poultry food that not only insures a maximum egg-production but makes fowls stronger, healthier, and more profitable in every way.

Buy it on our guarantee of an increased egg-production at a reduced feeding cost.

Prices: 25c to \$2.00 according to size.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Sole Mfrs., Omaha, Nebr.

Ask your dealer or send to us direct.

Send for free books—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 Years with Poultry," "Incubator Hygrometry" or 1909 Catalog Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.



FEED ONCE A WEEK AND FEED BETTER.

The Nourse No-Waste Poultry Feeder (patented) saves half the time, quarter the feed; increases health, growth, egg production and profit. Make your own for a few cents from plan, illustrated plans that we sell for 25c. Give free THE N. A. NOURSE CO., B. Hill Station, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

To Make Harness Last

Wisdom says "Save the harness." Experience says "You can only do it by using

EUREKA Harness Oil

to keep it always soft and pliable." Nothing harmful in Eureka Harness Oil. Benefits the harness—saves money for the owner.

MADE BY
STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

DON'T SUBSCRIBE

THE TRAP NEST.

In recent years the trap nest has come much into favor with poultry breeders, and seems destined to stay. In insisting upon its advantages, the whole secret of its value is told in these words: "It shows which hen laid the egg." It shows just what each hen is doing. Perhaps a few hens of a flock lay most of the eggs. It picks out the 300-egg hen, when possible, the 200-egg, the 100-egg, and the 50-egg hen, and the drone. It makes it possible to build up a good laying strain in a very short time. Feeding the drone is one of the greatest leaks with the poultrymen.

It picks out the winter layers. A hen may lay well in the spring and summer, but stop when winter comes. With the trap nest a good strain of winter layers may be built up.

It enables one to get acquainted with each individual hen. The frequent handling in removing the hen from the nest tames her, and it is the tame hen that is the paying hen. By frequent handling the breeder will know when anything goes wrong with the hen, and remedy it.

It prevents egg eating, as the egg-eater is easily detected and killed.

Frequent handling and removing from the nest discourages broodiness.

It picks out the hen that lays the white egg, the brown egg, the yellow egg, and the unfertile egg. It may be that two or three hens of a flock lay most of the unfertile eggs, as has been proved by the trap nest.

It picks out the hen that raises the best chicks. Not always the highest scoring hen that raises the winning chicks. With a trap nest, the breeder can study the results of his matings with each hen. He may have a pen of ten hens, and all the advantages of a pen of one hen. The trap nest is the only practical way a breeder can pedigree his stock. The day is surely coming when poultry will be pedigreed as in other thoroughbred stock.

While most breeders prefer the incubator to the setting hen, the trap nest comes a boon to him who has the care of setting hens. They may be placed in a building or yard away from the laying hens, removed once a day for feed and water, and when they return to the nest they shut themselves in and the other hens out, so they cannot crowd on and break the eggs.—Exchange.

The approach of the long evenings and the shut-in season of the short days lends an interest to the subject of proper reading matter. Our subscription department is in position to furnish any periodical, paper or magazine at reduced prices and several papers may be ordered from us at the same time at a greatly reduced price. If you are in the market for any quotations on papers or magazines of any kind, do not neglect to drop us a card, giving the proposed list, and let us quote you our prices.

WHITE WYANDOTTES The World's Best

We are now offering our last year's breeders at almost half their value.

TENTH ANNUAL SALE

List just issued. Send for it at once. It will save you money.

J. C. FISHEL & SON Box K HOPE, IND.

KING MUST MOVE

1000 Barred Rocks in the Next Three Months

Including old and young stock. Change of location makes this necessary. Am now in position to mate pairs, trios or breeding pens of any desired quality and price will be right. Satisfaction guaranteed with each order, if you are in need of a winner for your show I can surely help you out. Send for circular matter and prices.

O. L. KING, Walnut Grove, Illinois

The Barred Rock Specialist,

Mention Poultry Keeper.



UNTIL Amatite was put on the market a few years ago, practically everybody who used ready roofings had to paint them regularly. Some of the roofings required a coat every year; others every two or three years.

In all cases a great deal of expense and trouble was involved.

The popularity of Amatite is largely owing to the fact that its use does away with all such trouble and expense. This is due to its real mineral surface which is far more durable than any paint made. It is not affected by weather and will last indefinitely.

All that is necessary after laying an Amatite roof is to leave it alone. Leaks and dissatisfaction are left behind.

Every practical man will doubly appreciate the "no-paint" idea when we add to that statement the fact that Amatite is lower in price than most of the "paint-me-every-two-years-or-leak" roofings.

In addition, Amatite with its smooth lap edge, is easy to lay, and the necessary nails and liquid cement for laps are supplied free, packed conveniently in each roll.

Can any reasonable man ask more!

A SAMPLE FREE. WRITE TO-DAY.

Illustrations at top, from left to right, show: Chas. Johnson's Residence, Atlantic City, East Machias Lumber Co., East Machias, Mo., A. J. Priebe's Barn, Petoskey, Mich. All covered with Amatite.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland Cincinnati St. Louis
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PROSPERITY IS INEVITABLE.

Present prospects are that the farms of the United States will produce this year new wealth worth at least \$8,000,000,000—the largest sum ever realized in one year from agricultural pursuits by this country or any other.

The corn crop this year, according to present promise, will yield 2,700,000,000 bushels, which at the September option price of 62 cents would be valued at \$1,700,000,000.

The wheat crop, with an indicated yield of 675,000,000 bushels at 93 cents per bushel would amount to \$627,000,000.

The cotton crop, which promises 13,000,000 bales at 9½ cents, would yield about \$600,000,000.

The oats and hay crops, now out of danger, are record breakers in quantity and quality. Last year these two crops were valued at over \$1,000,000,000, and this year that sum will be further extended.

All the crops of 1907 were estimated by the department of agriculture at a valuation of \$7,412,000,000 on the farm; and in view of the large yield this year and the good prices generally obtaining, it is quite reasonable to expect that these figures will be considerably exceeded.

The continued prosperity of our farmers affords an unanswerable argument against further depression. Our farmers are already in better condition financially than they ever have been as a class, and since they are less in debt than usual they will be better able to buy necessities and luxuries than of any time in this history.

It may be some time before at activity of 1907 is fully regained, but the recovery should be more rapid than usual because the country is not suffering from over-production and ere long our industries must restart to prevent an actual scarcity of merchandise of present contraction is persisted in.—Exchange.

THE BUFF ROCK CLUB.

The American Buff Rock Club offers as special prizes to every poultry show in the United States and Canada that will publish in their premium list and send copy of same to the undersigned, the following notice:

The American Buff Plymouth Rock Club offers as special prizes four handsome silk ribbons: one for best shaped male; one for best shaped female; one for best surface colored male, one for best surface colored female.

Only members whose dues are paid to July 1st, 1909, are eligible to compete for these specials, or new members whose applications reach the Secretary prior to the show. For information in regard to the club write William A. Stoltz, Secretary, R. R. No. 19, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Will you please tell your friends who are interested in poultry about Poultry Keeper, or better still, send us their names and addresses and let us send them copies. Poultry Keeper claims to be the most practical and helpful paper published for those who are interested in making poultry pay.

BUFF WYANDOTTES OF HIGH QUALITY

I have some hens and pullets that should prove money makers, as egg layers and breeders, for some of my readers. They are real sturdy and from a tested strain. Five of these birds would make you a good pen and you would not have to empty your pocket-book.

DE. N. W. SANBORN, Box 66, Bellingham, Mass.

Golden Bronze Turkeys

Winners at all the leading shows, Chicago for years, Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 30; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished.

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Black Langshans
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Buff Plymouth Rocks
White Plymouth Rocks
S. C. B. Leghorns
R. C. B. Leghorns
Buff Leghorns

Blue Andalusians
S. C. Hamburgs
Pekin Ducks
Toulouse Geese
Houdans
Golden Wyandottes
Silver Wyandottes
White Wyandottes
S. C. B. Minorcas
R. C. B. Minorcas

Bronze Turkeys
White Holland Turkeys
Cornish Indian Games
B. B. Red Games
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Bearded Silver Polish
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Buff Cochins Bantams
Black Cochins Bantams
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Northwestern Poultry and Fruit Farm

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Box K

Elroy, Illinois

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Boston or Chicago shows, American Poultry Association Meetings, etc., FARM-POULTRY is always "on deck." Whether it condemns, criticises or approves, it does so frankly and fearlessly, uninfluenced by business considerations. It prints ALL the show awards, not only the winnings of its advertisers. If you approve such an attitude in a poultry publication we shall probably add you to our present 30,000 readers who are for FARM-POULTRY first, last and all the time. FARM-POULTRY is 50 cents per year but note our special offer of

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Doing Any Roofing This Fall?

IF you are, a little precaution, the right roofing, a little labor and a small expenditure insures dry feed and healthy live stock.

The roofing problem is a serious one for the farmer.

When considering it, remember that

PAROID ROOFING

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Let us write you a personal letter about it. Let us tell you the many things our years of experience have taught us about roofing problems. Paroid is time tested—comes in rolls ready to lay, has rust-proof caps and nails, is endorsed by U. S. Government and successful farmers everywhere. Every roll is sold on a money-back offer. Sold by dealers everywhere

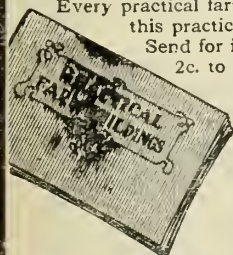
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Send for it. It's yours for 2c. to pay the postage.



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F. W. BIRD & SON,

Dept. 19 East Walpole, Mass.

FORCING HENS TO LAY IN WINTER.

The poultryman who expects to get winter eggs must first get his hens into laying condition. Begin today. Results will depend on how thoroughly and intelligently the work is done. A great many raisers do get eggs in winter and they know that it is not difficult when once they adopt the right food. Just furnish summer food conditions and you will get eggs.

During the summer months hens have been eating grasshoppers, bugs, grubs and other live insect food. These are all gone now. It was this kind of food that made them lay during the summer. Consequently the poultryman must find some food that will take the place of this live insect food. A grain ration alone will not produce eggs. It makes hens fat and lazy.

Food to produce eggs must contain elements that are in eggs. The hen only changes the form. There is not enough egg material in two bushels of corn to make one dozen eggs.

Experts are agreed that fresh cut raw bone is not only the cheapest food, but the best food, regardless of price, to make hens lay and eggs fertile. This matter is an important point when you are selecting your eggs for early hatching. In addition to keeping the fowls toned up and forcing them to lay, fresh cut raw bone contains all the natural juices that aid digestion. These is no other food that can take its place in this one respect.

H. B. Humphrey, manufacturer of the Humphrey Open Hopper Bone Cutter, Joliet, Ill., has devoted years of study to the value of fresh cut raw bone as a winter egg food. In a recent interview he said:

"I make my hens lay more eggs in winter than in summer, and fresh cut raw bone is the food that gets the eggs. Similar reports come to me from poultrymen who have bought Humphrey Bone Cutters and followed my methods. I know an instance of a man owning 70 hens that averaged during the months of December, January and February from 40 to 50 eggs a day, and some days he got as high as 58 eggs.

"I have kept a careful cost record and I know that a yard of 16 to 20 hens can more than pay for the cost of a Humphrey Bone Cutter during the winter months when chickens have to be fed.

"By using fresh cut raw bone the food bill can be cut in two, and what is more important, the hens will be forced into laying condition.

"I will be glad to correspond with poultrymen who want to know more about winter egg production and will send them my book of 'Poultry Helps' free."

This offer is certainly a generous one. Mr. Humphrey asks readers of Poultry Keeper to tell him how many hens, their age and whether they are through molting, and he will give their requests personal attention. Such letters should be addressed to H. B. Humphrey, Glass Street, Factory, Joliet, Ill.

ROUP



CURED

without injury to the fowl—and that's a big item. Since the introduction of Germozone, which has proved so thoroughly satisfactory as a general poultry medicine, and especially as a cure for Roup, Colds and Cholera, numerous so-called "roup cures" have been "invented," and are now offered the poultry fraternity.

Germozone Cures

Roup, Cholera, and other poultry diseases and leaves absolutely no injurious after-effects whatever, and that's the thing to consider. It isn't difficult to make a roup cure, but it is extremely difficult to prepare a medicine that will not only cure this dread disease but at the same time improve the general condition of the fowl; give it the bright eye and "style" poultrymen so much desire.

Germozone is not the production of a minute, but the result of years of labor in preparing a medicine for a specific purpose.

Germozone is a germicide, a bowel regulator, a system builder. It goes to the seat of the trouble and effects a sure and permanent cure.

Given in the drinking water twice a week it cures disease, prevents contagion, and keeps the fowls in a healthy, vigorous condition. Prepared either in tablet or liquid form and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Germozone is the best health insurance you can have for your poultry. Cost is small, and it is sold on an absolute guarantee.

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Send for free books—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 Years with Poultry," "Incubator Hygrometry," or 1909 Catalog Maudy Lee Incubators and Brooders.



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5-inch S-rod, Used by America's leading fanciers. Prices: 12, 30c; 25, 50c; 60, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; postpaid.

Leader Adjustable, Smooth and non-squeezing fastening extruded. Prices: postpaid, 12, 1.00; 25, 2.50; 50, 4.00; 100, 6.00; 250, \$1.00; 500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$4.25. Send stamp for sample. We make other styles.

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Don't Blame the Hen

for being a poor layer when it's not her fault. Grains contain only a part of the egg-making materials needed for large egg-production.

Rust's Egg Producer

contains the rest and in the right proportions for mixing with the regular feed. One user writes: "Its use quickly doubled egg production." Its results are unequalled. Prices 25c, 50c, \$1.00 etc. Ask your dealer. Rust's Egg Record and excellent poultry booklet free. Write today.

WILLIAM RUST & SONS.

Established 1864

Dept. D. New Brunswick, N. J.

CLEANLINESS AND HOPPER FEEDING ARE FACTORS IN GETTING GOOD RESULTS.

How many of you are at your fall work? How many of you have fought those enemies of your pets, lice and red mites? How many of you have kept them down during the hot months? If you have, do not get careless now, but give your pens a thorough cleaning this month. Take a little of the advice given by Dr. Sanborn in the August Poultry Keeper. If you have not adopted the dry feed, hopper method of feeding, do so at once. Do not be afraid your chickens will eat too much, for every hopper they eat should mean money to you. I have been using the hopper system for the past five years. It means less work, and I get better results.

I have some April hatched chicks weighing from four and one-half to five and one-half pounds, now, August 21st. Their only feed after four weeks old, has been cracked corn and beef scraps. We have raised some five hundred chicks this past summer. We have fifty acres of land for them to run over, with plenty of water, running through the place. We have orders in for cockerels and I think that some of them will take ribbons home from some of the shows this winter. We have also had a fairly good season with eggs.

Brother Dudley, I admire you and your system of raising chickens. How many of you are feeding Prof. Gowell's formula? I have heard of a good many feeding it with good results. It has answered the purpose for me, but one should remember that feed alone does not produce good results. Keep your chicken houses clean. Clean them at least once a week. The droppings boards should be cleaned not less than twice a week, better still, every morning if you have the time. Sprinkle a little air slacked lime on your droppings boards, after cleaning them. Do not forget to give the ends of your roosts a dose of herosene, at least once a week.

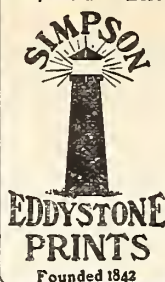
There is one thing that amuses me. When people come into our poultry yards, they ask me which breed I think is the best. I simply point to our big flock of White Wyandottes, and say that is the only kind to keep. So judge for yourself. The White Wyandottes for me. I know there are other breeds just as good, and it is merely a matter of fancy. Brother Dudley, let us hear from you again,

Chas. M. Oblender,

Windom, Pennsylvania.

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important, and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as premiums in connection with a year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

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The celebrated old "Simpson" brand
made only in Eddystone.

The economical quality-fabric; durable
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For 65 years the standard for mourning
dresses because of its intensity and
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WOLVERINE STRAIN

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

One hundred excellent hens at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 each. Twelve yearling cocks, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. These birds are out of my own breeding pens of the past season and worth fully twice these amounts. They all have good size, excellent in color and shapes, good eye and leg color and low combs. Young stock ready to ship October 15th.

Send for my Free 24-page handsomely illustrated catalog.

L. H. S. HILL, Jackson, Michigan



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Whether you keep 12 or 1000
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The profits in poultry are in
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STOCK STRONG. RUST PROOF.
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Nicely colored. Eggs and stock in season.
Prices right. John M. Moyer, Souderton,
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Leghorns. From Boston and New York,
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Leghorns, cocks, \$2; cockerels, first pen,
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Decker's prize winning, trap nested, Single
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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS exclu-
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ship, at prices within the reach of all. Our
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large, white, shapely, profitable. Exhibi-
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Yearling hens, \$1.50 each; Cockerels, \$2
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from heavy laying, prize winning stock.
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Several hundred selected, laying yearlings
\$1.00 and \$1.25 each. Cockerels, \$2.50 up.
Bred from a heavy laying strain of prize
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Choice yearling hens. Best winter layers.
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ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Some
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cure new blood for your flock. Write me
today for list and prices. L. S. Carroll,
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Write, Otis Malone, Columbia City, Ind.
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WORLD'S BEST ORPINGTONS, Rose or Single Combs, in Buff, White or Black. Winners at Madison Square, N. Y., Jamestown Exposition, etc. Stock the lowest. Catalogue free. J. S. Haupt Co., Easton, Pa. 9-4

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120 PAIRS HOMERS, 1, 2 and 3 years old. Good breeders. Banded, numbered, recorded. Plymouth Rock stock. Will sell at a bargain. Write for prices. W. G. Pargeter, Stoughton, Wisconsin. 8-4

WANTED—5,000 common or Homer Pigeons, Guinea fowls, live rabbits. Highest market prices. "M" Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 10-4

I OFFER GUARANTEED MATED HOMERS, any quantity, at \$1.00 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. Charles B. Gilbert, 1563 E. Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 10-4

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Cockerels for sale. E. J. Kickland, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 11-12

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Yearling hens, \$1.50. Hardy, the stay White kind. Great layers. Robert J. Petrow, Etters, Pa. 10-4

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FOR SALE—Prize Winning Barred Rock Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets. Herman Blumner, Berger, Mo. 10-6

BRADLEY BARRED ROCKS, barred to skin, with yellow legs. Deep broad body. Fine shape. Single birds, pairs, trios, pens. Premium winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mr. and Mrs. John Platz, Jewett, Ill. 10-4

BARRED ROCKS. Choice cockerels, also a few pullets for sale, \$1.50 to \$5 each. Sure to please. Will treat you right. D. P. Springer, Box K., Minier, Ill. 10-4

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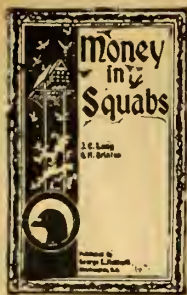
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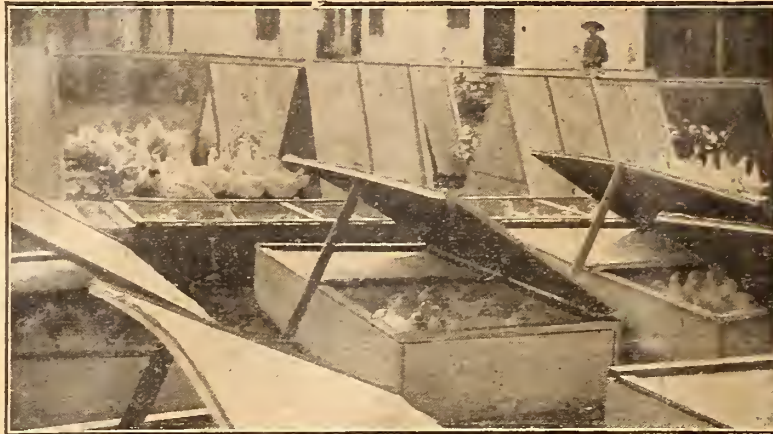
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GEO. A. PURVIS.

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Vol. XXV

November, 1908

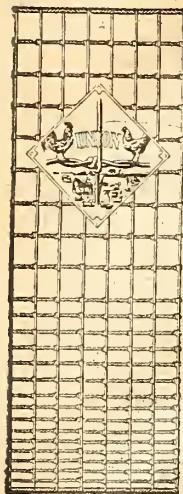
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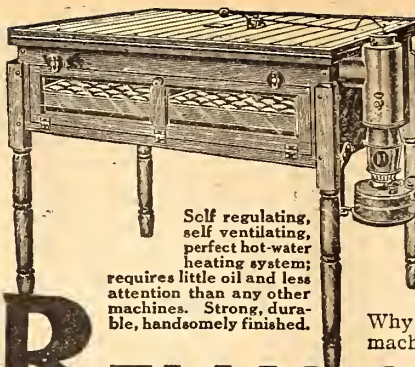


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Fowls of all kinds and of all ages need in their food an abundance of those elements which the professors call "protein." It is protein which makes the white of the egg, the lean meat of all animals, and a large portion of the bones and feathers. And it must come from the food.

So chicks need plenty of protein to make them grow; pullets and cockerels need it for development; cocks need it for vigor and vitality, and the hen absolutely must have it if she is to lay eggs.

Protein is found in small quantities in all grains, but only in small quantities. A single ounce of raw bone contains more protein than a quarter of a pound of ordinary grains. In summer when fowls are on the range they get protein in the bugs and worms and insects, which they eat with such relish, but in winter or when confined, you must supply this needed protein or you will not and cannot get the best results.

Raw bone supplies it, in its most available form and at less cost than any other food in the world.

Remember, you have to feed into the hen every atom she uses in making eggs. She can't lay eggs in abundance unless you give her plenty of egg-making materials. Raw bone is the cheapest and the most productive of all egg-making foods.

It is the cheapest because it is richest in the food elements which fowls most need, and because it costs but little more than the time it takes to cut it.

It is best because it contains these elements in their most digestible form—and you know exactly what you

are feeding as you cannot know when you use so-called "beef scraps," or the ready mixed commercial foods, or the advertised "poultry foods" made from secret formulae, for which such extravagant claims are made.

You have to buy such foods "on faith," but you know exactly what you are giving your fowls when you feed them raw bone, and your own reason will tell you that it must be greatly superior to "beef scraps" that have been embalmed and preserved with chemicals, and from which much of the real nutriment has been cooked. * * *

Use raw bone this season—cut down your feed bills—get more eggs—get eggs of greater fertility—get bigger hatchings and more vigorous chicks—develop your cockerels and pullets earlier—get earlier broilers—earlier layers—larger market fowls—improve the vitality of your entire flock—and best of all, make more money, by doubling your profits. * * *

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VOL. XXV.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 8.

WINTER CARE OF PEKIN DUCKS

HELD OVER FOR BREEDERS—FEEDING AND HOUSING PROBLEMS—POINTS TO CONSIDER IN SELECTING THE BEST BIRDS—A SUITABLE RATION FOR GOOD RESULTS.

By Frances E. Wheeler, Chazy, N. Y.

(I have a few Pekin Ducks, young stock, and would like to hold them over winter to breed from. Will you kindly let me know through your paper how to house and feed them when matured.—Poultry Keeper Reader, Newark, N. J.)

THE care and housing of Pekin Duck breeders is not a very serious problem, especially if the climate on the farm is mild, such as is found in New Jersey, for instance.

How to Pick the Breeders.

In the fall we round up our flock and from it select our breeders, four females to every male. The birds are selected for a well shaped or developed frame; a good carriage; clean, healthy looking feet and bill; both should be pure, unadulterated, unspotted, bright yellow. While the weight is not so important an item as any of those above named, it is true that the heavy ones are the most vigorous ones as a rule; for they have worked and hustled and have gotten a square meal every time. Again, they are usually birds that take on flesh the quickest and easiest, which is a point of decided advantage in duckdom.

Examine and compare the bills of the flock and notice the shape of the largest and best birds. In the accompanying photo sent by one of my customers, of a flock from seven to nine weeks old, hatched from Clovernook eggs, four out of the leading six birds, have especially nicely shaped bills, also the two rear ones. The birds carry themselves at about the right angle, and their forms are well shaped, with the broad smooth back, deep chest, and

tapering keel of the ideal Pekin. The plumage of some of them shows rumpled. Probably they are just out from the water. You can see that they are not yet feathered out.

A flock under inspection is usually driven into its house. Then we corner up with our catching board (a light frame affair about two feet high and three yards long) enough ducks to examine comfortably. One by one we

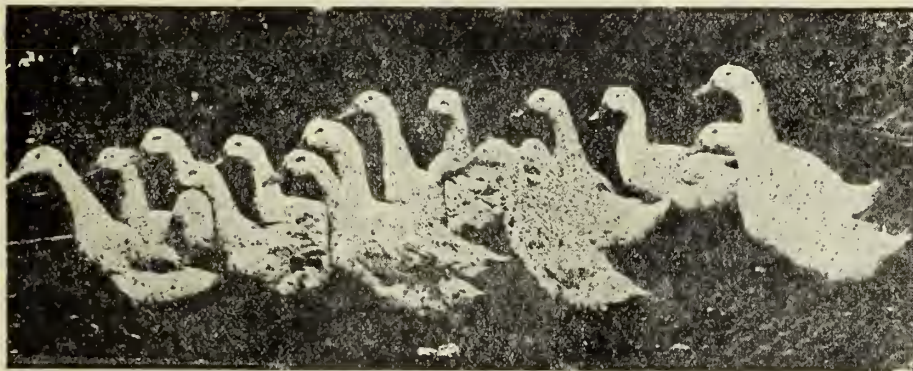
What is Necessary in the House Line.

A house with a tight roof, good windows, a dry floor and no draughts is all that a duck needs for shelter in New Jersey and climates similar to that state. The Pekin duck will stand almost any amount of dry cold, but it will not stand damp, wet bedding, insufficient sunshine or draughty quarters.

I had two flocks of ducks one winter.

My own and twelve that the owner was to call for in a few days. I kept those last in an open shed, that is, one side was boarded up three feet and the rest of the way to the top, was wire netting. Both flocks were fed the same. We had some very cold weather (below zero),

but the ducks



Some Promising Specimens of a Flock of "Clovernook" Pekins.

take them up by the neck, look them over as above described, drop the culls in a separate pen for the market, put the good "quacks" in one, and the masculine "sissies" in another pen, then get your count out of the best of the ducks and mate up from our best drakes.

They will only require a light shelter at night in hard rain storms, until well into the winter or during our hard storms which occur usually during the holiday season. Up to this time, they can be allowed free range and fed very largely on vegetables, and whole grains sparingly (this last as a matter of economy.)

in the open shed began to lay before mine; they were several days ahead. Perhaps I should further explain that the owner failed to "make good" and that is why the ducks were held in the open so long. It was rather a losing game for me, but I have always felt the experiment worth the bother, for I surely never supposed they would stand such severe cold so well.

Regarding food. Until the last year or two, I judged that a hot mash night and morning was the necessary food for winter, and still think so—where eggs for hatching are required in January or February, but where only a small flock is in question, and

the hatching is for say April, then hard grain (warmed) and vegetables chopped finely and warm water to drink, twice a day in the shorter days, and three times as they grow longer, answers very well indeed.

The Kind of Feed to be Given.

About a month before you wish to hatch, change the feed to the following: One part corn meal; one part wheat bran; one part ground oats, barley or wheat. Add $\frac{1}{8}$ beef scraps, that is, to 7 cups of the above when mixed, add one cup of scraps, with the same proportion of sand. Steep finely cut alfalfa, and mix in with the grain, etc., one measure of alfalfa to three of the grain, beef scraps, and sand. We steep our alfalfa at night in a pail, filling the same with boiling water. The pail is closed up tightly, and wrapped in an old blanket, and in the morning it is not cold, and there is sufficient liquid to moisten the entire mash.

All winter long, during the sunny part of the day, the ducks are better outdoors. I prefer dry grain to the mash, because there is less waste and no freezing. It is difficult to feed mash during severe weather and not have the birds drop a lot that freezes, while if it is hard grain, every kernel will be eaten up clean.

Regarding the building for our ducks, it is quite a simple affair. A floor space of say four yards square should comfortably hold about fifteen birds. A trough for food, a pail for water and a box for coal ashes furnishes it. I have three window frames in my house; one on each side and one opposite the door. Only one is supplied with glass, the others have window shutters. All have one inch mesh wire netting. We tighten up everything for winter, and loosen up everything for summer, because a duck really suffers more from heat than from cold, and so we provide a place where they can retire to coolness and shade during the heat of the day. If left out in the glare of the sun, unprovided with shelter, they are liable to become blind. We also have two ventilators under the roof; one on the southeast end of the front, and the other at the northwest of the back. This with a center shaft running up through the roof, and to within 18 inches of the floor, gives the necessary ventilation in the winter, and prevents moisture from congealing on the walls. The shaft should be insulated and the ventilators have wooden shutters that open and close at will; in size, 8 by 18 inches.

The feature in this house that I have spent the most thought on, is the door, for there is where the snow and ice piles in, and causes the hinges to rust, and the wind and cold to find entrance. Year after year I have experimented and at last have quite a simple arrangement, that works like a charm. The doorway is boarded up on each side of it. The outside one, drops about five inches lower than does the inside runway, which has just sufficient space to allow the inside door to swing to and fro, snug with the sill. The outside door is about five inches lower and swings clear of the runway. The snow does not pile up in the sloping runway as it did on the level and

ice does not form. When the snow melts, it runs away. The ducks do not mind at all, either the five inch drop or the climb. I really feel rather proud of my achievement in this door.

A TWO HUNDRED EGG RECORD PEN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES.

It may interest some of your readers to look over the records of a pen of twelve yearling White Wyandotte hens. They were hatched in 1907, and ten of them were probably laying at the beginning of the year 1908. The other two were much younger and did not commence to lay until March. One of the hens hatched and raised a brood of chickens, and several others were broody at different times.

They have not been trapnested, but a record has been kept of the eggs laid by them each month of this year up to the present time (October). In January they laid 112 eggs, February 127, March 199, April 233, May 265, June 197, July 211, August 225, September 180, making a total of 1749 in nine months, or 145% for each hen.



Leota, White Wyandotte Pullet, Scored 95 by Heimlich. Bred and Owned by Mary S. Andrews, Farina, Ill.

They are housed in a cheap house built of old boards covered with tarred paper, with open front, protected from severe weather by a curtain which rolls up.

They have been fed the following ration: In the morning, a pint and a half of wheat, at noon, half a pint of corn, at night, a pint of corn. About twice a week for noon feed, they have had a mash composed of bran and meat scrap, with sometimes corn meal and sometimes milk curd added to it.

Every day when weather permitted they have been let out of their yard for a little time just before night, but have not been able to pick up much grain feed. They have been well supplied with clean water, grit and oyster shell. Hens will drink a great deal of water if clean water is kept before them all the time. It should be sheltered from the sun in hot weather.

Mary S. Andrews.

Farina, Ill.

PICKING OUT THE LAYERS.

Dairymen, to make the greatest profit, build up their herds through careful breeding, careful buying, and unmerciful culling. They do not ask the good ones to average up a record for the poor ones.

This same "common sense" plan can be profitably applied to the poultry business.

Hens that lay 200 eggs in a year should not be averaged as 150 eggs with hens that lay 100 eggs.

A dairyman uses care in breeding, and if he buys, there are certain marks that govern the price, the shape from the end of the nose to the end of the tail is taken in account, the small feminine neck and head have a value, and clear on down the line of points he makes his estimate, the very same rules and the very same principles apply to the highest point in poultry raising.

Any experienced, close observing, poultry raiser knows, at a glance, the laying hen. The small feminine neck and head count again, the bright, alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale and when she picks her feet up and plumps them down we have another pointer.

A very few club headed, thick necked, steer horned cows are any good. Even with the cow the tale tells a tale, the heavy club tail seldom follows a good cow, while on the other hand, a slim tail is one of the characteristics of a good one.

How about draft horses? Well, sir, draft horses are bred for a different purpose, as also are beef cattle.

Draft horses and beef cattle carry individual marks denoting their breeding, the strength of the horse, the beef of the bovine, but the marks are at variance with racers, milch cows, and hens.

Successful dairymen practise breeding certain animals; to reach the highest point in poultry raising it should be done again.

How manage the hens? There are several ways. The trap nest is a practical thing and would be especially valuable to the small breeder, or to any poultry man or poultry woman, who had the time, or would take the time to properly manage the traps.

Most people know the meaning of trap nests, but for the few who might not know I will mention that they are a nest in a box that confines the hen until the owner releases her; hence it is known what hen laid the egg.

Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow, or the hen, also apply to cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.

I don't believe that the 200-egg hen will ever be excelled to any great extent, but I do believe that any ordinary flock can be improved to a point where the 150 mark now fits.

If the time ever comes that egg records will be a part of score cards then the work of improvement will be on.—Exchange.

"Read what Humphrey says on page 310 of this issue."

RAISING GEESE FOR MARKET.

Pomerania, in Prussia, is the largest goose-raising country in Germany, and most Germans are fond of geese. In Wisconsin Germans from Pomerania have large goose farms and make a very successful showing.

In our own United States the goose trade is very brisk at Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year's, for they break the monotony of turkey, turkey, turkey, and make it read turkey, goose, turkey, or turkey, turkey, goose. In parts of Europe, however, the goose is more popular, and not only is it preferred to other fowls, but the livers are sent to Paris and other large cities, and the legs and breasts, after having been kept in brine for one week, are wrapped in paper, smoked, and sent to Paris, London, and even New York, where they are sold in the delicatessen shops at fancy prices.

The climate of western Washington is especially fine for goose raising, according to a rancher of that section, whom I now quote, for he has a very pretty ranch along the Satsop river, and has for many years been engaged in diversified farming, yet he has always kept geese for a hobby. When I asked him why, he smiled, and said: "They are very profitable, and besides, they are very good to eat."

"Geese," said this gentleman, "require first a building that is dry and well ventilated and supplied with good straw bedding. This will prevent sickness and sores on the legs.

"Then in the spring, when the geese begin laying, build small bins, with gates, for each goose to nest in. Then shut her in the nest with one or two eggs for a day or two, and after that she will lay in no other nest, but every second day she will go to her own nest and lay, until she has laid fifteen to fifty eggs—the number depending somewhat upon the food she has had.

"The eggs spoil very quickly, so it is best to set them as soon as possible, even though it is necessary to use the chicken hen for this purpose, leaving the last eggs for the goose to sit upon.

"It is a good plan to hold every egg to the sunlight, large end upward, to test them before setting. If the egg is good, the upper portion will be red; if the egg is bad, the top will appear perfectly clear.

"In four weeks after setting, the goslings will be out. The hen often proves a better 'sitter' than the goose, and will lose fewer goslings.

"The season for setting lasts as long as there are eggs, and goslings hatched in July are ready for the Christmas market, while the earlier ones will go in for Thanksgiving.

"When the goslings are first hatched, feed them on good bread and wheat for about a week. When getting them ready for market, feed them on carrots for fourteen days, and then follow with fourteen days' feed of oats and barley. Barley is preferable, as it makes a firmer fat; but to make good, tasty meat, when apples are available, feed them all the windfalls they will eat, but no more.

"In summer, when grass is plentiful, no other feed is necessary, but in

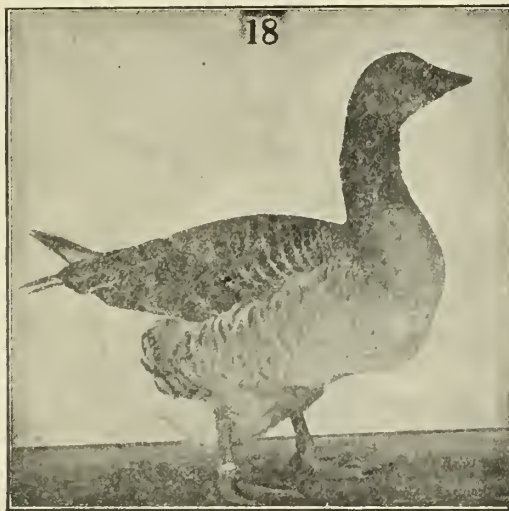
winter and spring feed carrots to stock geese.

As to the size for market, a twenty-pound goose is all right, but many people prefer them from twelve to fifteen pounds, for they are not so rich when grown to a larger size.

"Feeding should be stopped twenty-four hours before killing for market, as the goose will then keep much longer.—Exchange.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FARM PAPER.

Ask the farmer, he knows. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand will say without hesitation that the Farm Journal is the foremost farm paper in the world, and the reason the other one of the thousand does not say so is because he does not read, and knows nothing about the many splendid publications devoted to farming. The Farm Journal first issued by Wilmer Atkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.,



This is one of the many young Toulouse Geese which were raised at Wolverine Poultry Farm this year. Any one interested in water fowls or Leghorns should write Manager R. H. Crandall, Worth, Arenac Co., Michigan, for their illustrated catalogue.

March, 1887, and has been published continuously by him to the present time. Mr. Atkinson was reared at the plow handle, and his forefathers were tillers of the soil.

You will be interested in the first issue of Farm Journal; you will look eagerly for the second issue; and by that time Farm Journal will be your favorite magazine. There are departments covering all branches of farm work: Dairy and Stock, Fruits, Grains and Vegetables; Law for the Farm; Other View Points; The Grange; Farmers' Problems; The Outlook; Home Departments; The Home Doctor, etc., etc. Besides all this, the Farm Journal has splendid special articles on all kinds of farm topics, the best thought of live writers and successful farmers.

All is crisp, concise and boiled-down, with sparks of wit here and there, and such a cheerful, happy, sunny spirit throughout, that each page is an inspiration. You will hardly believe that a farm paper could be made so entertaining and readable. It is entirely unlike any other periodical in the world. Finally, it is absolutely

clean and pure, with no fraudulent or nasty advertising—not one line—and it carries the highest moral tone throughout. We confidently commend it to every farm and village home in America.

Farm Journal is furnished to single subscribers at five years for seventy-five cents. We wish every subscriber to Poultry Keeper would subscribe to Farm Journal, and we will make this special inducement: Send us 75c and we will send you Farm Journal for five years and include a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

VIRGINIA STATE ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW.

The annual show of thoroughbred poultry, pigeons and pet stock, of the Virginia State Poultry Association, will be held in Richmond, Dec. 7-12, 1908. The judge, R. L. Simmons, of Charlotte, N. C., is one of the best known judges of poultry in the South, and has officiated at many of the leading exhibitions of the country.

The display of poultry, pigeons, etc., at the Richmond show is one of the leading exhibitions of the South. Many of the breeders exhibiting at the Virginia show have won honors on their poultry at the leading shows in the country, such as Madison Square Garden, St. Louis, Chicago, James town Exposition and other places.

The Association pay good premiums and the list always shows a large string of special prizes, such as silver cups, handsome specialty club ribbons, and various articles of merchandise, donated gratis to the poultry men of Virginia. Competition

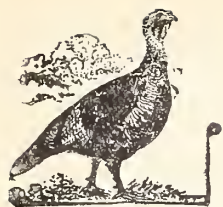
in all classes is open to the world, and exhibits are often had from the North as well as of the South. The State Show in Richmond is well known as a strong point to win a coveted prize, and a winning there carries weight, guaranteeing the quality of your stock.

A copy of the premium list can be had of the Secretary, who this year is W. R. Todd, Richmond, Va., or members of the Advertising Committee, at Richmond.

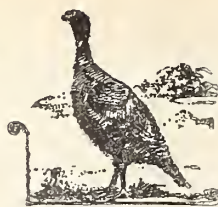
The show runs for one week, open from nine A. M. to eleven P. M., and it is worth a visit from miles to see the grand display and mingle with the fanciers found at the show. We would like all breeders to exhibit with us and attend the show if possible.

C. P. Miller.

Will you please tell your friends who are interested in poultry about Poultry Keeper, or better still, send us their names and addresses and let us send them copies. Poultry Keeper claims to be the most practical and helpful paper published for those who are interested in making poultry pay.



TURKEYS FOR PROFIT.



(Poultry Keeper readers who are interested in turkeys are invited to send in accounts of their experiences in raising this profitable class of poultry. Accounts of success in any line of work are especially desired. The department is conducted by Mrs. Chas. Jones, one of the best posted turkey growers of the country. Mrs. Jones will answer questions and give advice to those who seek help. Address all communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR GOOD PRICES ON TURKEYS THE COM- ING WINTER. SOME POINTS AS TO HOW TO FORCE FOR HEAVY WEIGHT.

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Illinois.

OCTOBER means the making of the turkey crop, at least, so far as 1908 is concerned. We are learning something every year, sometimes making failures and sometimes winning success, and we like to feel that our failures are caused by unreasonable weather. Extremes of heat and cold and wet and dry, certainly control the vegetable world, and why should they not control the animal world? In the human family, the mortality among children some years is something appalling. Some seasons there are very few lambs raised while pigs and calves also come in for their share of early deaths. However, this trouble does not happen to all the baby animals the same season. Turkeys certainly thrive the best those years when the weather does not go to either extreme.

I am getting inquiries from the Atlantic to the Pacific about what houses are best for turkeys to roost in. It is best to let them do as they please during most of the time. They should spend most of their time in the open air from May to October, if they are to be kept in good health, only in storms of great severity, then an open shed is handy, but you cannot always make them go into it. Their instinct that has preserved them from the time of creation to the present day, will take care of them, and if they want to roost on the barn or in the upper branches of some tree, I generally let them have their own way.

I never feed turkeys or chickens on hot mash, as they are responsible for roup. I used to feed hot mash but have long since discontinued them, and since I have fed dry grain, have not been bothered with roup. When the fall sets in, I get my chicken houses in shape and when the nights are cold I see that my chickens are all run into the yards and they will all willingly go into the houses to roost. The turkeys I let roost where they will, except in severe storms. Even with people, it should be the rule to spend most of the time in the open air from May to October if they expect to be healthy.

Inquiries are reaching me for 98 point toms and those that will weigh 42 pounds at twenty months of age. By the time we have another revised Standard of Perfection, we shall have

to have 40 pound turkey hens and 60 pound toms, and 50 points added to the standard so that they will score 150 points instead of 100. People must remember that we are whirling over the earth in autos, and sailing over the earth in air ships. Animals must keep pace with man in his flights. In these days, a man like Walsh, can make himself a millionaire almost in a day. The trouble with this world is that all things do not keep pace with each other. Some get too big and some will be too small.

November with its Thanksgiving, will be here in a few weeks and then the turkey harvest will commence, and if the crop is large enough, it will last until next May. If one wants to put heavy weights on his turkeys, he should shell corn and boil it, feeding it just before it gets cold. The corn should be boiled two or three hours. I commence feeding boiled corn just after the ground freezes, and feed what the turkeys will clean up clean in a short while. I have never found anything that equals this for making weight and growth after the grasshoppers are all gone. I like to keep my turkeys on the range as late as possible so that they will remain healthy and make fowl and muscle faster. They should have range till freezing weather sets in.

The first essential in turkey raising is to produce frame and plumage. Weight can easily be put on after the turkeys get the right frame. If we must have 42 and 50-pound toms as the inquiries call for, we can get them something near what the demand calls for by keeping them on the range as late as possible, and then feeding them heavily on boiled corn to take the place of insect life.

To keep them out on the range, I do not feed them in the morning, until they will not go out on account of the cold weather. We have a stack of millet to which the turkeys have access, which helps to make a better balanced ration than feeding them wholly on the boiled corn. Turkeys grow very fast as the cool weather comes on. The present outlook is very good for good prices, and with almost an eight cent market, I think that by the time Thanksgiving Day arrives, the turkey raisers will have no excuse to complain about poor prices for the birds.

GERMLESS EGGS.

It is a wonder to me that the trade has not sought for "germless eggs," backed by the guarantee of a responsible party, long before this. Most people in this part of the world want animal food in some form as part of their bill of fare, rather than an exclusively vegetable diet. Of all the forms of animal matter used as human food, an egg is best calculated for transportation to distant markets, and can be successfully kept in good condition easier than flesh, fish or milk. Nature has provided in an egg all the elements of matter needed to grow and sustain the life of a chick for three weeks or more, thus making a complete food of it. The only other example of a complete food which we find in nature is milk. White milk is easily susceptible to all sorts of bacteria and other forms of decay as soon as drawn; an egg is done up in a neat package enclosed in a case that is almost impervious to air and water, and then surrounded by a protecting calcareous shell or case. In the case of a germless egg, this package will keep in good condition for eating for weeks and months in ordinary surroundings, either summer or winter. If, however, at a certain period in the formation of the egg it is fertilized, we have an entirely different proposition, so far as preserving it in good condition for eating is concerned. It not only awaits the application of a certain amount of heat for this germ of life to begin to develop into the chick for which nature has provided this package of food. The necessary heat may come from the bodies of broody hens sitting on the nest, from an incubator, from the sun, or even from fermenting manure or other substances. It takes but a short exposure to the necessary heat for development sufficient to be discerned with the naked eyes, even without breaking the shell. Remove the source of heat after development has once begun, and death results within the shell; and instead of an appetizing package of food we have what might properly be called a coffin.

In view of these facts, is it any wonder that a germless egg is more to be desired than a fertile egg when looking for table supplies?

A hen will lay the same number of eggs, regardless of whether there are males in the flock or not. Just at what period in the development of the egg the germ of life is enclosed is not so well known; but for all practical purposes we may conclude that two weeks after the males are removed from the flock the eggs laid will be germless. Ten days after I removed the rooster from my "hen barn" I placed four eggs in an incubator, and one of the four proved to be fertile. About ninety-five per cent had previously been fertile. At present there is no known way of determining whether or not an egg is fertile, short of applying sufficient heat to start the germ of life; hence the consumer who buys germless eggs must depend largely upon the honesty of the seller. This seems to present great possibilities for building up a reputation and placing a little bit of "character" into the

eggs as well as the barrels of apples we place upon the market. The most approved style of package at present seems to be small boxes or "cartons" holding one dozen each. These are sealed, and the guarantee printed on the box or seal. In view of the chances which the ordinary grocer's egg runs, either from being left in the nest several days under a broody hen, or sitting about a hot grocery, or in the freight car moving slowly to market, or standing upon some siding switch, to say nothing about the subsequent months in cold storage, it is a wonder that so many eggs reach consumers' tables in edible condition. --Exchange.

The Maine Station, Bulletin 144, made a comparison of whole corn and cracked corn for laying hens. Certain poultryman had reasoned that cracked corn would be more desirable, when thrown in the litter, because laying hens, which tend to grow too fat upon whole corn, would be forced to take more exercise in securing the smaller pieces. In October, 1000 April hatched pullets were put into ten like pens. Besides the other food, the pullets in one-half of the pens received whole corn, and in the other half an equal weight of cracked corn. The records from each pen from November to April show that the average number of eggs per bird receiving the whole corn was, for the various pens, 84, 78, 73, 77, 76, and for those receiving the cracked corn, 79, 75, 77, 75, and 74. "There is nothing in the results that leads to the conclusion that it is necessary or advisable to crack the corn fed to hens for laying eggs."

At the Illinois State Fair, at Springfield this year, in an exhibit of 3,000 birds of the very best quality the country affords, U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks sustained their claim to "The Best in the World," their winnings being as follows:

First, Second and Third Cocks.

First, Second and Third Hens.

First, Second and Third Cockerels.

First, Second and Third Pullets.

First, Second and Third Pens.

For years past Mr. Fishel's birds have been the leading winners at the country's biggest shows: namely, Chicago, New York, Buffalo, and others. Also at the St. Louis Exposition, Pan-American, Jamestown, and have crossed the ocean to take the best prizes at the Crystal Palace, and various shows in England. Mr. Fishel offers an absolute guarantee to Poultry Keeper readers to sell stock for best money and give greater value than any other. As he has over ten thousand birds to select from he can fill orders for any quality or quantity. He has a handsome new 56-page catalogue for which he asks Poultry Keeper readers to send 20c, which does not cover the cost of the book. For further information see Mr. Fishel's ad on page 321, and when writing please mention Poultry Keeper. Address, U. R. Fishel, Box K, Hope, Ind.

AN ANSWER TO MR. WELLCOME'S "WHAT WOULD YOU DO?"

Edw Schoeppel, Ellis Grove, Missouri.

I AM just entering my fourth year in the poultry business. I enjoy very much reading the experiences of others in the Poultry Keeper. Have been a subscriber these four years; and that's not all, way back in 1892-3 I was a subscriber to the Poultry Keeper, then published at Parkesburg, Pa. I still have the copies preserved, though they are yellow with age and mutilated by much use, I still take them down occasionally and look up interesting parts that I have marked.

We are breeding the S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Of the five principal breeds that we have tried, the Reds are the best. If you want the "Best in the chicken line," get the Reds. This being our fourth year with them, I can say they are a good general purpose fowl. They are somewhat hard to breed true to color; just as other fowls are, when it comes to the test. I think that depends a great deal upon the start. We bought a trio to start with. One pullet was good, one was too light and the cockerel was medium. All three had a slight touch of the roup when they arrived, but we soon got them over it, but think the breeder should not have sent them out.

From this trio we raised, in one season, 118 chicks. We selected the best ten pullets and mated them to a two-year-old cock, bought of the same breeder, for which I paid \$5.00. When he arrived I was somewhat surprised, as I had never paid such a price for a fowl. His legs were so full of scales that he could hardly walk and he was a "scrubby" looking bird at the best. Well that settled my dealings with that breeder.

Last fall we bought a two-year-old cock from Mr. E. T. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y. I sent Mr. DeGraff \$10.00 and told him to send me the best bird he could for the money. In due time he arrived all O. K. From his pen we raised close to 500 chicks and sold \$22.00 worth of eggs for hatching and never heard a complaint. We got as high as 95 per cent hatch from his pen. The eggs were hatched in an Old Trusty incubator. Shall give Mr. DeGraff an order for a better one this fall.

We have a fine flock of even colored birds this year, so there is something in dealing with responsible parties. Now comes the "What Would You Do" part.

Last fall we took the notion to keep several other breeds, so we selected the Black Langshans and White Wyandottes. The Langshans did fairly well, but as soon as they got a "little off" they were "dead." The Wyandottes did not do anything in the line of reproducing. We bought a cock for which we paid \$5.00, which we thought was good enough for a starter. Well, the old "stiff" was so top-heavy when he arrived that he could hardly walk and in a few days he wasn't able to stand up. Not a single egg hatched from his pen. We wrote the breeder and received an unsatisfactory reply.

I had then wasted about 75 eggs

and had explained fully, but it seemed not enough. What did I do. Cooped him up, sent him to a St. Louis commission house and got 85c. What would you have done?

The pullets (four) I bought of a man in the central part of Illinois, who claimed then to have been of a celebrated strain. They were so black with coal smoke that they looked like an Iron Mountain locomotive fireman. I did not take the pains to wash them for I was not in the humor to do so. I kept them a short while, during which time they laid a few eggs, then our merchant got possession of them at 9c a pound. What would you have done?

Am still more in love with the Reds than ever after the above experience. I do not believe in buying eggs to get a start in poultry. I bought a sitting of Red eggs from a breeder near St. Louis only a short distance from home. The eggs were to be from a pen headed by a cock winning first prize at the St. Louis Poultry Show. Hatched 7 chicks, raised two, 1 cockerel and 1 pullet. Sold the cockerel for 50c to get him out of the flock, the pullet was a fairly good one.

We use the Old Trusty incubators 120 and 240 egg sizes. We have tried three different makes, but find Old Trusty to hatch best. We have now 140 pullets and 20 cockerels, culled from a flock of 500 chicks hatched this season. The pullets laid their first egg September 3rd, at the age of 6 months.

We are in receipt of the annual cockerel circular issued by Mr. J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa., breeder of the oldest strain of "bred-to-lay" Barred Plymouth Rocks in America. This strain of birds has been line bred for eggs since 1889. Not only are they strong in practical qualities but are prize winners in strong competition. Mr. Parks' new circular shows photos of cockerels and gives a full description of stock with special prices. This circular is for free distribution and should be in the hands of every reader of Poultry Keeper who is interested in "bred-to-lay" Barred Rocks. For further particulars, see Mr. Parks' ad on page 321. When you write for circular, please mention Poultry Keeper and address J. W. Parks, Box K, Altoona, Pa.

SEND US NAMES.

We desire to mail copies of Poultry Keeper to people who are interested in the object and purpose for which this journal is published, namely "Making Poultry Pay," and shall be pleased to receive from our readers the names and postoffice addresses of friends and acquaintances who keep poultry. These copies will be sent free.

We allow a liberal commission to those who solicit subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, and send direct to agents all the sample copies they need.

May we hear from YOU?

THE CHICAGO SHOW.

The first big show of the season 1908-09 will be the Chicago Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show, December 15-19, 1908, at the Coliseum. Premium list ready November 1st; write for it. Entries close December 5; prepare for it.

The management of the Chicago Poultry Show had to change their dates to get the Coliseum. They took this opportunity to get away from the dates of the other two big shows, —New York and Boston. There is now one week rest between Chicago and New York and four weeks between Chicago and Boston. It is possible to make all three.

This gives fanciers and concessioners many advantages. One outfit can make the three shows and the bird can rest between. The winnings at Chicago can be advertised in the January papers. Birds can get home in time for the breeding pens.

December in Chicago is usually fine weather. The big stores will be full of Christmas gifts and their attractions alone are worth coming to Chicago to see.

If you want display space, make your reservation quick. Write for premium list for full particulars.

National Fanciers and Breeders' Association, Fred L. Kimmey, secretary, 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS MISSOURI SHOW.

The St. Louis Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold its annual show November 23rd to 28th. The management hopes to make this one of the most successful poultry shows ever held. The premiums are large and numerous; also a large list of special premiums. The poultry will be judged by Dan J. Shove, Fall River, Mass., Geo. Hettick, Bowling Green, Mo. and Campbell, of Indiana. The pigeons will be judged by K. J. Muir, of Chicago, Ill. These gentlemen are all well known judges of ability. Fair treatment assured everybody. Premium list and entry blanks may be obtained from the undersigned.

T. W. Orcutt,
6927 "A", Highland Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SHOW.

310 long by 120 feet wide.

This is the ground floor space of the Cleveland Central Armory where the Big Poultry Show is to be held, January 25th to 29th, 1908. It is a mammoth structure, right in the heart of the city.

The last three Cleveland shows have been record breakers, the 1908 show being so large that the building was outgrown and this year the Cleveland Armory will be used.

Cleveland is one of the most successful show cities. The club is composed not so much of poultry raisers as of real fanciers of all kinds of pet stock. Its stockholders comprise many of Cleveland's best and most widely known business men. The policy of the company is to make a show pay and it does this as in few other cities, but at the same time a show must be

given even if each one has to put up to make it go. "Let's have a show for the good of the sport and for the fun we get out of it," is the spirit that has spelled success.

Cleveland always pays its premiums and always will. It is a good place to show because competition is keen but clean and every one is made welcome.

A big feature this year will be the ponies. This was successfully tried last year. This year will see a big increase in entries. Dogs, cats, pigeons, belgian hares, and all kinds of poultry will fill the place with entries and will bring the people out.

Space has been rented to a big moving picture show. This serves the double purpose of helping pay expenses and providing a resting place for people when tired of walking. Pictures will be changed daily and will be selected to interest a poultry crowd.

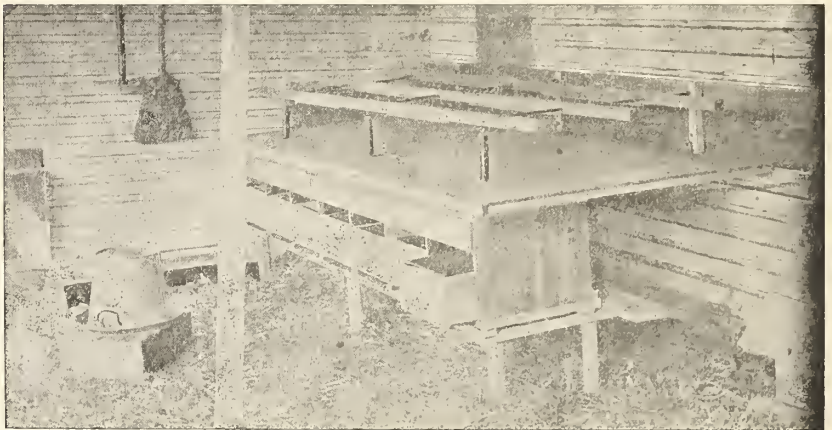
Some of the best judges have been secured. They are, Charles McClave, W. C. Stanfield, J. H. Drevensedt, M. S. Garduer, Thomas Faulkner, Phil Feil, Supt. Eugene Sites.

Particulars can be had of J. T. Conkey, secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Order your papers through our clubbing department and save money. We can furnish you Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside both for one year upon receipt of fifty cents, which is the price for Poultry Keeper alone. We can also furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside and The Woman's Home Companion, all for one year, upon receipt of \$1.50, or Poultry Keeper and The Woman's Home Companion for one year for one dollar. If you want prices on any other combination, send us your list on a postal card.



A MODEL HEN HOUSE EQUIPMENT.

Few poultry raisers realize how the appearance of their hen-house can be improved and the quarters made more convenient and sanitary by installing complete and up-to-date roosting and nesting fixtures, such as are shown in the above cut. This shows a poultry house fitted up with a Potter Portable Hennerly Outfit and the reader needs no suggestion as to the neat and attractive appearance of the roosting and nesting room. The outfit is a Style "A", 8-foot, 3-perch outfit complete and provides roosting capacity

for about 50 birds. Potter outfits are made in three different styles and twelve sizes, so that any hen-house, no matter what its size or how it is arranged, can be fitted up with these convenient fixtures. Thousands of poultry keepers in this section of the country use Potter fixtures and we are free to recommend them as the best to be had in the line of a complete and sanitary hen-house equipment. Potter & Co. issue a large catalog describing their fixtures and their large ad may be found on page 303 of this journal.

We have just received notice from Mr. W. K. Wightman, Box 396, Pittsburg, Pa., reporting his winnings at the Great Hagerstown Fair, at Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Wightman entered three birds (Anconas) and won three prizes. Mr. Wightman's stock has a reputation of being as good as the best and Poultry Keeper readers can depend on getting full value when they send orders to him.

To any reader of "Poultry Keeper" sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising, no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

MORE ECONOMY IN FEEDING AND BETTER CARE NEEDED TO OFFSET PRESENT PRICES

IMPORTANCE OF USING ALL GARDEN AND KITCHEN WASTE—SOME SPECIAL GRAIN AND STORAGE CROPS THAT MAY BE EASILY RAISED—SOME ITEMS OF FALSE ECONOMY.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Mass.

THE continued high cost of grain is making trouble for poultrymen. It affects the large plant more than the village flock. Many women have sold off half their flocks and chicks have been marketed as soon as they could be sold. I know plants that have less than half their usual number of chicks, because the cost of feeding was seen to be too high for profit. I know one farm that makes half its business out of poultry that sold every bird on the place and is waiting till better times warrants starting fresh. I believe in going slowly in these matters and think some of my friends have been too easily frightened. There is sense in all things and to drop out entirely is making a mistake. This is the time to hold on; to work for new business; to save in every possible place, and to adopt better methods of care.

Utilize All the Kitchen Waste.

The household waste is not to be left out of the feed. I once knew a farmer with four hundred winter laying hens, who kept an iron kettle on the back of the kitchen stove. Into this went the apple parings, the potato waste, small turnips and cabbage leaves. The leavings from the table, piercest, bread and meat, went into the mixture. It was a surprise to me to see the quantity that was found from day to day. This mixture was boiled slowly through the day and mixed at night with bran and meal. Beef scrap was not forgotten and the well mixed mash was put into buckets and allowed to stand over night. In the morning it was still warm and didn't it smell good when dished out to the hens? It is not to be supposed for a moment that the table waste of this family of six supplied the bulk of the morning ration. It was good food saved, a more appetizing mixture fed, and a good ration in the getting of winter eggs. The waste of the garden was used to help out when the table and kitchen waste was small. There were bushels of small potatoes put into the cellar, soft heads of cabbage, barrels of little turnips and carrots, as well as apples unfit for shipping. There is hardly a season or week in the year when something suitable was not found in the garden or cellar. Not only was the cost of feeding much reduced but the hens laid more eggs under the ration outlined.

Special Green Crops and Garden Waste.

Economy should be practiced in handling the garden and field crops. Catch crops can be planted and nothing wasted through neglect. Even the weeds can be made to help reduce the cost of feeding. There is always a lot of thinnings of the beet and turnip rows. Lettuce, as it runs up to seed, should be thrown to hens and chicks. Many cabbage plants will not head or make heads so soft as not to

be marketable. No green food appeals to chicks any more than cabbage. Next to cabbage comes rape. I believe hen men and farmers do not realize the value of rape as food, as well as the ease with which it can be raised. It can be planted at any time you please; has no insect enemies, and can be used at your convenience. I have used rape in large quantities every summer and fall, and would not think of leaving it out of my season's planting. All these crops supply some food, much needed bulk, with appetizing value.

The high price of corn makes us wonder how long the farmer of the small farms will continue to neglect the raising of it. When corn was two-thirds the present price I know many farmers who found it cheaper to raise than buy. Then was the time when most poultrymen said it was cheaper to raise a few more chickens and let them pay for the corn purchased. Now I see smaller flocks and some places empty because feed is too high.

Plan to Raise Your Own Grain.

What is economy in raising corn? Several good results follow the cornfield. First, the land is put into shape for seeding to grass. Second, the growing crop gives abundant shade to the chicks that can be let run in it after it is a foot high. Third, this growing crop shelters large numbers of insects and worms. Fourth, the stalks can be cut fine for scratching material, or fed to the cow that provides the skim milk for hens and chicks. Fifth, the ears can be fed whole to mature birds, or cracked or ground for part of the mash. I know New England farmers who believe the well cured stover of corn to be worth the cost of planting and harvesting.

Then sweet corn can be raised to advantage on the village lot as well as on the farm. Sweet corn responds quickly to the fertilizing elements of poultry droppings and makes good food for owner and flock. Sweet corn stalks are better food for horse or cow than field corn. Carefully cured the stalks can be made useful for food or filling. A bunch of sweet corn fodder stood in the corners of the laying pen will be gradually eaten by the birds. They demand "filling" and sweet corn stalks supply both food and substance. Many bare runs can be made sweet and profitable by planting them to sweet corn. Unlike most crops, with sweet corn of the high growing kind you need keep the hens out of the yard only while it is getting its start. When the ears are ripe they can be sold, eaten by the grower, or fed to maturing cockerels and market hens. Sweet corn fattens rapidly and produces a fine looking carcass.

Most sections in the temperate zone are suitable to the growing of barley. It's a good grain for poultry, the straw is needed for bedding or litter, and it's a crop not difficult to handle.

Some farms that I visit have raised for years from one to two acres of barley for hen use. Several feed the crop to hens, a forkful at a time right from the barn loft, and let them thresh out the grain as they scratch.

The waste of the lawn mower ought to be put to better use. To let it lie on the ground as a mulch is good, but better yet is to feed it to growing chicks and laying hens. I consider lawn clippings the cheapest and best food I give my chicks while in the brooders, and next to beef scrap in the growing stage that follows the beginning of free range. The second crop of hay and clover makes a cheaper food than bran; can be had if searched for, and can be made the basis of the dry or wet mash. I see clover, cut in one-eighth inch lengths and sifted, offered at twenty dollars a ton. Surely the owner of a hundred hens can purchase a small clover cutter and produce his own feed at once cent a pound.

More use can be made of the waste of the hay mow. Where clover is fed to cows there is a large lot of leaves that drop off the hay as it is handled. Bushels of these leaves often accumulate in front of the "hay," or in it, and make a good substitute for cut clover.

Not only what we feed but how we give it may make a some difference in the contents of our pocketbooks. Everything we feed our birds costs time or money and should be dealt out to them in such a manner as to insure absence of waste. Hoppers ought to be built with care; so planned as to avoid the food being thrown out in using, and adapted to the fowls that use them. What is right for a Plymouth Rock may not stop the Leghorn from tossing out what it does not want.

Some Items of False Economy.

I believe we must economize in buying and feeding the rations; in housing and caring for the stock, as well as in the equipment of our plant. I think it economy to buy the best incubator I can find—that is, one that will hatch chicks that will live. A poorly built brooder may be had for half the price of the best, but it kills chicks enough in the first year to buy three brooders of the best grade. The same holds good of all things that go to make up the many parts of a poultry outfit. Even the stock we own may be the kind that does not respond to good feeding. They may be so badly bred as to be indifferent layers under the best possible care and feeding. Thoroughbred stock pays; well-bred utility birds are profit makers, and we need just pull ourselves together and ask the question: "are we thinkers, as well as doers, along poultry lines?" Let us have a better notion of real economy as applied to the feeding and care of our well-bred hens and chicks.

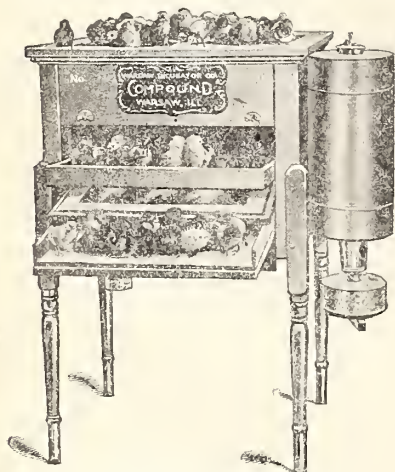
POINTERS TO INCUBATOR OPERATORS.

By J. A. White, Jr., President Warsaw Incubator Company, Warsaw, Illinois.

IN all the incubator history of this country there has never been a machine that so quickly gained popular favor as the Compound; none other that contained so many improvements, so many exclusive and desirable features, as the Compound. And the "why" is easily explained. Poultry raisers have for years been using the same style machine, with an occasional new improvement, and which always made the machine more perfect, and would insure the operators of more perfect hatches. Points to consider, reliability, serviceability, and adaptability are the points to consider in buying an incubator.

Compound incubators are the most reliable incubators that are being placed on the market today. They are all equipped with our improved compound heater, automatic moisture device, and they are self-ventilating.

They are the most durable machines built, as all the cases of the Compound machines are made of kiln dried white pine lumber. They are made up in panel style, which makes the cases very strong, which will stand in any kind of climate. All of the cases are mortised and tenoned, and set in glue, which causes every joint to be air tight, which is necessary.



The Only Machine That Hatches 120 Chicks Out of 120 Eggs.

All of the machines are built with a double wall which is well insulated. These walls are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. We also use a double top in all of our machines, which is also heavily insulated, which makes the case air tight. The case has a deep egg chamber, also deep nursery which insure a perfect circulation of air in warm weather. The case is 21 inches deep which is about twice the depth of the ordinary incubator cases.

Every Compound incubator is supplied with our improved Compound heater. This heater is well made and of the heaviest galvanized iron. The hot air pipes are packed with asbestos, as well as all flanges that come in contact with the case. All the heaters are packed with mineral wool, which is considered to be the best non-conductor of heat known, and placing the

heater on the machine in this manner, it is impossible for any of the machines to catch on fire. There has never been a machine to catch on fire that we know of. These machines are manufactured in four different sizes, 120, 240, 360 and 700 egg capacity.

When purchasing an incubator, purchase a Compound for the reason that you will get what you are paying for, and that is an incubator. Do not buy a cheap machine. The best will prove the most economical in the long run. Besides the wear and tear on your nervous system is worth something. If your incubator is not a good one, do not use it, use hens. In operating be sure to follow directions. Each part pertaining to a Compound incubator is numbered and you will have no trouble in setting it up or operating it.

Whatever you do, fill your lamp twice a day, and rub the char off the wick with a match. Use a new wick each hatch.



Raise the Chicks With a Zero Brooder After They Are Hatched.

Do not put the eggs in your machine until you are thoroughly satisfied that it is working perfectly. Run your machine the first week at 101 to 102 degrees, the second week 102 to 103 degrees, the third week 103 to 104 degrees. The most vital point in running an incubator is enough ventilation and moisture. Turn the eggs after the second day twice a day at least. Three times is better. Give the eggs a good airing once or twice a day, and make it longer as the end of hatch approaches. Do not try to help the chicks out of the shell, they are not worth it. Leave chicks in incubator for 24 hours and do not feed for 48 hours longer. It takes four or five days for them to absorb the yolk of eggs. Till that is done they are not ready for the business life. You will make no mistake by purchasing a Compound.

The number of chicks that die in brooders each year is something appalling. Some are bound to die but many could be saved. In our opinion it is too much or too little heat in the start. We have the best results when we heat our brooder to eighty-five degrees, then put in the chicks. This will run the heat up to ninety or ninety-five degrees, which is warm enough. When the chicks drop from the egg tray into the nursery of an incubator they are cooled off ten degrees, very few if any nurseries being above ninety degrees. Once having

cooled them to ninety degrees it is folly to heat them up to more than that. Gradually reduce the heat, so that when the chicks are two weeks old they are in a temperature of seventy degrees.

It is a good plan to cover the bottom of your brooder with some carpet or gunny sacking. Have two carpets so that you can change about, and have one hanging out in the sun, while the other one is in use.

In the morning, remove the one from the brooder, and put in the fresh one. After it has been in the sun a few hours it is easily cleaned. As soon as the weather will permit get your chicks out on the lawn, and open up your brooder and let the sunshine purify it. Keep your brooder clean. To shut up little chicks in a tight stuffy brooder is almost certain death to them. Don't fear fresh air. When the chicks are seventy-two hours old, and not until then give them water and feed. Have some chaff for them to scratch in. When the chicks are real small feed them rolled oats. When ten days old feed them beef

scraps, dry bran, grit and sand. Keep the beef scraps and dry bran where they can have access to it at all times. They must also have green food. If it is too early for them to get out on the grass, then chop up some onions right fine for them. They will do them lots of good. When four weeks old feed them the same as you would old hens. Do not imagine that oat hulls will hurt them. This is not so. Now, let me tell you something. If you have a way of your own, that raises seventy-five to ninety per cent of the chicks, do not change that method for that of anybody else. It is results that count. To raise your chickens successfully, you will have to purchase a Zero outdoor brooder. Zero outdoor brooders can be had for \$5.00. Write for catalogue and special prices. Warsaw Incubator Co., Warsaw, Illinois. Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

Elsewhere in this number of Poultry Keeper, we call attention to the Pilling's Caponizing instruments, which we can furnish for \$2.50, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper for \$2.75. The time is at hand when this subject should be looked into, as the superfluous cockerels may be used to good advantage if one understands the principles of caponizing, and the extra weight and price will well pay for the trouble.

A GOOD LOCATION FOR RELIABLE BREEDERS.

Seeing so much in reply to Mr. Wellcome's question, "What Would You Do?" and as many of the writers seem to have had the same kind of experience, I want to tell the readers of Poultry Keeper about some honest advertisers that I have purchased eggs from.

Last spring I wanted some Pekin and Indian Runner Duck eggs, so I sent to Mr. Oscar Wells for the Pekin eggs and to Mrs. A. A. Whitford for the Indian Runner Duck eggs. Both parties live at Fariua, Illinois.

They sent the eggs on the day I ordered them shipped and sent me a card to that effect. As the rivers were so high at that time, I could not get to the depot for nearly a week after the eggs arrived and of course did not expect much of a hatch, but was agreeably surprised when from two sittings of Pekin Duck eggs, 22 little ducks put in their appearance, and eight Indian Runner Ducks from 11 eggs.

I wanted some Brown Leghorn eggs so I sent Mr. Wells another order and in one week from the time I sent the order, I received the eggs. They also hatched well, and all the stock from the eggs purchased of the parties mentioned, have proved all that they recommended them to be.

So many want a remedy for Blackhead in turkeys, commonly called turkey cholera. I think the disease was

thoroughly described in the October number of the Poultry Keeper.

Venetian Red is the remedy which I have been most successful with. I mix the dry powder with water, just all that can be dissolved and give it to the afflicted bird to drink. If the turkey is too sick to drink, I pour this medicine down its throat. Continue this treatment until the droppings look natural and give nothing but cooked food to eat, and you will save your turkey.

I have never known this remedy to fail. It is also a splendid medicine for chicken cholera. Ten cents worth will last a long time and save many a valuable bird. No one who raises poultry of any kind, can afford to be without it.

W. B. Smith.

Wayne, W. Va.

SOME SATISFACTORY PURCHASES

I would like to tell the readers of Poultry Keeper, about the fair treatment I have received from B. H. Greider and E. F. McAvoy, both advertisers in the Poultry Keeper. I bought about ninety eggs from Mr. Greider and hatched about seventy-five chicks. I also bought three chickens that were very nice. Some of my chickens got sick and I wrote him for advice. He replied at once and seemed to be glad to help me free of cost.

On June 1st, I sent to Mr. McAvoy, paying \$25.00 for one cock and five hens, and on July 6th they came and

looked so bad from their long ride that at the time I thought I would rather have my money back. Two hens were injured in shipping and never did lay, and last winter the third one got an egg broken in the egg sac and I had to kill her, which left only two hens and the cock which seemed to look bad, but if you could see the chicks I hatched this year, it would make a different showing.

I have three young cockerels and 55 pullets and they look fine to me. Sixteen of the pullets will make fine breeders for the coming year.

This is the way these men have treated me. I was not satisfied with the Houdans at first, but the young birds show they have the right blood in them. I will have nothing to sell the coming season, and do not write this to advertise my birds, but to give honest men justice.

M. B. Richardson.

Mocksville, N. C.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experiences at poultry work and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.





MODEL INCUBATORS and BROODERS



Just the equipment you must have to make money with poultry.

Easy to operate. Sure in results. Mild uniform heat, absolutely controlled, coupled with perfect ventilation in Model Incubators and Brooders, attained in a degree not secured in any other make. Results:—more chickens hatched—more chickens raised.



Model Patent Automatic Lamp Filler.

THE MODEL PATENT AUTOMATIC LAMP FILLER

saves time, saves labor. Is quickly adjusted and keeps the lamp filled to a certain depth at all times. Can be attached to a five or ten gallon tank near by, or a barrel of oil placed outside the incubating room. Will take care of any number of Incubators or brooders.

A Flame Extinguisher for smoky lamps, absolutely preventing a lamp explosion, is a new feature for 1909. Send for descriptive literature.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, Model Incubator Co., 314 Henry St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

POULTRY KEEPER

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY.

(Incorporated.)

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

Fifty cents a year; Single copies, 5c.

FOREIGN POSTAGE,

Thirty-six cents a year additional.

Canadian Subscriptions, 75c per year.

Entered at the Quincy, Ill., Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Remittances should be made by Draft, Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letters. Small sums will be accepted in United States one or two cent postage stamps.

Change of Address.—When this is desired, be sure to give old and new Post Office addresses.

All subscriptions invariably discontinued at expiration. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to us any irregularities in receiving the Poultry Keeper.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal. On the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

NOVEMBER 1908

No. 8

NOVEMBER HINTS.

The small sized chicks should be given a better chance. If you do not protect them from the older chicks they will get too little food, become stunted, and prove unsatisfactory. If obliged to pass the night with large chicks they will get heated, take cold and become ill with colds and roup. Yard them apart from older birds, feed a good growing ration and provide coops both large and clean.

Your March hatched pullets are laying merrily, while the June ones are nearing maturity. Have you considered the help that trapnests would give you? One season's use of trapnests will show you more in regard to the laying ability of your stock than years of guess work. Trapnests need not be hard to build, take little extra time to handle, and are worth the cost to anyone wishing to do the best work with good poultry. Stop breeding for indifferent layers, weed out the birds that do not pay their food bill, and make your stock better worth the owning.

Rye or winter wheat make good green food for hens that can have some winter range. In many sections snow is off the ground for days at a time and the fresh green food is a welcome addition to the ration. September is better than October for the sowing of winter grain as the plants have time to make considerable growth before freezing weather. The leaves that mature this autumn that can be eaten during the cold days of winter. Have the rye field near the poultry building so that the layers can get to it without trouble. If the plants get rather high this fall they can be mowed and fed green to yarded stock.

Some of our readers do not understand the workings of the forced molt. One has just written us that he began to withhold grain and meat the 15th of July, giving the hens nothing except bran and what they could find on free range. He tells us that the

hens are still laying, are red in comb and wattles, and retain their weight. He asks whether it will hurt them to continue to keep them on the bran diet for three weeks longer. Now the idea of forcing the molt is to reduce the weight of the hen so she will stop laying. The feathers will get dry and dead at the skin end, and then with heavy feeding make a new coat of feathers. It is evident that this lot of hens is finding a full ration on the range. The plan is not followed in reality. These birds should be yarded, so as to control food, and feed little except bran and green food. Two to three weeks of this method should take off all surplus fat, put the feathers into shape to drop rapidly. Then a well balanced "egg ration" should grow feathers when you want them. Get the forced molt method clearly in mind and then carry it into action.

One of the cheapest foods for poultry today is high grade meat scraps. We mean this in the sense that you get larger returns for money spent. There has been much less increase in the price of meat scraps than in grain. The hopper feeding of meat scraps makes easy the giving of them to hens and chicks. If you have not used the hopper plan in the feeding of meat it is well to start by degrees. First feed your stock all the regular food they care to eat and then give them access to the new hoppers. Or you can mix in proportions of one to three for a few days while they are getting used to having animal food within reach all the time. There is no place where meat scraps is worth more than in the feeding of maturing pullets, or in the getting of eggs in winter. It is good judgment to buy the scraps in your market as some of the cheaper ones are not fit to feed. If scraps mixed with boiling water, give off a smell like fertilizer, they should be rejected as food. We know brands of scraps that make a broth that smells good enough to use ourselves. The cost of the best as compared with the low priced ones is too

small to consider when you are getting much the better value when used for growth or eggs.

Whether you are looking to winter eggs, or to the breeding of show stock, selection of birds is an important matter. Unless you are willing to cull out many fair birds you will never succeed along the line of your business. The fall months are the best of the year for this purpose. The old stock is passing through the molt and all that do not come up to a fair degree of health ought to be marketed. The yearling hens have completed their first year's egg work and unless needed for breeding can be satisfactory sold for meat. The cream of egg production ought to be had in the twelve months that follow the laying of the first egg. A pen or two of the best of the yearling hens can be made profitable as layers of eggs for hatching next winter and spring. The chicks now show about what they are to mature into. The cockerels may not be so easy to cull as the pullets but many of them show points that will reject them without effort. Cull the cockerels more severely than the pullets. You need very few of them and the balance can be sold at a price that will nearly pay the cost of raising of both cockerels and pullets. They will gain little in the selling price per bird from this time on to Thanksgiving. The price per pound will decrease as fast as the bird grows in weight. Any cockerel that you are not sure you can use, or sell for breeding, had better be got rid of the month. The pullets need not be looked after so closely. The pullets that are badly off in size, shape or vigor, can be sold for meat, while the surplus ones will be in demand for winter layers. Many persons now buy pullets in the fall to fill their small house, raising no chicks. This call for pullets for winter layers has increased rapidly and good prices may be had for desirable stock. One of our advertisers had no trouble in getting one and one quarter to one and one half dollars last fall for every pullet he could spare of the Wyandotte breed. There is a good call for pullets of Rock, Red, Leghorn or Wyandotte varieties. We are not sure but some of our readers will be raising and selling many pullets for this purpose in future seasons. It's worth trying as a money crop.

SEND US THE NAMES.

We desire to mail copies of Poultry Keeper to people who are interested in the object and purpose for which this journal is published, namely, "Making Poultry Pay," and shall be pleased to receive from our readers the names and postoffice addresses of friends and acquaintances who keep poultry. These copies will be sent free.

We allow a liberal commission to those who solicit subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, and send direct to agents all the sample copies they need.

May we hear from YOU?

A SATISFACTORY START.

Having read with interest the articles on buying eggs for hatching in the last few numbers of the Poultry Keeper and noting that the buyers all seem to have had bad luck with their purchases, leads me to write of my experience in buying.

Three years ago, I wanted some new and better blood in my small flock and seeing the advertisement of a well known poultry writer and breeder of Buff Wyandottes here in the east, I sent him three dollars for a sitting of eggs which arrived promptly, well packed, and fifteen eggs in the box. From these eggs set under a hen, fourteen chickens hatched. I succeeded in raising thirteen of them, seven pullets and six cockerels. I reserved the best cockerel to mate with the five nicest pullets and from this mating I raised a pullet that won first prize and color special with a score of 94 points at the January, 1907, show in Springfield; also second and fourth cockerel at the same show with a large class in competition. The laying quality of my stock is "O. K."

I consider this the best \$3.00 I have ever invested and was more than pleased with the result and furthermore when in need of eggs or stock, I know where to place an order again, with the assurance of receiving full value for money sent.

R. H. Oakes.

Springfield, Mass.

HEAVY EGG PRODUCERS.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

Noting the egg record of Mr. P. A. Glidden's Buff Rocks in the September issue of your journal, I was wondering if the record of six of my Mottled Anconas would be of interest to Mr. Glidden, or any one else. These hens formed a breeding pen and were not fed for especially heavy egg production, but rather for strongly fertile eggs. Noting in the month of March that they were laying pretty heavily, we kept the record of their daily production for April. In the thirty days of this month they laid exactly 143 eggs. Should this seem doubtful to any I can produce proof and will give my affidavit to same. In addition to this, I have some April hatched pullets from them that began laying the 17th of August and are still at it.

Dr. Guy Blencoe.

Alma Center, Wis.

A SUCCESSFUL CITY FLOCK.

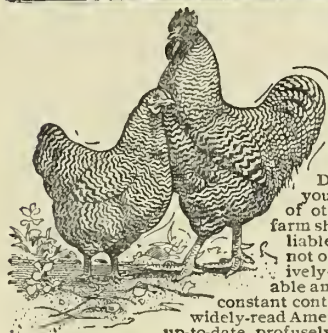
The October number of Poultry Keeper was received, and I note that my subscription has run out. I enclose you fifty cents for renewal of same. I live on the extreme outskirts of Philadelphia, and keep two breeds of fowls, the Black Minorcas and the Barred Rocks, some two hundred in number, in separate pens of twenty-five each. I have had excellent results with them and must give Poultry Keeper all the credit for my success. It is a pleasure for me to read your paper in the evenings as it is constantly giving new and good suggestions.

Thos. A. Dixon.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and

your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the list. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

What Would You Do?



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Thousands of our subscribers voluntarily write and tell us how they have made money from reading the Farm Journal. Following are a few of the bright, timely and interesting articles that will help our readers get more profit and pleasure out of their farm this year. These all appear in the November issue, but every other issue is equally full of good things.

High Farming at Elmwood—Saving the Potato Crop. Money in Hogs—How to Get it Out of Them. The Farm Horse in Cold Weather. Raising Pigeons for Profit. Law for the Farm. Troublesome Insects—the Way to Deal With Them. Keeping Farm Accounts. A Woman Luther Burbank. Farmer's Problems—How to Solve Them. How to be Happy Though Unmarried—Prize Article. Family Doctor—Report of Tuberculosis Congress. Diversions for Young Folks—Games.

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MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Illinois.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(This department is devoted especially to the cause and effect which bring about the best results in the breeding, feeding, care and management of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. We will discuss subjects by request, answer questions and offer information to Poultry Keeper readers through this department. Address communications to Editor Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Illinois.)

GUINEAS.

Can you give me some general information in regard to the raising of guinea fowls? Is it a practical thing to raise them for the market? Are they hardy or do they winter poorly? How old are the birds when they are sent to market?

Reader.

It is practical to raise guineas on a commercial scale, but whether it will be profitable or not is another question. We know of but one exclusive guinea farm in this country, but in Austria, France and Germany they are raised in large numbers. The main objection to them seems to be their quarrelsome disposition and harsh cry. The mature birds are hardy when given range, but for a time the young are some-

what delicate, but not more so than turkeys. In a wild state guineas mate in pairs, but under domestication three or four hens are given to one male. The breeding season begins about the same time as wild birds, April and May, according to latitude, and they usually continue laying throughout the summer, often producing 100 eggs each. The hens make poor sitters, as they are inclined to range when they should be on the nest, and will often go off as soon as two or three chicks are hatched, leaving the eggs pipped. For this reason common hens are usually employed to hatch the eggs. The eggs should not be removed from the guinea hens' nest until the litter is nearly completed, as she will not lay there again if the eggs are all removed, or if there is not a goodly number of nest eggs. The eggs are usually very fertile and the proportion that hatch large. When first hatched guinea chickens are not more than half the size of chickens, but run about with amazing agility, so should be confined until they are two weeks old, when they may be given their liberty. They eat the same as chickens and turkeys. When furnishing for market they should be fed largely on corn and the fattening period should not extend longer than one or two weeks, as fat guineas are not desired. Usually they are marketed with the feathers on, though some remove them from the breast and back. They are sold in pairs, not by the pound. The most desirable age to sell is at four months. Birds of this age bring the best price. The price in New York ranges from 50 cents to \$1.25 per pair. Guineas are cheaply raised as they pick up much of their food, being great foragers. It is not known that there is any disease peculiar to guinea fowls, though they may be susceptible to some of the diseases of common poultry.

WINTER HOUSING AND CARE.

1. How many hens can be kept in one flock during the winter time, in order to get good results in egg yields?
2. In building a chicken house, how many square feet of floor space should be allowed per hen for winter?
3. Is green food necessary? If so, in what form is it best to give to chickens during the winter when there is no other green food available?
4. I have about 100 Leghorns. Will you please tell me what you would feed to get a good egg yield this winter and how much?

J. W.,

Zion City, Ill.

1. In the opinion of the writer fifty is as many as could be kept in one flock. We have flocks of fifty and some of a less number, and can see no difference in results. At the Maine station 100 were kept in a flock, and at first it was reported that the egg yield was as good as with fifty in a flock, but later bulletins report that the large flocks did not do nearly as well.

2. This depends some on the style of house and size of flock. With fifty hens in a flock an open front house four square feet is sufficient. With a closed house and smaller flocks five and six feet are better.

3. Green food is quite essential in securing a good egg yield. Refuse vegetables, cabbage, small potatoes, beets, etc., make good green food. Sprouted oats and clover hay are also good. Hens need roughage as well as a cow.

4. We are feeding White Leghorns in this manner with good results: In a hopper we keep a mixture of dry ground grains consisting of 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. hominy meal, 50 lbs. gluten feed. In another hopper we keep beef scraps. Night and morning the

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P. K. POULTRY MARKER



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hens are fed hard grain scattered in deep litter. This grain consists of corn and wheat; mostly corn. The morning feed is three pints to fifty hens; the night feed varies from two to three parts, according to the weather and amount of mash consumed. Green food is fed in the morning and placed in troughs. This is principally small potatoes. Occasionally we run the potatoes through a root cutter, and about once a week we boil them; at other times they are fed whole. Water, grit and oyster shell are kept before the hens constantly. Occasionally we give a forkful of clover hay.

VENTILATING A POULTRY HOUSE.

In the October number one writer is asking for information about ventilating a poultry house. In your reply you give the most sensible way, I think, only do you mean that during the winter, you would keep the windows open or out all the time, only having muslin to cover the open space in the very coldest weather and cold nights? Reader.

At least one window should be open in any weather. In the writer's colony houses, which are 12x12, the opening is 3½x3 feet. This is open during the day, except in stormy weather, no matter how cold, and at night is closed by a muslin curtain. Another muslin curtain lets down in front of the roosts. These houses are warmer at night than those having a glass front, for while glass attracts heat into the house during the day when the sun shines, it also conducts it out at night, thus dissipating the heat arising from the bodies of the fowls. Muslin is a non-conductor and retains the heat while allowing a plentiful supply of fresh air.

LIME.

Will you please give me some information about slacked lime and lime water as an egg shell maker? Would it be injurious in any way if given to fowls for the purpose of producing egg shells. Could it be fed to growing chicks to produce bone where

an insufficient quantity of clover or other bone producers is given? J. S.
N. Y. City.

We should not buy lime to feed to hens or chicks. Shells and bone are much better. Lime is valuable to sprinkle around the roosts for ridding a house of mites. If plenty some may be left where the hens can get it if they desire. We should not give lime in water except as a medicine.

ABOUT PEKIN DUCKS.

1. How many ducks and drakes will a house 12x16 feet accommodate without crowding?
2. How many years will Pekin ducks be fit for breeders?
3. How many eggs are Pekins expected to lay?
4. Do successful breeders feed hard grain during the breeding season?

Easton, Mass.

1. Thirty ducks and five drakes.
2. They are profitable to breed from two seasons.
3. This depends on the strain. Some are more prolific than others. Pekin ducks have been known to lay 200 eggs, but 120 each for a flock is good.
4. Not exclusively. Some feed some hard grain, others none at all.

LAND FOR 200 CHICKENS.

How much ground should be given to 200 chickens? A. F.,
Philadelphia.

Chickens require about the same space as hens. It depends on the system employed. The liberal yard plan would give them half an acre, while some would keep this number on 8,000 square feet, or even less. Divided into flocks of fifty and giving each flock a yard 20x160 feet would allot them 8,000 square feet. If they are to all run in one flock it would be better to give them an acre. The larger the range the less labor to care for them, up to a certain limit. On small range they must be supplied with green food.

MEAL WORMS AS ANIMAL FOOD.

Do you think meal worms would make a good meat portion for my young chicks? How often and what quantity should be given and at what age should the chicks have them? W. E. G.,
Detroit, Mich.

If the worms can be secured in sufficient numbers they will make good animal food. Chicks should have animal food when four weeks old. Best results from both hens and chicks are secured when meat is fed every day. We allow both chicks and hens access to beef scraps all the time.

RHODE ISLAND AND AMERICAN RED.

Some time ago I read that the American Poultry Association had changed the name of one kind of Rhode Island Red. Now what I want to know is this. Is it the single comb variety or the rose comb that has the new name? F. A. D.,
Burkeville.

The Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted to the Standard under the name of "American Reds," but action was reconsidered and the name changed back to Rhode Island Red, which is now the name of both varieties.

FATTENING FOWLS AND TURKEYS.

1. Would it pay to buy up large framed turkeys and chickens as they come from the stubble and fatten them about four weeks, and then sell them on the market at the usual price?

2. What kind of food is best to fatten turkeys and chickens with?

3. Would a cellar be a good place to fatten fowls in, if they had plenty of ventilation? Would crates be best, or a large barn to enclose them to feed?

1 and 2. See first article in October P. K. The same general care and feed will answer for turkeys as there given, except that turkeys should not be placed in crates, and it is best not to confine them too closely.

3. Generally speaking, a cellar is not a good place for any kind of animal. A barn is better, fowls can be fattened in

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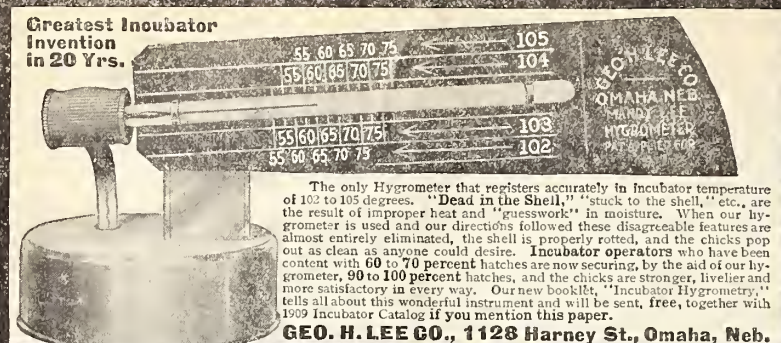


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PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools are sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

crates or pens. Where pens are used not more than a dozen birds should be placed together, and they should be all of one sex and about the same age.

AGE OF LAYING—GREEN FOOD—CHICKEN POX.

1. What time this fall will March hatched Orpington pullets begin laying?
2. Are rye and turnip greens good for chickens as green food?
3. I have a hen that went broody. I shut her up, and after I turned her out her comb broke out with little sores. Her comb looks like it has been frost bitten. Will you please tell what it is and give a remedy?

J. A. G.,

Jasper, Ala.

1. It depends on the kind of care they have had and the strain. Usually Orpingtons should lay when six to seven months old, and some lay as young as five months. There is a great variation in all breeds about this.
2. Yes.
3. The hen probably has chicken-pox. Anoint the comb with carbolated vaseline.

The manufacturers of The Sterling Salve will give one regular 25c box of salve to any reader of The Poultry Keeper who has first attempted to purchase same from their druggist and failed on the grounds that he did not carry it and will apply to us and give the name of the druggist. Those suffering from piles need not buy special prepared salve for this one trouble when the Sterling Salve will do all that these specials will, and still can be used as a household remedy, for it relieves the child with the croup and the grandfather with the eczema with the same ease that it does a small burn or an insect bite. While it is not put up especially for dumb brutes, we have testimonials where it has cured horses of distemper in two applications. One application is sufficient to cure the worst case of Roup among poultry. McCullough Chemical Co., Kenton, Tenn.

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EARLY CHICKS PAY BIG

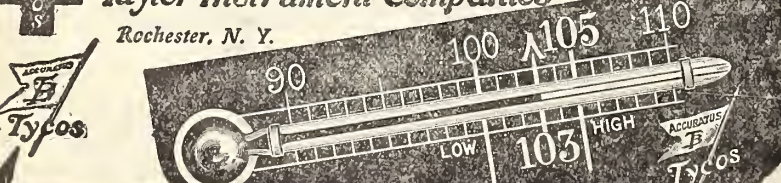
Hatched in January, February and March they make big profits. Our valuable, new Bulletin No. 10—**"Early Chicks"** tells how to do this successfully. Write for it today. Catalogue and Bulletin free. They'll help you make money.

Santa-Bender Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, Ligonier, Ind.

DON'T FORGET!

When you buy an incubator or brooder thermometer be sure it has on it one of these trade-marks. "Tyco's" means temperature insurance. The skill and experience of nearly 60 years is back of every "Tyco's" Thermometer. You can't afford to take chances with doubtful thermometers. To insure accuracy, stability and permanency, use a "Tyco's"—it's the Taylor brand of quality.

Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.



SPECIAL PICTURE OFFER.

The Farm and Fireside, published at Springfield, Ohio, will with one of their December issues, start a series of three pictures in colors and suitable for framing. The smallest picture of the three is a 9 by 13½ inch picture of the immortal Lincoln, while the other two pictures are equally desirable for framing and would grace any home. The pictures will be issued as supplements to three of the coming issues of the Farm and Fireside, and will be mailed with the papers. The only restriction is that the subscriptions must be sent to reach us by December tenth, so as not to miss the first one. We are now carrying a special offer of Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside, both for one year, upon receipt of fifty cents, which will also entitle a subscriber to the three pictures, which will be sent out direct by the Farm and Fireside with the issues of their papers. The subscriptions to Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside may be sent to the same or separate addresses if you so desire. Tell your friends of this very liberal offer and let them subscribe also. Send all subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill., and we will see that both papers reach you properly.



Do You Ever HAVE ANY TROUBLE With Your Incubator and Brooder Lamps or Regulators?

If you do our catalogue No. 16 will help you to find the cause and a remedy for it. Send us your address and the catalogue will come to you by return mail.

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 8, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

I Want You to Write Me

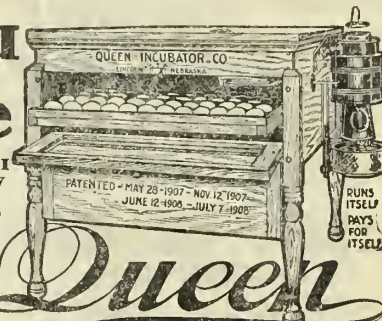
If you expect to raise chickens this year I want to tell you how to make your poultry yard more profitable. Read this offer:

1. I will send you my big complete Queen Incubator and Brooder Book free by return mail.
2. I will give personal attention to any questions not answered in the Queen book.
3. I will send you a Queen Incubator under a strong and binding Five Year Guaranty.
4. I will in addition give you a 90 Day Free Trial of any machine you may select.
5. I will prepay the freight, so that the price you pay me is all you have to pay—no big freight bill to surprise you.

Upwards of 80,000 chicken raisers have accepted the above offer and now know and appreciate the fact that they can get larger hatches and stronger chicks.

Last year while all other incubator manufacturers complained of falling off in orders, the sale of Queen Incubators more than doubled. My company was the only large manufacturer of incubators that doubled its business in 1908. Think this over. Address,

Wickstrum, Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Nebr.



Queen

Note Size and Price	
60 Eggs	\$ 8.00
110 "	10.00
160 "	12.50
220 "	15.00
340 "	18.50
I pay the freight.	

RATS & MICE EXTERMINATED SCIENTIFICALLY

WITH
Pasteur Vaccine Co. Rat Virus
Non-Poisonous—No Odors

The virus is fed to the rodents on bread, grain or other suitable bait. In the course of a few days this creates a contagious and mortal disease that is harmless to all other life. Furnished in two forms.

MOURATUS—Gelatin Form, 50 and 75c.
RATITE—Liquid Form, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

Write for further particulars and testimonials to
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Ltd.
Sole Concessionaires of Institut Pasteur, Paris, Biological Products.

7 Rue Mayenne, Paris, France.
New York, 360 West 11th Street.
Address Dept. F, Chicago, 323-325 Dearborn Street.

WORTH \$100 YOU CAN GET IT FREE

Many poultrymen write us and say that the Potter System is worth \$100 to them because it saves them dollars in feed bills and tells them how to pick the layers from the loafers in the flock and keep only laying hens. How NOT to kill hens that are full of eggs, as shown in the cut. Our booklet, "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" contains the most valuable information ever offered to poultry raisers.

DO YOU KNOW

- How to breed only laying hens!
- How to select your laying hens!
- How not to kill your laying hens!
- How to mate your birds for best layers!
- How to save feed and labor and money!
- How to keep the layers and to kill the non-layers!
- How to tell the drones and the barren hens!
- How to select the best laying pullets!
- How to stimulate the hen's laying organs!
- How to estimate the number of eggs a hen will lay in a week or month!
- How to keep fewer hens and make more money!

The Potter System teaches you all this. It is the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world. It is used now by over 20,000 poultry keepers and you are losing money every day you delay in learning it. Write us today and learn how you can get this dollar-saving and dollar-making booklet FREE.

Complete, Convenient, Sanitary

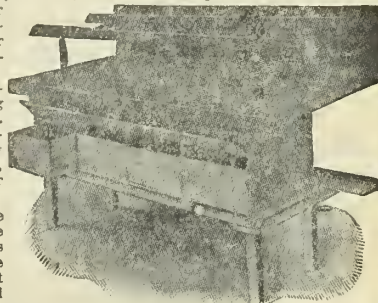
That's what Potter Poultry House Fixtures are and that's why thousands of poultry keepers all over the country use them and are getting more paying results from their chickens. If you want to save time and labor in your poultry work, take more pleasure in it and have healthier hens, then decide to use our up-to-date fixtures.

Our large 64-page catalog tells all about Potter Poultry House Fixtures, V. E. Roosts, "Simplex" Trap Nests, W. P. Attachments, etc. Send for it and learn how easily and cheaply you can have neat, attractive and sanitary quarters for your fowls.

The Potter Perfection Hopper is the best dry feed hopper made and at the right price. Made in three sizes, feeds both sides, has movable partitions for one or five feed compartments. It is the most sensible and satisfactory hopper and will save many times its cost in right feeding. Plans for sale, too. Circular on hopper feeding will be sent with catalog. DON'T delay but write today for our large catalog and other circulars. Send one red stamp to cover postage.

POTTER POULTRY PRODUCTS are for Particular People. Are you Particular? Then we have something that's bound to interest you and save you money.

T. F. POTTER & CO., Box P, Downers Grove, Ill.



HOW TO FEED WHAT TO FEED

The profits in poultry are in eggs. Profits in eggs are during the cold months, not in summer when eggs sell at 7 cents or 10 cents per dozen.

FEED RIGHT AND YOUR HENS WILL LAY

SPECIAL OFFER: For 50 cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of book, "Special No. 2," and a full year's subscription to a 50-cent illustrated poultry journal THE POULTRY KEEPER, most helpful of all poultry papers. Best writers, new cuts; tells how to succeed with poultry.

Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE

**Make
Your
Hens
Lay**

Feed them finely cut green bone and increase your egg yield 50 per cent. As a poultry food it is cheaper than grain.

**STEARNS
Bone Cutters**
cut any kind of green bone, meat or gristle, easily, rapidly and fine enough for the youngest chicks. Cannot clog. 80 days free trial. Booklet "How to make Poultry Pay" sent FREE.
E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 7, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"IDEAL" TRAP NESTS WORK RIGHT



Accurate, compact, handy, inexpensive. You can easily install enough of them to care for a big egg yield without watching. Proved by years of practical work all over the U. S.

No trap-door, wires, strings or tilt-board. Nothing in the box but the nest, the hen and her eggs.

No freight. Write for "A Symposium of Evidence," and prices of

TRAPS, PLANS, BANDS AND
RECORD SHEETS

Everything for the Trapnester.

F. O. WELLCOME
BOX C., YARMOUTH, MAINE

3 YEARS FOR \$1

Save one-third on your subscription money. To those subscribers who wish to continue their subscription to Poultry Keeper, we offer the special inducement of a three years' subscription for One Dollar.

Don't let your subscriptions lapse. Keep in touch with the Poultry World by reading The Poultry Keeper.

We also offer the Poultry Keepr One Year to three separate subscribers for \$1.00, or will send Poultry Keeper, and any other two fifty cent Poultry Papers, to the same or separate addresses, upon receipt of \$1.00.

SEND ALL ORDERS TO TELE

Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.
QUINCY, ILL.

OF INTEREST TO BLACK MINORCA BREEDERS.

Breeders of the Single Comb Black Minorcas are awake to the fact that the American Black Minorca club is an organization of great value to them as breeders. All the noted Black Minorca breeders in America are members of this club and also nearly every breeder who has exhibited winning Black Minorcas in the United States and Canada within the past year. The cash specials, silver cups and ribbons which the club has offered for the competition of its members in all the leading shows last winter have greatly increased the exhibits of Single Comb Black Minorcas and have stimulated new interest in the club by convincing its members that the club is exerting its full power to distribute benefits equally among all its members, and is using its entire income to that end.

The policy and practice of the club has been changed within the past few years so that instead of centering about one large show as it formerly did, its annual meetings have been held in different parts of the United States and its benefits have been so widely distributed that all members have equal opportunities to avail themselves of the advantages which the club can give them.

The club is working in perfect harmony. During the past two years it has retained a much larger proportion of its old members than ever before and since I was appointed secretary, one year ago last September, nearly as many new members have come into the club as were received in the whole ten years of the club's previous existence. Last month we added twenty-five new members to our list and the indications point to a greater increase this month.

We are now preparing a catalog which we expect will be the best the club has ever issued and it is to the advantage of Minorca breeders who are not members of the club to join us now so as to be listed in the catalog and avail themselves of the standing which it gives to be identified with such a popular organization.

I shall be glad to mail a membership application blank to anyone who breeds Single Comb Black Minorcas and is not a member of the club and to anyone who is sufficiently interested to write me on the subject I shall be glad to give additional information about the advantages of this club which I ought not to take space to enumerate here.

Geo. H. Northup, Secy-Treas.,
Raceville, N. Y.

LOOK WE PAY EXPRESSAGE. Chicks

\$15, 100. Pullets and Cockerels from over 90 point pens, three to six months old, 50 cents to \$1.50 each in lots of 10 to 100. Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Minorcas. Choice yearling exhibition breeders. Bargain prices. Cedar Hill Poultry Farm, Saugerties, New York, Box 659. 11-1

To any Farm, Poultry Paper, or Magazine, until you can get our price. Send list desired on postal card and we will send special rate. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



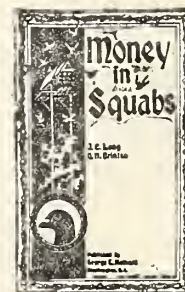
O. K. Roup Remedy

A sure remedy for this evil—try it. Many leading Poultrymen have tested its efficiency and know its value. Poultry-keepers make no mistake in providing this remedy for use when occasion requires. Valuable booklet 1908 Pocketbook Pointers, sent for 2c stamp.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.
501 Monon Bldg.
CHICAGO.

WHITEWASHING
and disinfecting with the new
"Kant-Klog" Sprayer
gives twice the results with same labor and fluid. Also for spraying trees, vines, vegetables, etc.
Booklet free. Address
Rochester Spray Pump Co.
27 East Av., Rochester, N.Y.

EGG MAKING
is a hen's natural work. Out bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A CROWN BONE CUTTER will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown.
Wilson Bros., Box 603, Easton, Pa.



The most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market. Its book entitled, "Money in Squabs." This book has had a most generous sale during the past year, greatly exceeding the expectations of the publishers, and is without doubt the only reliable publication of its kind. "Money in Squabs" treats of every topic pertaining to pigeon raising and is illustrated

with the most modern and practical ideas for housing and breeding pigeons on a large scale. You will surely be interested in the industry after reading this book, and the information gained will be worth many times its cost to you. "Money in Squabs" contains chapters on the following interesting subjects:

Introductory, Breeding Houses, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Disease of Pigeons—Canker, Cholera, Egg Bound, Enteritis, Going Light, Roup, Small Pox, Sudden Colds, Wing Disease, Worms—and Douglass Mixture. Some of the illustrations are full-page drawings of Homers, Plans of Single, Double and Continuous House for Breeding Squabs, Arrangement of Aviaries to a Garret Room and to a Barn, Plans for Building a House in the Back Yard, Plans for Nests, Perches, Mating Boxes, Bath Tubs, Drinking Fountains, Sale, Feed and Grit Boxes, etc., etc. This book is thoroughly practicable, reliable, and of untold value to all who are interested in raising pigeons for profit or pleasure. Price, 50 cents.

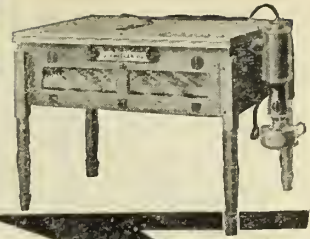
A year's subscription to Poultry Keeper (50) and a copy of "Money in Squabs" (50c) for 75c. Or we will furnish "Money in Squabs" free as a premium for two subscriptions to Poultry Keeper at 50c each. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



Miller's Ideal

The Good Incubator at a Low Price

We've got both the Incubator and the Price right. There's no excuse for your buying anything else than a standard Ideal Incubator or Brooder. Remember experimenting with incubators is costly business.



**Get My
Low
Price**

**Get My
Big
Book**

I know I've got the Incubator and Brooder that poultry raisers want. My Ideals make records wherever they go. More and more thousands are being sold every year and they all tell the story of better results and better profits. But still more thousands of poultrymen ought to be using them. I am determined that this year nobody shall be kept from buying my famous Ideals on account of price. I want poultry raisers everywhere to know that these celebrated Incubators and Brooders are being sold this year at just about the same price you will have to pay for inferior machines or for unknowns.

Send For Free Catalog of These Record Making Machines

I want you to know the machines and I want you to know the price. That will keep you from making mistakes. My book, "Poultry For Profit," is the greatest book of the kind published. It contains 128 pages, brim full of reliable information and tells all about Ideal Incubators and Brooders. Profusely illustrated. Over a score of full-page illustrations of fine poultry and many other pictures reproduced from photographs. I send this book free, postpaid. Write for copy. Don't wait.

Send for it today. Address

J. W. MILLER COMPANY

Box 19, Freeport, Illinois

A LIVING FROM POULTRY

E. W. Foster, St. Mary's, Ohio.

IN reply to "Some Pertinent Questions" in September Poultry Keeper, where the writer wanted facts from some breeder, who is making a living from raising poultry. As I understand it, the party does not care to hear from those who, as they say, are raising a few hens each year as a side line, but as I am one of the small side line breeders, I am going to answer the inquiry for I know that I have more time to write than some large breeder has.

The writer states he would like to hear from some one who makes a living from poultry that does not have hired help. I have been raising chickens for the past eight years and have met, also heard of people who were making money out of the poultry business, but all I know personally do other work. Most all the articles I have been able to read on poultry profits state that one dollar a year per hen is making a good profit, and that one man cannot take care of more than 1,000 hens and do it right. Of course there are a great many working men whose wages do not come any ways near a thousand dollars a year, and some of them raise large families, too.

Say one man can care for 1,000 hens and each hen will make him a profit of one dollar each a year, that will be \$1000 a year. What I understand these

writers to mean is this: the hens averaged one dollar for the poultryman above what the feed cost. If that is the case, and the poultryman does not own his own land, and it will take a few acres to raise and keep 1,000 hens on, and the houses to keep them in, in cold weather, have to be comfortable if he expects to get winter eggs; and each year means some kind of repairs on the place somewhere, so if he pays rent for and keeps the houses in repair and does not raise his feed, his \$1,000 a year would not go far towards getting him rich. He could, by truck farming, having a few hogs and one or two cows, but then that would be side-lining again.

I know a man near here who keeps from 300 to 400 hens each winter and is making money out of them, but he truck farms in the summer and is making a good living, but he says his hens could not begin to keep him unless he could keep from one to two thousand.

The poultry business is just the same as any other, if the people who read the poultry journals would only stop to think so, for it takes money to make money, and the larger your business, the more space and more help you need and, of course, more money you will make.

It was only this last spring a young man came to me for a few points in going into raising poultry on a large

scale, as he had the money to start. My first question was, "Have you ever raised chickens?" He said, "No, not a one." Well then I would advise you to start on a town lot for a year or so until you learn. "Well you seem to have good luck raising them. Have you been at it long?" My reply was, "About eight years of ups and downs, a good many more downs the first three years than ups, until now I am a little more successful since I learned feed, water and good care is about all the luck that is connected with the business."

Our friend says they are reading a good many journals on keeping poultry. That's the right way to do for they are the best help a person can have, and by careful reading will save a beginner a great many discouraging mistakes and pitfalls that others have gone through, but at that they cannot do everything that some writers tell them to. They will have to have a head of their own and study what is best for them to do.

We are working the trap nest system and have for the past four years, but have not as yet secured a flock of 200 or 276 egg hens, but we have a flock of extraordinary heavy laying hens and have for the past four years, but and winter. We have several which have laid the past eight months 153 eggs each and have four months yet before their year is up. I only wish I had a flock of say 300 hens that would average 150 eggs each per year, I would think I had something worth

having. I think a lot of the 200 eggs strains which are advertised are only guess work on the part of the advertiser. They may have a few individual hens which have laid 200 or better, but no whole flocks that do.

Of course, every advertiser has the best no matter if its chickens, or something else, so the only thing for a buyer to do is to write several breeders and when hearing from them, use his or her own judgment.

There is money in the poultry business on a small scale as a side line. I know for I have not lost a penny at it the past years I have been it. So there must be a good living in it on a larger scale, or there would not be so many people staying at it year after year, but it is better to start in a small way and widen out, as your experience and business grows, for you can find just as good birds and as heavy laying ones on a small place as you can on the large farms, but of course not so many as the larger farms have.

SOME HOUDAN WINNINGS.

Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind., whose "Houdans of Quality" have unsurpassed records, reports the following recent winnings: At the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis, all firsts, seconds and thirds on cock, pullets, hens, cockerels and pens. Theo. Hughes said of this exhibit, "The largest entries and best quality of Houdans ever shown at the State Fair." At the Nashville, Tenn., State Fair Mr. Taylor's birds also won all firsts, seconds and thirds on cocks, hens, pullets, first cockerel and first and second pens; also first and second silver cup for best display of any single variety and cash special for best display by any breeder outside of Tennessee.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The "P. K." marker which can be furnished by us is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, for sixty-five cents.

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS.

The caponizing tools we offer are known as the Philadelphia Caponizing Set. They are made by expert surgical instrument manufacturers, and are first class in every respect. With each set of instruments we send a booklet containing instructions for using the instruments and caring for the capons. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Address Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Always mention this paper when you write to an advertiser.

Three generations of
Simpsons have made



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
**EDDYSTONE
PRINTS**
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone
Fast Hazel Brown

The fastest and most beautiful
Brown on the market.

You think it impossible to get brown that will not fade in cotton dress-goods. We make it—a beautiful rich shade that perspiration, sunlight or washing cannot budge. This color, combined with superior quality and beautiful designs, makes these calicoes ideal for stylish dresses.

Beware of all imitation Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila. Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

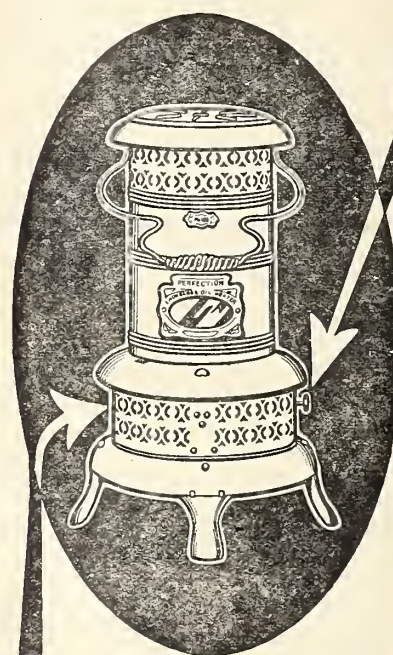


FEED, 10 Cts. PER BUSHEL

PATENT PENDING

Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing you more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel? Have you raised 95 per cent of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for 2,000 layers and raise 3,000 chicks without help and have time for other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how I do it. My new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it, as well as save you \$25 on every 100 chicks you grow to maturity. My third edition of 5,000 copies now ready. 3,000 Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandotte chicks growing under my new system for the fall trade. Write today for free circulars and testimonials. Address,

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 17, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.



Turn the Wick

as high as you can—there's no danger—as low as you please—there's no smell. That's because the smokeless device prevents smoke or smell—that means a steady flow of glowing heat for every ounce of fuel burned in a

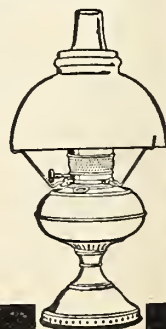
PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

You can carry it about and care for it just as easily as a lamp. Brass oil font holds 4 quarts burning 9 hours. Handsomely finished in japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** adds cheeriness to the long winter evenings. Steady, brilliant light to read, sew or knit by. Made of brass, nickel plated, latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer cannot supply Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

The best book on poultry ever published, one that embraces every branch of the poultry business, is *Success With Poultry*. From the first chapter, "How to Get Started," to the different chapters on every phase of poultry for profit, this is a book that is of greater value than any other ever published.

Do you want to start right? *Success With Poultry* will help you.

Do you want to know the methods in use on the big poultry plants of the country? *Success With Poultry* will tell you.

Do you want to get plans for building practical poultry houses? *Success With Poultry* contains them.

Do you want to learn about broiler raising, capons, foods and diseases of poultry and remedies? *Success With Poultry* tells all this.

Success With Poultry contains 128 pages (9x12 inches in size) with numerous half-tones and etchings. Price is \$1 per copy. For price of book alone we will furnish a year's subscription to *Poultry Keeper* and send *Success With Poultry* postpaid. Offer is good for new subs or renewals. Address, *Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.*, Quincy, Illinois.

THE ALUMINUM CHAMPION LEG BAND.

The Champion Leg Band is the oldest and most popular band on the market. It is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl.



This band always stays securely where it is fastened, is held by a double lock, hence is impossible for it to slip off. To fasten bend the broad part of the band on your finger to conform to shape of fowl's leg. Put small end through loop until it fits loosely on the leg, turn the end back, then bend the two lugs over the loose end as shown in cut. Cut off surplus with scissors.

Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and turkeys; smaller size for Plymouth Rocks and other breeds. Not made in pigeon size. Prices postpaid: 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c. Sample band 2c. Be sure to state that you want the Aluminum Champion Band. Guaranteed satisfactory. *Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.*, Quincy, Ill.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to *Poultry Keeper* at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to *Poultry Keeper* and your choice of *Farm Poultry*, *American Poultry Journal*, *Commercial Poultry*, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, *Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.*, Quincy, Illinois.

Large Family Size.
No. 10—Price \$2.50.

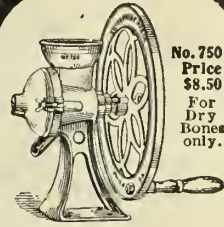


It is really better to own an "Enterprise" Meat Chopper and cut your sausage meat easily, quickly and well, than to trust to a borrowed machine to "grind" it. The

No. 25.
4 Quart
Japanized.
Price \$5.50.
4 sizes.
Tinned and
Japanized.



Half the work at butchering time is spent in lard and sausage making. You can increase your products and lessen the time and labor of Sausage Stuffing and Lard Pressing if you use an



No. 750
Price
\$8.50
For
Dry
Bones
only.

Cracked corn, ground bone, oyster and other shells, etc., are important items of egg-making material and must be furnished in winter to secure an abundance of high-priced eggs. They can be furnished at lowest cost by the use of an

ENTERPRISE

Meat
and
Food Chopper

is made in standard family sizes, and not only saves half the work at butchering time, but is useful in the kitchen every day in the year. "Enterprise" Meat Choppers cut the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without crushing, and make tough meat tender. Easily cleaned, practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

Made in 45 sizes and styles; for Hand, Steam and Electric power. No. 5, Small Family size, \$1.75; No. 10, Large Family Size, \$2.50. Sold direct if not to be had from your dealer.

Sausage Stuffer
and
Lard Press

Stuffs sausage quickly and uniformly. Patented Corrugated Spout prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring the preservation of the sausage. Cylinder is bored absolutely true. Meat cannot rise above the plate.

Can be changed into a Lard Press in a jiffy. Machine is strongly made and will last for years.

Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc., etc.

Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy.

Bone, Shell
and
Corn Mill

Order one early in the season, and the hens will surely pay for it. The mill shown in cut costs only \$8.50. Will grind corn, dry bones, oyster and other shells, etc., making valuable poultry food. May be used for making bone meal fertilizer.

A good all-round mill for farmers and poultrymen, and for strength and durability is unexcelled. Weight, 60 lbs. Capacity, 1 1/4 bushels of corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy. Sold by Hardware and General Stores, etc.

FREE—The "Enterprising Housekeeper"—a book containing over 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Sent on request.
THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA., 231 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY

Fine lot of young stock for sale. Booking orders now for fall delivery. Free catalog. Highest egg record strain in America.

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President National Houdan Club.

Box F. Orleans, Ind.

Acme Incubator Lamp Wick

MINERAL
FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
BURN OR
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Practically Indestructible. Keep lamps well filled with oil and wicks do not need trimming, running uniformly throughout entire hatch. Can be used through two or three hatches. Made of non-combustible material. Save annoyance and aid keeping temperature even. Sold in three sizes. In ordering, state whether you want Number one, 5-8 inch wide; Number two, 15-16 inch wide; or Number three, 1 1/2 inches wide. Price, ten cents each. Special rate made on large lots. Fit any lamp. Address,

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BLANCHARD'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

This is one of the greatest laying strains of S. C. W. Leghorns in existence—Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in Existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, STANDARD QUALITIES have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood or as foundation stock. STOCK FOR SALE, both old and young. Illustrated circular free.

H. J. BLANCHARD, R. F. D. No. 24, GROTON, NEW YORK.

AN EDUCATIONAL HELP.

The poultry club, the show associations, as well as the American Poultry Association, should be educational. It is not enough for a small number of poultrymen to meet and smoke. It is not enough to plan and carry through a good show. It is not enough to prepare and publish the best Standard of Perfection. These are well, so far as they go. We believe in the use of all these organizations for teaching beginners and improving those already in the ranks. What can they do? We will tell you.

Any section that can get five poultrymen to meet three times a year can have a club. It needs few officers; the fewer the better. These men (and women) can compare experiences and methods; try out better ways of care and feeding, and stimulate each other to better work with poultry.

The show association should present the best possible show each year. This may be its hardest work. It should also hold meetings during the year when men inside and outside the organization can address those present. These meetings need not be stiff and formal, but free in the asking and answering of pertinent questions. The show association should stand firm for thoroughbred stock but insist that "handsome is that handsome does!" This can only be brought out in gatherings where speech is free and thoughts spoken right out in meeting. The show gives an opening to the institute idea. The attendance at the exhibit will supply the audience and wide-a-wake poultrymen will be willing to furnish the ideas to be discussed.

The A. P. A. did good work at its August meeting along the educational line. The lectures were well delivered, much discussed, and many of them have been wide spread in the poultry journals. The A. P. A. is pushing the idea of institute work in connection with shows under its name. We hope our readers will lend a hand to the club, show and American Poultry Association, as opportunity offers. We shall be with you in all this movement along educational poultry work.

Our Question and Answer department is conducted as a regular feature of the paper and in order that all of our readers may keep in touch with the different problems that confront an ordinary poultryman. Unless a stamped envelope is received with a special request for immediate reply, these questions will all be answered in the Q. & A. department, so that all readers who have sent in questions and have not complied with our requirement for answers by mail, are respectfully referred to the Q. & A. department as their questions will be taken up in turn and replied to in earliest possible issue of the Poultry Keeper.

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged everywhere the world's greatest laying strain; unequalled in Standard Qualities. Remember that we are the Originators and for more than 30 years Specialty Breeders of the justly celebrated Wyckoff Strain of S. C. White Leghorns, the Most Profitable Strain of Poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

2,000 choice yearling hens, fine, strong, early cockerels, and a few yearling cocks, must be sold at once to make room, and prices will be made especially attractive to early buyers. Send for Catalogue and state wants as nearly as possible, and please mention Poultry Keeper when writing. Address,

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Breeding stock thoroughbred, carefully selected, prize winning and utility birds. Healthy hardy, vigorous, prolific layers of fertile eggs. STOCK and EGGS for sale in season. Send for descriptive circular. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Are Great Egg Producers. This Alone Makes Them Profitable.

WHITE AND BROWN, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB.

PEKIN DUCKS that have NEVER BEEN DEFEATED at any of the Northern Shows. WHITE WYANDOTTES, TOULOUSE AND M. B. TURKEYS.

All Northern Grown, Hardy and Vigorous Specimens.

Write for Illustrated catalog of largest poultry farm in the North, stating what you want.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM, R. H. Crandell, Manager.

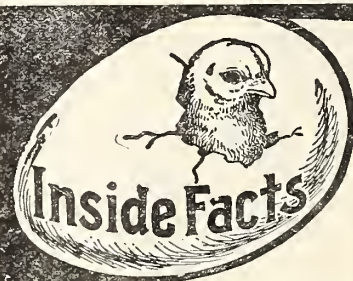
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Only 8 Cents a Bushel

A Poultry Food that will save you many a good dollar this winter and make your hens lay better than ever. Not sprouted oats nor beet pulp, but a REAL FOOD. Thousands of poultry-raisers using it. One used 600 bushels last winter and will use 1,000 this. See my free booklet for facts F. GRUNDY, Poultry Expert, MORRISONVILLE, ILL.



Farm-Poultry

gives you the inside facts—and the outside ones also for that matter—without fear or favor, whether they relate to the American Poultry Association or a sixth prize won by an unknown breeder at a small show. Some papers mention only the winnings of their advertisers. This may be right—from their point of view—but we have always felt that FARM-POULTRY readers were entitled to

ALL the news. FARM-POULTRY also gives, and has for the past 19 years, everything that is sane—authoritative—dependable—about Incubating, Brooding, Rearing, Feeding, Mating, Housing, Exhibiting, Killing, Dressing and Marketing of poultry. FARM-POULTRY is 50 cts. per year but we make a special offer of

Farm-Poultry	(Monthly) one year	} Both for 65 cts.
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Another splendid proposition—in fact one of the greatest combinations of reliable poultry literature we ever offered is the two above mentioned papers one full year, and two 160 page works on poultry keeping that retail for 50 cts. each, books that have been accepted as text books by the leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, ALL FOUR FOR ONLY \$1.50. Price to Canada \$1.75. If you're not satisfied with your bargain, return the books to us in good order and your money will be on its way back within an hour after their receipt. But all orders and remittances on above offers MUST be sent to

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OF INTEREST TO BLACK MINORCA BREEDERS.

Breeders of the Single Black Minorcas are awake to the fact that the American Black Minorca Club is an organization of great value to them as breeders. All the noted Black Minorca breeders in America are members of this club and also nearly every breeder who has exhibited winning Black Minorcas in the United States and Canada within the past year. The cash specials, silver cups and ribbons which the club has offered for the competition of its members in all the leading shows the past winter have greatly increased the exhibits of Single Comb Black Minorcas and have stimulated new interest in the club by convincing its members that the club is exerting its full power to distribute benefits equally among all its members, and is using its entire income to that end.

The policy and practice of the club has been changed within the past few years so that instead of centering about one large show as it formerly did, its annual meetings have been held in different parts of the United States and its benefits have been so widely distributed that all members have equal opportunities to avail themselves of the advantages which the club can give them.

The club is working in perfect harmony. During the past two years it has retained a much larger proportion of its old members than ever before and since I was appointed secretary, two years ago last September, nearly as many new members have come into the club as were received in the whole ten years of the club's previous existence. Last month we added 25 new members to our list and the indications point to greater increase this month.

We are now preparing a catalogue which we expect will be the best the club has ever issued and it is to the advantage of Minorca breeders, who are not members of this club, to join us now so as to be listed in the catalogue and avail themselves of the standing which it gives to be identified with such a popular organization.

I shall be glad to mail a membership application blank to anyone who breeds Single Comb Black Minorcas and is not a member of this club and to anyone who is sufficiently interested to write me on the subject, I shall be glad to give additional information about the advantages of this club, which I ought not to take space to enumerate here.

Geo. H. Northup,
Sec'y-Treas.

Raceville, N. Y.

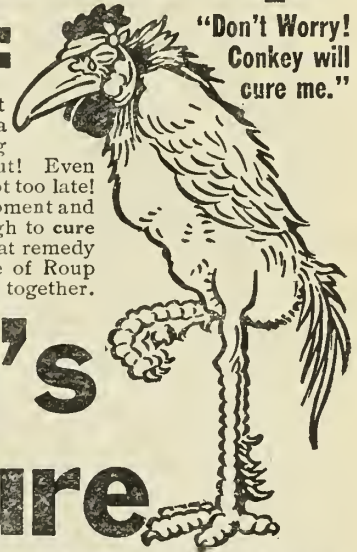
In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each, and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

The approach of the long evenings and the shut in season of the short days lends an interest to the subject of proper reading matter. Our subscription department is in position to furnish any periodical, paper or magazine at reduced prices and several papers may be ordered from us at the same time at a greatly reduced price. If you are in the market for any quotations on papers or magazines of any kind, do not neglect to drop us a card, giving the proposed list, and let us quote you our prices.

Get Rid of Roup! Here's How:

There's just one way—the Conkey way! Get a package of **Conkey's Roup Cure** and put a thimbleful of the remedy in the drinking water! Let the sick fowls drink all they want! Even if they have reached the "blind" stage, it's not too late! You thrust their heads into the solution a moment and in their efforts to **breathe** they will get enough to **cure** them. Results are **quick** and **sure**. This great remedy is doing more to wipe out the dread disease of Roup than all other so-called "Roup Cures" put together.



Conkey's Roup Cure

Does the Trick—or Your MONEY BACK!

If you buy a box of Conkey's Roup Cure and it fails to make good, we refund your money on receipt of the empty box! You get the cash **by return mail** and no questions asked. Conkey's is the **original** and only genuine Roup Cure. Used with unvarying success in every civilized country. Read these letters from users.

50c Saves Him \$50.00!

Your Roup Cure is the finest thing I ever saw. I believe that every 50c package I buy saves me **fifty dollars** in birds. Always recommend it to everyone.

C. W. FOWLER,
Breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks,
Smyrna, Georgia.

Valuable Birds Saved!

Your Roup Cure has saved me many valuable birds this winter. I have not lost a case. The best remedy of its kind that I have yet found.

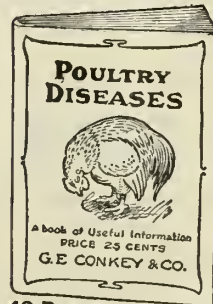
E. M. TAUTPHRAUS,
Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Far Ahead of Others!

Find money order for \$2.00 for two large size packages of Conkey's Roup Cure. I have used it for six years and would not do without it. It is far ahead of any other I have seen.

W. N. SMITH,
Breeder Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Ohio, Ill.

One 50c Package Makes 25 Gallons of Medicine



48 Pages

Conkey's Roup Cure comes in powder form. A 50c package makes 25 gallons of **Roup Cure**. A germ killer. A preventive. A tonic. At trifling cost you can cure **hundreds** of sick fowls. If fowls are healthy, **keep them so** by the occasional use of this wonderful preventive and cure. You never know when the Roup Epidemic may reach your yards! It pays to be on the safe side! If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct from us. Price 50c and \$1.00, postpaid. **We make one remedy for each disease.**

Free! Conkey's Great Book on "Poultry Diseases"

Send 4 cents postage and name of the man from whom you buy your poultry supplies. You'll get the book by return mail. Write now—at once. Address

G. E. CONKEY CO., Dept. C Conkey Laboratories
Cleveland, Ohio

KINDS AND HABITS OF LICE.

Many poultry raisers are unsuccessful owing to causes that could be easily remedied. So simple a thing as hen lice will take all the profit out of poultry keeping, if the proper remedies are not applied. Once it was thought necessary to give roosts and nests a coat of kerosene at least once a week all summer to keep down the lice, and instructions to do this still appear regularly in many farm papers.

There are four kinds of hen lice. First: the feather louse, yellow in color, long-bodied and usually found just under or in the hollow spot over the vent. Second: The roost louse, short, round-bodied, usually red in color because of the blood taken from the hens showing through their transparent bodies. These lice remain on the under side of the roosts all day, hiding in every crack or knothole, and at night they crawl up the hens' legs and fill themselves with blood, returning to the roosts again before daylight. This they do all summer, but when cold nights come in the fall and the ground freezes, the lice do not return to the roosts, but remain on the hens all the time. Why do these lice leave the hens and hide under the roosts in the daytime? Is it not because they have learned the danger of the dust bath, that those that did not leave the hens were smothered in the dirt, and Darwin's great law of "the survival of the fittest" is again exemplified in so humble a thing as a hen louse, for only the fittest—those that had sense enough to leave the hens and hide elsewhere in the daytime—had a chance to survive. But when the ground is frozen, and the dust bath, under natural conditions, is impossible, both comfort and safety are found on the hen. Third: The long-bodied louse, gray in color, that is found only on the heads and necks of young chicks while they are covered with down. This louse is identical in appearance with the louse found on the heads of uncared-for children.

Fourth; and least in size, but far the most numerous, are the little white "mites", which infest the whole interior of the hen house, even the dirt floor being sometimes so filled with them that it is impossible to step into the hen house without being covered with the pests. These are what make life intolerable for the hens and decidedly uncomfortable for whoever has the care of them. When a poultry house has become infested with these mites, the most radical measures must be taken at once to get rid of them. All the fixtures in the hen house, roosts, nests and everything, must be taken out, and then the whole interior, roof and all, sprayed with some insecticide, or whitewashed with a lime wash, to which some crude carbolic acid has been added. Even then enough usually escape in the joints of the boards to make it necessary to repeat the operation over and over again.

What a boon, then to poultrymen is the invention in 1868 of Richard Avenarius, to which he has given his name, "Avenarius Carbolineum," a liquid, one application of which to the inside woodwork of a hen house is guaranteed to keep all mites and

Humphrey Has a Book For You

"Poultry Helps" Will be Sent Free to Every Reader of This Paper Who Wants More Eggs. Bigger Profits, Less Expense

A few days ago I was talking to a poultryman who had 400 chickens. He said, "I am not getting an egg from my hens, and I do not expect to until next spring."

Think of such a statement from a man whose hens were splendidly housed, well cared for, and fed the choicest grain.

The trouble with this poultryman was that he didn't know that grain does not force hens to lay.

Half a mile away was a neighbor who had 70 hens. He got from 40 to 50 eggs every day, and several days as high as 58 eggs.

He forced his hens to lay by feeding them fresh cut raw bone every day.

Fresh cut raw bone is the only food that forces hens into laying condition during the winter months.

Humphrey does not ask you to take his word alone as to the value of fresh Cut Raw Bone. Just ask—

The editor of this paper.
Chas. McClave, breeder and judge.
W. B. Gibson & Sons, breeders Barded Plymouth Rocks.
F. H. Shellabarger, judge and breeder.
Aug. O. Arnold, exporter and breeder.
Knapp Bros., "home" of the White Leghorns.
James Rankin, breeder of ducks.
A. C. Hawkins, breeder of "Hawkins" strains.
W. S. Russell, judge and breeder.
Ira C. Keller, Madison Square show winner.

Fresh cut raw bone is the cheapest food—generally your butcher will give you all you need. At most a piece of bone as large as your fist will not cost more than a cent or two, and that will feed from 16 to 20 hens.

Every poultry yard of twenty or more hens ought to have a Humphrey Bone Cutter.

It will more than pay for itself during the next few winter months—

—By cutting your feed bills in half.

—By forcing hens to lay when naturally they would not until next spring.

You can also sell fresh cut raw bone to your neighbors who have chickens, and start a sure profit-making business.

You can find out more about fresh cut raw bone and why it is best prepared in a Humphrey Open Hopper Bone Cutter by sending for our 48-page book of "Poultry Helps."

Address HUMPHREY, Glass Street
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KING MUST MOVE

1000 Barded Rocks in the Next Three Months

Including old and young stock. Change of location makes this necessary. Am now in position to mate pairs, trios or breeding pens of any desired quality and price will be right. Satisfaction guaranteed with each order. If you are in need of a winner for your show I can surely help you out. Send for circular matter and prices.

O. L. KING, Walnut Grove, Illinois

The Barded Rock Specialist.

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50¢

POINTS ON POULTRY RAISING

Just what you're asking for; pithy articles by long-experienced poultry-raisers. Answers to your questions. New article on "Breeding" now running, by C. S. Gorline—all in that wide-awake, bustling "Poultry Gazette," 36 to 50 pages monthly, overflowing

with the very facts you need to pull more money out of your poultry. Send 10c for three months' trial subscription and see how we prove it. You'll be pleased.

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For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16¢ for 26-inch; 19¢ for 31-inch; 22¢ for 34-inch; 27¢ for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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THE IMPROVED CHAMPION LEG BAND.



Aluminum or Copper, two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. They can't lose off.

THE RIVETED.



Can't be removed without destroying band, six sizes, sealer free. Numbered consecutively, no duplicates will be made.

THE SUPERIOR. Positive lock, can't lose off, six sizes, always state breed and sex. Either kind, postpaid, 12, 15¢; 25, 20¢; 50, 35¢; 100, 60¢. Initials extra on Champion only, 10¢ per 100; 50 or less, 5¢. Also Pigeon Bands. Stamp for one sample. Circular free.

T. CADWALLADER, Box 864, Salem, Ohio.

WORMS

"Cascarets are certainly fine. I gave a friend one when the doctor was treating him for cancer of the stomach. The next morning he passed four pieces of a tape-worm. He then got a box and in three days he passed a tape-worm 45 feet long. It was Mr. Matt Freck, of Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. I am quite a worker for Cascarets. I use them myself and find them beneficial for most any disease caused by impure blood. Chas. E. Condon, Lewistown, Pa. (Millitt Co.)"



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 594
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

STARTLING FACTS About INCUBATORS

New Incubator Book Tells Why Some Are Big Money-Makers and Others Complete Failures. Write for it.

This book clears up the "mystery" about incubator making. All incubators look so nearly alike, and so many different makes are advertised, that people are puzzled to know which one is best. New incubator factories, with experimental machines, spring up every year. Each claims everything. Yet some of last year's "experimental" machines were such total failures that you can buy them now for less than the cost of the lumber or "straw board" used in them. This new book tells plainly why some incubators hatch chicks while others hatch trouble. It takes you through the great Sure Hatch Incubator Factory, the largest in the World. Shows you, step by step, how the "Sure Hatch" is made. Tells you why it is different from others—why it is better. Explains the secret of "Sure Hatch" success—why it outstrips all others in sales. Manufacturers as well as users of incubators will profit by reading this remarkable book, which is sent FREE, postpaid, on request.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 2, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.

lice of every kind away for one whole year. This liquid is applied with a brush like paint, or, if desired, it can be sprayed on. It not only kills and drives away all vermin, but rats and mice will not gnaw where it is applied. As "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it is wise to apply Avenarius Carbolineum to new poultry houses, for one coat a year will prevent mites and lice from ever obtaining a foothold in the house.

AN ANSWER TO INQUIRY ON PAGE 254 OF OCTOBER P. K.

Have read your reply to Subscriber, Battle Creek, Mich., "On Forty Acres." As I have about the same number of acres, 35, would like to give my advice. Why should he want to raise grain, etc., for his poultry, when he could buy his feed and make his cultivated land pay five to ten times what he could get from raising corn, oats, etc.

I cultivate 15 acres. 7 acres in strawberries, which will net \$75.00 to \$125.00 per acre, 3 to 5 acres in cantaloupes which will net from \$100.00 to \$175.00 and 2 to 3 acres tomatoes which will net from \$50.00 to \$200.00 per acre; the wider variation in tomatoes being caused by the easiness in getting crop to market.

These prices are received from shipping, as the town near which I reside has only a population of 3,000.

There is always a lot of cull stuff from the above crops which is fed to the chickens, of which no account is kept.

I have found that poultry and small fruits make a combination hard to beat. His location might make it impracticable to raise tomatoes, but can raise berries, I am sure. He can also raise other small fruits, which are very profitable, currants and gooseberries, which we cannot raise in this climate.

B. A. Hastings.
Gallatin, Tennessee.

Are you going to subscribe for any papers or magazines soon? The present season affords opportunity to give good publications to your friends or relatives as presents. We can furnish any list you want, and will divide the same, sending to as many different addresses as there are different papers, if desired. This gives you an opportunity to get your own papers in connection with as many others as you wish. If you are in the market for more than one paper, adopt the modern method and order all through one source and save money. It is worth while to look into this matter. Let us have your list and we will quote you promptly.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.



Repairing?

IF you are, don't forget that a good roofing means dry feed, healthy cattle and poultry, and properly protected farm implements. It means dry buildings, and dry buildings save money.

Let us write you a personal letter and tell you why

PAROID
THE MONEY BACK ROOFING

is the best roofing and siding for you.

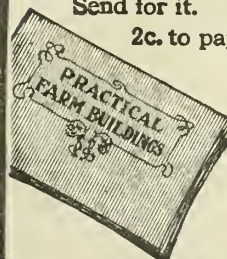
PAROID is not an experiment; it has been used for years; it is time tested; it is the easiest roofing to lay. Comes in handy rolls with rust-proof caps and nails, and complete directions for laying inside.

Used by the U. S. Government, the leading railroads and successful farmers everywhere. Sold by all dealers.

Our Free Book
"PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS"

is a book you should always have on hand. You'll find it an invaluable building book. Every practical farmer should have this practical farmer's book.

Send for it. It's yours for 2c. to pay the postage.



Write us and let our special building expert write you a personal letter and give name of nearest dealer.

F. W. BIRD & SON,
Est. 1817

Dept. 22 East Walpole, Mass.

CAUSE OF BIRDS NOT BREEDING TRUE TO TYPE.

How often people injure themselves by taking up with an erroneous idea, without giving the subject proper attention? As we go along in our poultry work, we ought to keep our eyes open and aim to keep posted. How many breeders get the name of being dishonest through sending out eggs of mixed breeds owing to the birds of several breeds running together during the breeding season? Sellers often complain about receiving reports of unsatisfactory hatches, on account of chicks not being true to color or shape. Such sellers seem to think that the eggs have been tampered with, when the trouble is their own, owing to the birds being allowed to run together.

Even after the breeding season is over, I would not allow my birds to run in mixed flocks, and would not sell eggs from hens that at any time had mated with a male of another breed, and I honestly believe that a man that would do so, would be hurting his reputation. If such eggs should hatch more than one breed, who would want any more of them? It would soon get out on him that the eggs hatch half breeds, and who is to blame for it? Probably he has intended to be honest with his customer, but through ignorance has been dishonest.

I am a seller and not a buyer, and I know that if I sell anything for a certain thing and it is something else, people would think that I had acted dishonestly and it would hurt my trade. Of course I am liable to mistakes, as we all make mistakes, but we ought to be willing to bear our own mistakes. Take the case of the Colorado man, who had the Brown Leghorn hens, if there had not been a chance for mixing with another breed with the hens in question, there must have been a mix in some of the ancestors, as we all know the white feathers meant a cross.

I breed the White Leghorns only and do not want any other breed till I get pens to keep them separate, not only during the breeding season, but during the whole year. I have about eighty birds at present. My house is 10x30 and 14 feet high. Here in the south we do not have very much cold weather. In cold weather, I separate the loft of the house from the lower square part, and compel the birds to roost lower down. The floor of the house is covered with saw dust, so that I have a house that is comfortable for both hot and cold weather. Some say that chickens are healthier if allowed to roost out in trees, but I notice that with some such people their fowls were afflicted with sore head, besides the birds are exposed to vermin. If we expect to make any money with our birds, we must take proper care of them.

J. W. Wheaton,

Dardenelle, Arkansas.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

DANDY GREEN BONE CUTTERS

If you have no bone cutter, or if the one you have isn't satisfactory let us send you a "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter on 15 days free trial—without a cent in advance.

We believe that every poultry-raiser with ten hens or more should have a good bone cutter. We make the "Dandy" in sizes to suit all needs.

Cut Green Bone will make every hen more productive; it makes chicks grow faster; it keeps fowls healthy and in the pink of condition.

No addition you can make to your poultry business will earn you so much money as a "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter.

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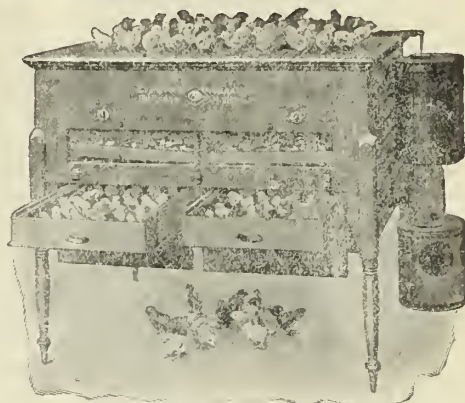
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(Address by W. R. Curtis, Ransomville, N. Y., before the Ontario Poultry Institute.)

In growing ducks there are a good many things that we do not do the same as we do with chickens, and there are some things that we do the same. It is harder manual work to grow ducks than chickens, and you have got to use a lot of judgment.

In the first place, I will explain how to get the stock. If you get weak stock it will show up for a number of years, and we have to be very particular about this. Therefore, I will go back to the ducks that lay the eggs that produce the ducks that lay the eggs that the ducks are hatched from, and we can go back farther than that with good results. You cannot go back too far. We will suppose that the ducks that lay these eggs are good strong healthy ducks. We set the eggs in a machine, and we put them in the brooding house, and brood them the same as we do the ducks for market, until they are eight weeks old, and that is the time when we fatten ducks for the market. Before these ducks are fattened, we sort out our breeding stock, at the age when the ducks are old enough so that we can tell the sexes. I go through a large number of ducks, and perhaps I might get five or ten fit to breed from out of a large flock of 100. That seems like a lot of work. Every time you change the feed the ducks won't eat, and if you change gradually they will probably be off their feed for two days; and just at this time we sort out the breeding stock, and it is just at the time we change the feed, so that we do not lose anything. I sort these ducks personally, because I believe it is the foundation of the whole duck business, we handle the ducks by the neck; we never take them up by the legs. We hold the duck up and look at him, and if he has a good broad breast all the way through, and fairly deep keel, and broad back, and not too long a neck, and his head not too long, and if he fights a great deal and tries to get away, showing he is

strong, then we will pick out that duck. He has got to be a certain weight; we do not actually weigh them, because that is too much trouble. In handling so many ducks we get so that we can tell the weight of a duck very closely; we can guess within a quarter of a pound of the weight, and we can tell almost the minute we pick up a duck whether it is one we want or not. They are then put over into pens by themselves and after we get them picked out we drive them about half a mile to a field where we pasture them for the summer.

We pick the breeding stock out in May. You can take them out in April or March; but with us the price of ducks is considerably higher in March and April than it is in May, and when you are marketing 4,000 ducks a week, the lowering in price of two cents a pound is quite an item. But as long as we can get as good results from the May hatching of ducks we see no object in getting earlier ducks.

Turning the Ducks Out to Pasture.

We take the ducks out in May, and they are taken out in flocks of 200. We start and drive these ducks over to the pasture, and in driving them we will say we have 210 or 215. We keep them in a large wood-lot. We take lots of time driving them along, not too slow, and not so slow as you would drive market ducks. We keep them moving, and when we get them half way over, there are two or three of them will break down and drag their wings, and they cannot walk. These ducks are left right where they are. It is simply the survival of the fittest, and when we get to the breeding pens there will be ducks strung along the way where we have been driving them. It is only the ducks that have strength enough to walk this distance, being urged all the time, that are put in the pen. Then we go back and clean up the ones that are left and they are put into the marketing pen. It does not matter how nice a duck they are, because it is strength we are after.

We put from 100 to 200 ducks in a pen, and there is no shed or anything

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for them to run under. It is just simply a wood lot. It would be just as well to have them run in a field, provided they had some artificial shade, but decidedly you have got to have some shade for ducks. If you put ducks in a hot field in the summer time there is danger. I have seen full-grown ducks get sunstruck and lie down and die.

Methods of Feeding.

We feed them there for five months on light food. We do not want to fatten them. If there are any ducks get off their feed they are taken right off; they are not kept. We keep a lantern burning in the trees on dark nights to keep them from getting scared.

A peculiar thing about ducks is that they will run and trample on each other and jump in the corner of the pens if they get scared on a dark night. If it is a bright moonlight night we do not light the lanterns. We wish we had electricity, so that we could have electric lights in each pen.

The feed for these ducks is four parts bran to one part of flour and one part cornmeal and 1-20 beef scrap. For green feed we use four parts clover. The clover should be about one-third or a little more than one-third of the entire feed. You can feed them all the green feed they will eat. A good indication is to watch their troughs, and after they have eaten their feed if they leave a little clover in the trough you know they are getting all they want, and maybe a little more; and if they clean this trough up they haven't quite enough to eat. If they have too much to eat, they pick the green feed out and leave nothing but the mash, and then you know they haven't enough green feed. We feed them wet mash; mix it a little more moist than you do for chickens. These ducks must not be fed all they will eat, because if you do, they will get in good condition. You must only feed them what they will clean up, and if they do not, you must go through and clean it up. They are not to be starved, but you must

keep them just a little hungry, and they will go out in this one or two acres of land and eat more or less green feed, and they will run up and down the pen and it will give them muscle.

If you take one of these ducks, and one of the market ducks, you will notice all the difference in the world between them. The market ducks are just like a chunk of lead, and the breeding duck will flap and flutter and hit you on the arm with his wings, and sometimes hurt you.

The reason why we feed them in this manner is to get strength. We keep oyster shell before them all the time. We do not use any sharp grit for ducks, because it does not give us good results. We would rather have the smooth grit, and we go to the lake and to the sand pit and get the gravel; about the size of wheat is the right size. We keep plenty of it before them and there is no necessity to give them oyster shell at this time that I know of.

We keep them in this manner until they are five months old, and then we change and put them in permanent quarters. Most any kind of a building will do for a duck house. It does not require very much light, but if you want eggs all the winter you must have it warm enough so that the eggs won't get chilled. If you go through pretty often and take up the eggs they will not get chilled. You must not let them out, because they will lay on the snow bank if you do.

Duck Houses and Nests.

We do not have any nests in our duck houses; we simply bed them with shavings. We did try nests but we did not see any great benefit from them. They will dig a hole in the corner and lay the egg and cover it up and when you go through in the morning you have to be careful that you do not walk on the eggs. We have a short stick and dig in these little holes and get the eggs out. Sometimes you will find a dozen eggs in one hole, six inches below the top

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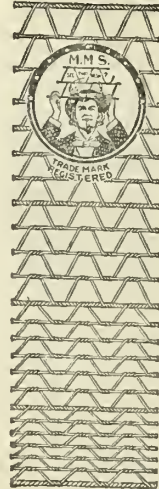
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of the ground. A good house for this climate would be such a house as I spoke of for hens, except that you would not want to have so much light. In our country we do not have very much snow, and we do not have any shed; they simply run out the year round. If it thaws a little they enjoy it, just as much as they do the rain storm; but I would judge that in this country you need a shed as you have so much snow. I would not keep them from going out of doors if they wanted to. If you let a hen have liberty the fertility of the eggs will be so much higher, and if you keep ducks confined you will find that the fertility of eggs won't compare with the

eggs if they are let out. The laying houses should be about five feet square for each duck. There is no particular arrangement, just simply, if you have more than one pen in the yard, the fences should be about two feet or two and one-half feet high.

We clean out our duck houses only twice a year. As the bedding gets wet, we keep adding to it, put on enough to cover up the moist bedding, and we think this thickness underneath has a tendency to keep them warm. We cannot see any injuries effects from it, and it saves us a lot of work.

If the ducks are hatched out in May, they are put in here about the first of October, and they should be sorted again at this time, and if there are any that are defective, especially if they have a narrow breast, we put them out. We want broad, flat breasts clear through to the keel and as broad as you can get them across the back.

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Much has been said on the value of fresh-cut green bone for laying hens and growing chicks. Almost everybody knows that fresh-cut green bone, with adhering meat and gristle, is the best feed for making eggs and raising chicks to early maturity. Chemists and professors tell us that eggs are made of almost exactly the same material that green bone is made of.

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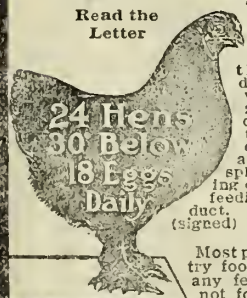
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Get our samples and prices before buying. Largest and best line on earth.

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Don't fool away your time and money experimenting with the many different "lice killers" (so-called) that are not guaranteed to do the work. "Lice powder" makes lice live, but does not kill. What you want is a lice killer that exterminates lice, mites, disease germs and vermin. That's what Dr. Whittier's

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does and we guarantee it! It penetrates every nook and crevice of the poultry house. Paint the roosts with it and the fumes will kill the vermin on every fowl. Free your chickens from torturing, life-sapping lice and mites, and they will lay more eggs, grow plump and vigorous, and pay bigger profits. Here's the "Money Back" Certificate that stands back of every gallon of Dr. Whittier's Red Label Lice Killer. Cut it out. Save it carefully. Then, if "Red Label" fails, the dealer will redeem the Certificate with the Cash.

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containing advice and information worth a lot of money.

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THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Successful poultry raising and egg production go hand in hand with good care and shelter. For profits in the business, it is as necessary to house the poultry as it is dairy cows or good driving horses. Very small profits come from those flocks that roost in the trees or perhaps on the farm implements in an open shed. Fresh air is necessary, but it must not be given in such large doses, especially during the winter months. The hen that roosts in the open during the winter uses all her food to keep her body warm. If the poultry business is worth doing at all, it is worth doing right. If it is done right, the flock must be sheltered.

Kinds of Shelter.

The poultry house can be successfully constructed of almost any kind of material, as lumber, brick, stone, adobe, sod, or cement. Many of our fanciers put too much money into buildings. All that is necessary is that the houses are warm, properly ventilated and well lighted. The wall does not need to be doubled, providing the single one is tightly constructed. With the frame house, one thickness of good matched lumber, such as drop siding, flooring or ship-lap, is all that is necessary. If it is a good plan to build the outside wall of some of the cheaper materials than the matched lumber mentioned, such as barn siding with battens, and then

lath and plaster on the inside or carefully line it with building paper, preferably tar paper. This makes a warm house which is somewhat more expensive than the single walled house, but does not present so good an outside appearance.

For a good, cheap house, one that presents a good appearance, there is nothing better than the single wall, covered with drop siding. This house is warm enough for almost all western conditions. It can be cheaply and easily made warmer by lining it with heavy tar paper, holding the paper in place with lath.

Houses may be constructed of brick or cement, but usually these materials are too expensive.

Form of House.

Make the house large enough. Make it wide. Too many houses are now being constructed which are entirely too small and narrow. In the narrow house the chickens are required to roost too close to the windows. The wide house meets a double requirement: First, the roosts can be placed away from the doors and windows; second, scratching space is provided in the same house and a special scratching shed is not necessary.

A house large enough for 100 laying hens should be from 12 to 16 feet wide, and from 20 to 25 feet long. The roof should slope to the north and all

openings placed on the south side, with the exception perhaps of a door, which may be placed in one end. Make the back wall of the house $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high and the south one from 7 to 9 feet. Then place the windows high so the sun's rays will fall well back upon the floor.

The roosts are then placed in the back one-half of the house, running parallel with the length of it. This gives the front one-half as a scratching and feeding space. Place the roosts all on the same level, about half way between the ground and the roof. A 2x4 set on edge with the upper edge rounded makes a good roost. Place roosts from 12 to 15 inches apart and



can not be cured unless the germ is destroyed and a stimulant administered at the same time. This has baffled medical science and not until

INTERNATIONAL ROUP CURE

was perfected, has the buying public had such a remedy offered them. A trial will convince you. You take no risk, as it is sold under positive guarantee to cure or money refunded. 50c postpaid.

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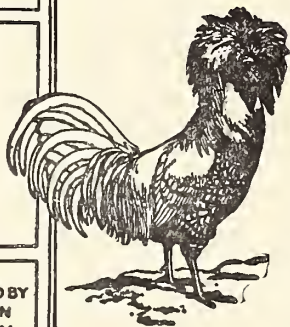
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THE OFFICIAL POULTRY GUIDE

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

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Contains 310 Pages and 135 Illustrations
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QUINCY, ILLINOIS

from 8 to 12 inches above the dropping board. It is a good idea to place the roosts on a frame which is hinged at the back so they can be raised and thus make the droppings board easier to clean.

Nests.

Make the nests in sections with the passageway and the only entrance on the back side. Place them in the house with the open side to the wall or under the dropping board with the open side to the rear. This makes a dark nest and prevents egg eating. A drop door can be arranged in the front side of the nest through which the eggs may be gathered.

Ventilation.

Fresh air is absolutely essential at all times. Ventilator shafts are expensive, hard to construct, and give poor satisfaction. The air cannot be well regulated to suit the occasion without almost constant attention. During the past few years a better method of ventilation has been tested and is now being successfully used by many poultry breeders. This better method consists in constructing the north side and the two ends of the house without openings. Then place all openings on the south side, and instead of using glass for windows, cover the openings with heavy canvas or burlap. This will allow a free passage of air in and out, thus purifying the inside air and at the same time will not allow a draft on the hens. This method of ventilation is to be recommended. The ventilation of houses already con-

structed can be greatly improved by removing part of the sash and covering the opening with canvas and burlap.

H. M. Bainer.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

SHIPPING NEWLY HATCHED CHICKS.

It is a very simple matter to ship newly hatched chicks, if you know how, and if you do not, you may kill the whole of them by wrong handling. The best shipping packages are flat boxes, not over four inches deep, divided into compartments that just give comfortable room for groups of twenty-five chicks. In cold weather, these may be lined with feather pads, and another, very light, made with burlap for a cover may be laid over them. In warmer weather the burlap alone will do. The chief points are to ship as soon as well on their feet and before feeding at all, not to put a lot together, to place them so that they will not move about and crowd much, and especially to have a porous cover fastened so closely about the sides of the package that the chicks cannot so much as get a head out. Tacks do this work with boxes, but sometimes flat market baskets are used for small lots, and in this case a mattress needle to sew the cover fast is a great convenience. I have found that it is often necessary to sew twice around the bas-

ket in order to make all snug. In warm weather I prefer the basket for small lots, but the express companies seem to be growing increasingly careless of chick and egg shipments, and we are being driven to use boxes, even for shipping hatching eggs. Baskets are often carelessly jammed by the corners of heavy boxes, it seems, from their condition, frequently, on arrival. Some companies are much worse than others. One year we had complaints from nearly every basket sent over one line. It makes one cry out, exasperatedly for that happy time when we shall be able to send all such small stuff by parcels post. If farmers knew the benefit to accrue, they would bombard the government for it. Who can stand against the united farmers, so long as they number much more than half of our population?—Exchange.

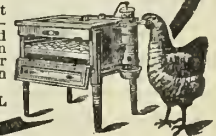
Hatch Chickens By Steam

The most satisfactory incubators on the market are the Wooden Hen and Excelsior. They not only solve every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation, but hatch a chick from every fertile egg. The simplicity of construction and economical operation of the

Excelsior Incubator or WOODEN HEN

make them the most popular incubators—run themselves. Send for free catalogue on growing Incubator Chicks, fourteen colored views.

GEO. H. STAHL
Quincy, Ill.



It's Living, Vigorous Chicks You're After

and plenty of them. What you want is chicks that bring profit. You'll get them when you run a Prairie State, just as these people have. Why waste time and money experimenting? Why plunge yourself into loss and discouragement by purchasing an unproven machine? Buy a Prairie State and make assurance doubly sure. You'll have no regrets then. Invest your cash in a machine that's safe; that hatches chicks so full of vim and vigor that they are bound to live and grow into money fast. A machine built on the latest, most natural and successful principle. We don't ask you to take our word that the Prairie State hatches chicks that "live" and the most of them—these people have done it—so can you.

Read the evidence.



Read
The
Proof Below

Here's Evidence and lots of it That Proves

that far-sighted poultrymen are making sure of their profits in advance by investing in Prairie State machines. You'll not be discouraged by a lot of half-hatched, dead-in-the-shell chicks. You'll not lose 50 to 75 percent of them from 10 day death loss. No—you'll get "livable chicks," and a big percentage hatch every time. Avoid worry and fear of poor hatches and 10 day death loss. Make sure "once-for-all" by putting valuable eggs in a Prairie State Incubator. Then rear the chicks in a Prairie State Brooder and your profits will be double. Get in the procession with the successful ones, part of whom tell of their successes here. Here are a few who are now glad they bought Prairie State machines. Read their testimonies.

The PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

Hatches the MOST Livable Chicks

Chicks More Vigorous, Larger.

I have been running your machine along side of two other makes with the same care and eggs. I find that it not only hatches more chicks, but they are larger and much more vigorous. I have 3000 chicks on hand, and can pick out every Prairie State batch.

W. J. TILLEY, Packerville, Conn.

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The P. S. Incubator was operated along side of a No. 2 machine of another prominent manufacturer, and never failed to bring out a larger percent of strong, vigorous chicks. You have made a long stride forward in the matter of artificial incubation.

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Not Difficult to Decide

After reading such proof as here shown, don't you think it is decidedly to your advantage to put your money and trust in Prairie State machines? They are built by one of the oldest, most successful makers known—backed by years of successful use and have kept in the lead by improvements that are always ahead of others. Just write today for our Free Catalog and read how and why Prairie State Incubators hatch the biggest, strongest chicks and the most of them. Do it at once.

Prairie State Incubator Co.

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Prairie State Safe.

I have had twenty years experience with about all the best makes, and I feel sure there is nothing better or so good and safe as the Prairie State incubator.

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Strong and Healthy.

I have used both kinds of Incubators (the dry egg chamber and the sand tray), but find the sand tray much superior. The batches are better, and the chicks stronger and healthier.

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Will Use Ours Exclusively.

We will use Prairie State Incubators exclusively this season. Your outside Hoyer is in a class by itself.

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TRADE MARK

Made of Dried Milk and Clean Grains
THE KIND THAT'S DIFFERENT

HARDING'S 1908 "Baby Chick Food" mixture contains a proper proportion of cracked dried milk, clean grains and seeds. No Grit, Screenings, Dirt nor Charcoal. All Food. A CAUTION.—"Baby Chick Food" is Harding's trade-mark, properly registered, and all dealers are cautioned not to use the same either on packages or advertising matter, unless under Harding's brand.

100 lb. bags, \$2.50; 50 lb. bags, \$1.50; F. O. B. Point of Shipment.

HARDING'S GRANULATED MILK for poultry gives an increased egg-production of from 30 to 40 percent over Beef Scrap, and can be kept in any climate. Price, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.; \$1.75 for 50-lb. bags—F. O. B. point of shipment.

Call for Harding's, Lice Killing Nest Eggs; Egg Shipping Boxes; Roup Cure; Cholera Cure, etc. Send 6c. stamps for book, "How to Make Poultry Pay."

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Binghamton, N. Y.

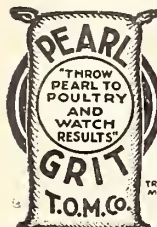


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Pearl Grit is a good investment, as any user will tell you. It gives good results and swells the bank account by making fowls profitable.

Balances the ration with chemical properties not found in ordinary feed. It's a double-purpose grit that is an absolute substitute for oyster shells and grit. "Throw Pearl to Poultry and Watch Results." Booklet Free. The Ohio Marble Co., Box 213, N. Wayne St. Piqua, O.



\$2 FOR \$1.25

Success With Poultry.....\$1.00
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All for \$1.25

This is one of the best offers ever made to poultry raisers. It gives the best practical book on money-making poultry and the two most helpful papers to the earnest poultry worker. Address,

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.
Quincy, Illinois.

GOOD POULTRY ON THE FARM.

I have just been reading an article on poultry by Bertha Catt. I like her views on the different breeds of poultry, for I have the fever too. I think I can explain why there is such a run-down condition of poultry on the farm. The man of the house as a rule, carries the pocketbook and has no time to think about the old scratching hens and if his much overworked wife hints that she wants a new kind of chicken he tells her there are too many no account hens now to feed and so, womanlike, she quietly fades away.

I am going to keep the Buff Oringtons and nothing else when the prices are higher so that I can sell all the other fowls. I have a nice flock of young ones. They are larger than some of my Plymouth Rock hens, and are so pretty that it is a pleasure to look at them.

Julia E. Turpin,

Knob Lick, Mo.

BEST IN FIVE.

Enclosed find card and stamps for which please renew my subscription when it runs out, which is in December, and send me immediately, a copy of Poultry Houses and Appliances. I think there is no paper like Poultry Keeper, and I take five.

Jos. S. Roe.

Lafayette, New Jersey.

SCHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



AND ALMANAC FOR 1908. There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of fowls, true to life. It tells all about all kinds of Thoroughbred Fowls, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about Incubators and Brooders. It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders, and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickendom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. C. C. SHOEMAKER. Box 609, Freeport, Ill.

PRIZE WINNING WYANDOTTES. First cockerel; second pullet, Arkansas State Fair 1908. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices right. F. B. Dowell, Tuckerman, Ark. 11-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES

A strain bred for years for profit making quality. Trap nested standard bred. Tried breeding hens at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. The value cannot be beaten for the money.

E. C. WILLARD,

West Lawn Farm,

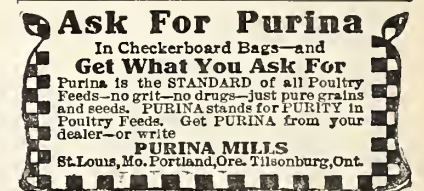
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SPECIAL LOW PRICES! As usual, Johnson, the Incubator Man, makes a further reduction of 10 per cent on orders from May 1st to Nov. 1st. This reduction for 6 months makes the Old Trusty the lowest priced good incubator on the market 40 days' trial allowed as usual. Big catalogue. 300 poultry pictures and trustworthy poultry information free for the asking. Write for it today. M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Nebraska.

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Get What You Ask For

Purina is the STANDARD of all Poultry Feeds—no grit—no drugs—just pure grains and seeds. PURINA stands for PURITY in Poultry Feeds. Get PURINA from your dealer—or write

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Write today. Mention Poultry Keeper.

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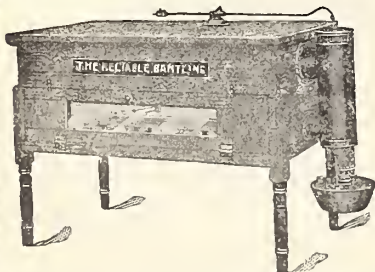
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AT ILLINOIS STATE FAIR 1908

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What better proof can I offer you as to the excellent quality of our birds this season than the above record? You remember the fact that our White Rocks have won the leading prizes for years past at Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Indianapolis, Hagerstown, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Dallas, New Orleans, San Francisco, Louisville, Atlanta, Charleston, The Exposition, St. Louis World's Fair, Pan American, and Jamestown, Crystal Palace and Dairy Shows, England, Etc. Their claim to "The Best in the World" is well founded. I have over Ten Thousand Birds to sell, Selected Breeders, Choice Exhibition Birds and Utility Flocks of any size. Send Two Dimes for 56 Page Catalog, the most instructive and elaborate Poultry Catalog ever issued. We sell you stock for less money and give you better value for your money than any one else. Write me.

U. R. FISHEL, Box K, Hope, Ind.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING POSTED ON POULTRY SECRETS.

Mrs. L. L. White, Montrose, Missouri.

GOOD people please allow me to write a few lines on the discussion started by Mr. Wellcome. I have traveled all along the roads mentioned by Mr. A. E. Swain, C. R. Griffin and S. D. Hainley in the September number. One quite naturally expects fair treatment after paying hard cash for goods, but quite frequently is disappointed.

Two years ago I wanted some fresh blood in my flock, so sent for 100 eggs from a famous poultry plant. Received the eggs all O. K., packed simply perfectly and eight eggs over, as the case held just 108. Well I tested every egg as I unpacked it, (by the way all of you seem to know nothing of that process, yet you can pick out every infertile egg from any amount, or at any time after the eggs are laid) and this was the outcome: 57 infertile, 22 fertile, but weak germed, and 29 good strong fertile ones.

I used the 57 infertile ones on the table as they were nice and fresh. The 22 weak germed ones I gave the benefit of the doubt, as I advise everyone to do, with high priced eggs, but never a one of my own ever go into incubators, or leave my place for setting eggs.

Right here I am going to say, I attribute my enormous sales of eggs this last spring to my ads reading tested and selected eggs. But back to the subject in hand. Three of the weak germed eggs hatched and 41 of the fertile ones. The weak germed chicks died on the second day, as I expected, (as I have experimented many times with such eggs.)

As I raise every chick by hand in my "heatless home made brooders" I raised everyone of the 41 chicks. Of course I had no kick coming, as that was as many chicks as one need to want out of a batch of untested eggs shipped hundreds of miles. I simply tell my experience to illustrate what I have written several times, "that of the fine egg, sellers do not need to know and practice the

testing method, who under this blue canopy does? As for the selling or shipping diseased fowls, I think the U. S. government should look into that. I am afraid if I had canker, roup, or any of those disagreeable, dangerous diseases on my place, every fowl would "go the way of all flesh," as I draw the line at doctoring fowls for most anything as they are too easily raised and too many of them in the world to make them such an object.

Mr. Griffin did his duty in warning the "poultry paper" yet I am afraid too many of the journals or papers are merely after the "ad" money.

Now I want to write a few words for the benefit of the party who, under the heading of "Some Pertinent Questions" wants to know something about the profits in poultry. If there is not big profit would there be so many in and so many trying to get in? For myself, I can say my flock of 175 S. C. White Leghorns, all the finest kind of layers (because for generations they have been and are still culled by the Potter system), have fed and clothed my family, paid all my advertising and fed themselves. Now what more would one want them to do? Go into the poultry business, largely or lightly, but go in some old way, if you want to make easy money for little labor and small investment.

A ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGG RECORD.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

As some of the readers have been sending in egg records, I will give the record of a Rose Comb Brown Leghorn hen I have. She laid her first egg February 29, 1908. In March she laid 22 eggs, April 27 eggs, May 21 eggs, June 23 eggs, July 26 eggs, August 26 eggs, and in September up to the 14th, the date of this letter, she has laid 9 eggs, making a total of 154 eggs laid in six months and fourteen days.

A. L. Deckard,

Bidwell, Ohio.



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Page Fences "give and take" but never break. 25 years of practical experience woven into the fabric. No other fence has it! This is the "Jubilee Year" or Quarter Centennial of Page Fence. "Jubilee" book FREE. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box Y59, Adrian, Mich.

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BUY YOUR INCUBATOR NOW. SAVE ONE-FIFTH THE COST.

Find you have the Best or return it and get your money back before active work should begin. Postal card brings our special offer. Don't delay, it lasts but a short time.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 114, Springfield, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB **Tecktonius** BUFF LEGHORNS



HENS OR PULLETS—\$5,
\$8, \$15 and up.
COCKS OR COCKERELS—
\$10, \$15, \$25 and up.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Satisfied customers my best advertisement.

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The 200 egg strain with 19 years of careful breeding back of them. Cockerel Circular Free. 18 page copy-righted catalog 4 cts in stamps.

J. W. Parks, Box K, Altoona, Pa.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS

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PRIZE WINNERS

A. G. Clark, Ridge View Farm

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

THAT WIN

50

Breeding and Exhibition Cockerels

Prices Right

J. T. FRENCH, 834 W. Grove Place
Toledo, Ohio

AN EXPENSIVE CHICK.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I have read with great interest the articles written by A. E. Swain and C. R. Griffin in the Poultry Keeper for September about finding a square poultry dealer. The question "What would you do?" surely is a sticker, and there should be some way (or a way made) so that we could get honest treatment from the poultry dealers.

I am comparatively a beginner in poultry keeping and like it very much. I have tried different breeds and thought I liked the White Wyandotte the best, so seeing an ad in a paper, I sent for a sitting of thirteen eggs for which I paid \$2.00. He guaranteed that seven would hatch. A hen could not have been more faithful in sitting than the one I had, but all I hatched was one chick and the others were all (as Mr. Swain terms them) "rotten," but two, and they must have died about the eighteenth day.

I wrote to the dealer about the hatch and he answered that it must have been the fault of the hen as he shipped eggs farther than mine with always good results, and also that he would send me another sitting for 75 cents, but that was only 25c cheaper than I could have got a sitting from him at that time, because he advertised that after July 1st he sells them at half price.

Well I sent for the second sitting of which two broke in shipping, thinking that may be it was the fault of the hen as he stated.

I set them under a hen that had always brought out all the fertile eggs before, also put three of my own hen eggs under her. I did not test on the eggs at all as I am a little new at it and did not want to make any mistake. The hen brought out the three eggs I put under her, but none of those I sent for. I broke them all and they all exploded like a gun, but one and that died about the fifth day. How was that for hard luck?

The first sitting cost me \$2.00 and 45 cents expressage. The second 75 cents and 45c expressage, making altogether \$3.65 for one chick (from two sittings). The chick I have is a cockerel and is certainly a fine bird. If I had only hatched half I would have been nearly satisfied. I think something ought to be done so as we could be sure of square dealing, but "what can be done?" is the question.

I find great pleasure in reading the Poultry Keeper and find it the best poultry paper I have seen yet. I picked it from five or six others a friend gave me to look through and the two Acme incubator lamp wicks I received from the Poultry Keeper are fine wicks. I put them in the lamp as soon as I received them and found they only burn about half the amount of oil the other wicks do.

Walter H. Blake,
Alameda, California.

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THOROUGHbred POULTRY THE BEST.

I trust you will pardon me for addressing you but the subject is one of great importance and I think that after you have read my letter through you will readily forgive my familiarity. If you fully understood how women like myself admire poultry of good appearance, you would take this matter up with business-like interest and do as I ask you to.

Men, as a rule, do not take sufficient pride in their poultry, and I fail to see why they should not. You admire a horse that is nicely groomed and up to the minute in style, but it seldom occurs to you that women feel the same way about poultry. No man wants to take an old plug to a fair to get a blue ribbon. He wants a good one or none at all, and girls are built the same way. They prefer the best poultry and you really can't blame them.

A man owes it as a duty to his friends and his family to have thoroughbred poultry and he owes it to his own pocket to get the best for the least amount of money. I can tell you about that also. My advice is to patronize the advertisers in the Poultry Keeper and my reasons are simple and right to the point. You can make your own choice of poultry, and what the Poultry Keeper affords is thoroughly correct. The range of poultry is extremely large and represents the best selections of America. The cost is not unreasonable.

The advertisers of the Poultry Keeper supply thousands of the most exclusive poultry keepers in the world's poultry circles, and their reputation is the very highest. The Poultry Keeper does lots of things that others do not or can not do. Space compels me to quit, but there is a lot more I could say on this subject. Let me conclude by asking you to subscribe for the Poultry Keeper and learn, if you will, all there is to know. Knowledge is power. So seek that knowledge and decide for yourself if the words I have written do not contain some home-like truths.

Miss Wyandotte,
Wingdale, N. Y.

HATCHING WITH HOME MADE INCUBATOR — WANTS MARKET FOR S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

You have called for the experience of people in the poultry business and thought I would write about mine this summer. I made an incubator and used hot water to heat it. I kept the thermometer at one hundred or a little above, sometimes it was down to nine-

EGGS

You have a fine lot of pullets to start the winter with. You want them to be profitable. They will be profitable if rightly handled. Have you any plans for stimulating laying?

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does that better than anything else you can feed. It has been the reliance of the largest and most prosperous poultry keepers year after year for many years—people that have eggs to sell when prices are high. Only \$2.00 per 100-lb. sack.

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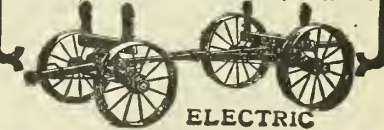
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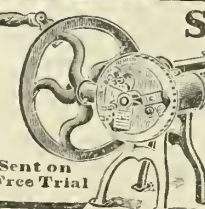
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ty-five. The thermometer went up to 103 degrees twice but I did not let it stay there. I did not use quite three gallons of oil for three weeks. The incubator was made with double walls except bottom and front door had double glass. It was packed with cotton batting and was heated with hot water in pipe tank over tea kettle. The pipe was nearer the eggs than it ought to have been and that was the reason I kept the heat at about 100. I could tell by feeling of the eggs with my hand or by putting them to my face that the heat was about right.

The chickens were all out by the twenty-first day. I hatched Single Comb Buff Leghorns and think I can make one that will hatch with less heat yet.

I am crippled in both feet. Am trying to earn my living by keeping poultry. I did not have money enough to start with. I have sixty-three Single Comb Buff Leghorn chickens hatched in July. If I can sell some of the best for a good price I can keep on with poultry. If not, I shall have to quit and try something else.

If I can sell some of my birds for a good price, I will make another incubator and heat it with hot air. If there is any money in it for anybody, I need it.

Edward Cleaveland,

Delavan, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT ARE NOT REDS.

Just a word in regard to my experience with breeding Rhode Island Reds.

Five months ago I ordered from a reliable poultryman, eggs for hatching. The eggs hatched well and the chicks grew and I now have a pen of nice healthy R. I. Reds (?) But they are not red, at least all my pullets, save one, have nothing to suggest a R. I. Red. Instead they are yellow or buff with little black spots on their necks. One pullet however, looks like a reddish brown.

The cockerels are a little red but have smutty colored feathers under near and poor combs. So I am not only disappointed, but have lost a year also, so far as hatching eggs are concerned.

Now my motive in writing this little article is to get some information through your columns from breeders of R. I. Reds concerning shape and color, how to mate, what to discard, etc., to get an ideal Red.

I also want to ask why it is that these buff birds come from good color, and whether they will continue to appear. I certainly trust that as the breed becomes more firmly established the R. I. Reds will breed Red, the same as the white or black birds now produce their own color. I like the Reds very much and want to settle down on them as a breeder, but I must confess that I don't want birds that will bring only one or two red chicks from a whole hatch and then later on have to cull out a large flock to get one desirable color. Am sure some suggestions along this line will be appreciated by myself and many others as the trouble seems to be general.

W. E. Lillycrop,

Caroleen, N. C.

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I have raised more chicks than usual. They begin to crowd the houses. I can give better value in bred-to-lay Buff Wyandottes than in any previous year. Trio, of cockerel and pullets, for \$5, \$8 and \$10. Show bred stock at attractive prices.

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The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

each of the three subscribers comprising these clubs a special premium of our booklet, "Feeding For Eggs," that tells what and how to feed, with table showing feed values, so that every subscriber gets a 50-cent poultry magazine and a 25-cent poultry book, all sent postpaid.

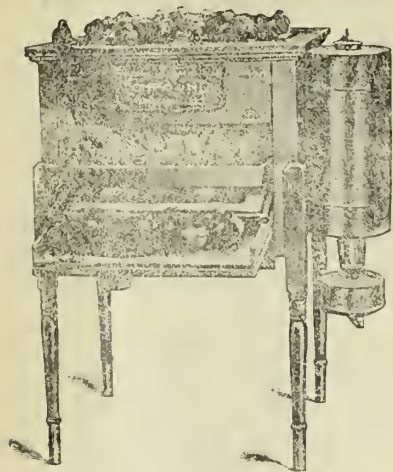
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WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.,

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Please mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

WARSAW, ILL.

GETTING POSTED ON THOROUGHbred POULTRY MATTERS. MY VACATION AND HOW I SPENT IT.

Geo. Elpers, Logansport, Indiana.

ONE month ago I asked for a vacation, the week of our state fair at Indianapolis. My request was granted and I started in on Monday, September 7th by going to see a neighboring fancier who lives just fifteen miles from Logansport, who raises B. P. R. and R. I. Reds. I am especially interested in these two breeds of fowls.

I was met at the train and taken to the farm. Here the beautiful sight of 500 chickens met my eyes. I spent three hours among the fowls and then dinner was called, one of those old fashioned dinners, such as our city folks love so well. After dinner we had another look around the farm, and let me say right here I came home with one of the best B. P. R. cockerels the flock contained.

Another thing I wish to impress on those contemplating buying stock or eggs is to take the Poultry Keeper and look over the ads, select a breeder close to your own home, go in person to see what the man has and you come home satisfied, besides getting personally acquainted with the man and his methods. Well so much for Monday.

On Tuesday I remained at home repairing my chicken houses, runs, etc., so on Wednesday I left for Indianapolis, arriving at the fair about one o'clock. I wandered around the different exhibits and then had dinner. The first thing I went after then was the poultry exhibit, and as I entered the building a smile came on my face that would not come off. I wandered up one side and down the other, and finally I came up to a bunch of exhibitors and say I had the time of my life. I

Look up our standing, and see if our guarantee protects you. Our Improved model 1909 machines are now ready for shipment. **COMPOUND INCUBATORS AND ZERO BROODERS ARE FIRE-PROOF.** All of the incubators are equipped with our improved Compound Heater, Automatic Moisture Device, and Self-Ventilating. These machines are manufactured in four different sizes 120, 240, 360 and 700 egg capacity. Allow us to quote prices.

TESTIMONIALS.

Warren, Ind., May 4th, 1908.

From 112 tested eggs I got 111 strong chicks. From 120 fertile eggs got 119 fine Brown Leghorns, and every one is alive to-day in a ZERO BROODER. (Hatched April 23rd.)

Jacksonville, Ill., April 8th, 1908.

Chicks are a week old today, all alive, has rained and stormed every day. We are more than pleased with our investment. The machines speak for themselves.—F. L. Mawson.

St. Paul, Kans., May 21, 1908.

From 118 fertile eggs got 118 chickens. From 156 fertile eggs got 156 chicks. Every good egg hatched each time.—Mrs. W. M. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 3.

Chelsea, Okla., May 23rd, 1908.

From 113 good eggs got 112 chicks, one dead in shell. From 114 good eggs got 114 as fine chicks as ever came out of eggs.—The Bowers Poultry & Swine Co.

Buy a ZERO BROODER OUTFIT for \$5.00, and build your own brooder... Instructions furnished with every outfit.

asked questions to beat the band and those fellows were more than willing to tell me all I wanted to know and this is another thing I wish to say to poultry "cranks" like myself, when you go to these fairs or poultry shows do not be afraid to ask for information. One must look upon these exhibits from an educational standpoint. You see these birds and you know what your birds at home ought to be.

I left the building with the determination to produce as good as I saw if it took ten years to do it. I went next to the big coliseum where I saw two boys about fifteen years of age win the blue ribbon on two Polled Angus steers. It would have done anyone's heart good to see how proud those two boys were as they led their prize winners from the ring. This is another lesson that proves what patience and care will do if some of our boys in cities and towns were given a few chickens to raise and some assistance, there would be fewer boys running the streets. Well I have told you the things most interesting, especially to poultry readers. I will close promising to come again.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

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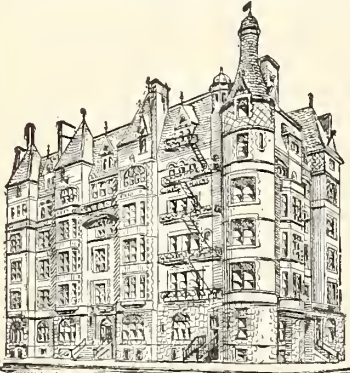
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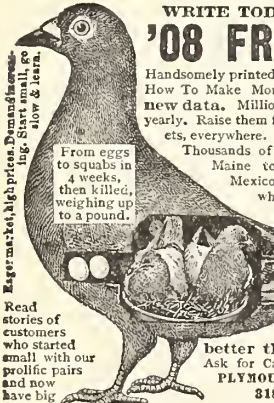


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The best chick food for the first three weeks. Then use National H-P Growing Scratch until maturity. Write for Free Samples of our FULL LINE of High-Protein Foods and Supplies.
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A RHODE ISLAND RED COCK FOR HOVERING CHICKS.

In one of the recent issues of Poultry Keeper, mention is made of capons and their usefulness in the brooding of chickens.

Now I have something that beats that. I have a Rhode Island cock which, to keep away from a Barred Rock cock on account of their fighting, I put in the yard with young chicks, then about six weeks old. He soon became acquainted and talked to them, and fed them, also fought for them the same as for a flock of hens. But you may judge my surprise on looking into the coop one night to see him hovering those chicks, some on his back, for all the world like an old hen.

There are about thirty-five in the flock. Both Reds and Barred Rocks. Can any of our readers beat this?

I raised this season about 200 chicks with a 100-egg home made incubator, and home made brooders. My first hatch came out February 22nd with fifty-two chicks. Some of them laid at five months being bred from Orono stock.

These were raised on less than 1,000 feet of land, divided into yards of various sizes, all of which are shut up, and planted to rape at least once a year, keeping them fresh. Portions of the garden are also utilized for this purpose as fast as the early stuff is taken off it, so that we now have two good sized patches growing. This with other green stuff from the garden, gives the birds an abundance of green food all the summer. Have not lost a chick after passing the baby stage.
J. V. N. Cheney,

South Portland, Maine.

GETTING A START.

Editor Poultry Keeper :

I received my first copy of the Poultry Keeper and enjoyed it very much. Found lots of good advice in it in favor of the dry feed hopper. We (my wife and I) started in the poultry business on a small scale last spring.

We had only thirteen hens and one cock, all mongrels but a good laying strain. We hatched 100 chicks and raised 80. The hawks got some but we had no sickness among them. We have had eggs to use and fried chicken until we are tired. It was cheaper to eat them than to sell them for fifteen cents apiece and eggs at eight and ten cents per dozen.

Feed is very high here this year and we have not reaped much profit so far. Have about forty pullets which we think will be laying before Christmas.

Our chicks had free range, running with the hens, except in wet weather and were kept shut in good coops in the mornings until the dew dried off the grass.

We expect to get some thoroughbred (Brown Leghorns are our favorite chicken) and move to a better market next year.

Chas. Bales,

Hatfield, Ark.

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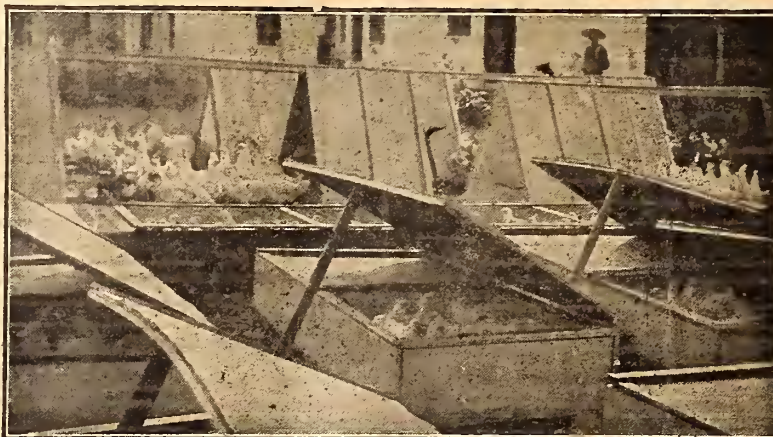
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Nelson, B. C., Canada, July 21, 1908.

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Wishing you success.

Sincerely,

GEO. A. PURVIS.

Whittier, Iowa, June 28, 1908.

Dear Sir:—

Early last Spring I bought your book, the Philo System and the Poultry Review. After reading it was thoroughly convinced that what it contained was entirely practical. I made ten fireless brooders and coops and am highly pleased with them. Have adopted other of your methods with like satisfactory results. We take three poultry journals but the Review is the best one of them all. Very truly,

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December, 1908

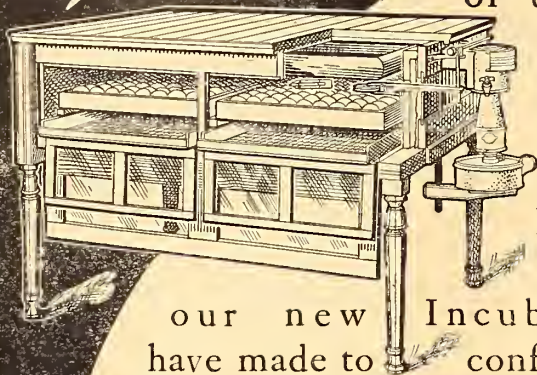
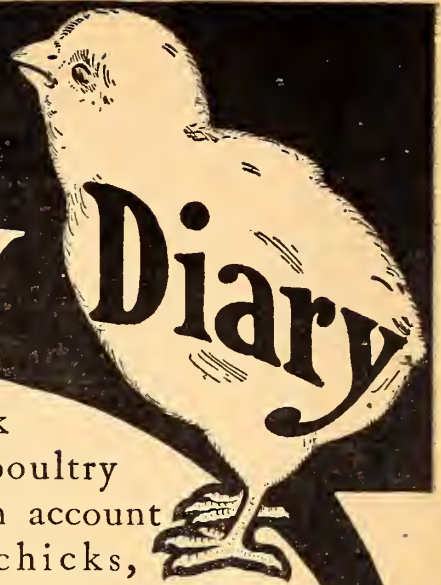
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VOL. XXV.

DECEMBER, 1908.

No. 9.

SELECTING A POULTRY FARM

IMPORTANCE OF A WELL DRAINED PLACE—WHAT IS NEEDED IN THE WAY OF HOUSES—CONVENIENCES TO BE LOOKED FOR IN THE WAY OF QUARTERS—WHAT STATE AFFORDS THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES?

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass.

WHenever I refer to starting a poultry plant, or finding a farm, or beginning with poultry, I get a number of personal letters, full of questions. It is the desire of large numbers of people to own a small farm and "keep hens." I have lately been searching for a farm suitable for poultry purposes and give you some of the facts as I find them.

Location is to be considered in the buying of a farm for any purposes. It is to be the home. The family should be taken into account. They ought not to be kept out of social life by long distance from town, stores, churches and schools.

The Proper Lay of the Land.

The land should be suitable for hens and chicks. It ought not to be wet, cold or too rich. Fowls do not do well in dampness and filth. Then the land to be devoted to poultry must be near the home buildings. There are so many trips every day to be made to the brooders, to laying houses, to ranging chicks, that time must be saved by making the plant near the home buildings. High land is usually better for our purpose than low ground. The valleys are often full of cool and damp air which is bad for chicks and hens. The top of hills is to be avoided unless well protected from wind and storm by trees. The ideal spot is one that is nearly up the side of a long hill, wooded at the top, with a slope to the east or south. Rolling land is better than flat. Now and then I have found a small poultry plant that has failed because of disease that is in a depression or is near or on the top of a hill. Near my old location in Bellingham there is a farm fifty feet higher than much of the surrounding farms, that is very damp at night. The highway passes through this farm, and many times I have been over the road during evenings or nights when the fog was so

thick as to shut off all view of the buildings, even on a moonlit night. The soil is wet and cool and the warm air of other parts coming in contact with the cold is condensed into heavy fog. Poultry never does well in such a location.

The Necessary Buildings.

The farm building ought to be somewhere near the center of the farm. I found one farm that had good land for poultry but the entire set of buildings was in a narrow corner of the farm, with the highway running between the house and other buildings. This farm of fifty acres stretched from the house to a cultivated field half a mile away. Have the buildings so that you can build up your plant around them.

Too large, or too many buildings, may hamper you. They cost more at the start, are expensive to keep in repair, and may force you to have the hen houses too far from the house. At the same time it is better to have too large home buildings than too small ones. Better have plenty of room to grow, rather than be crowded in the home keeping.

Buildings in good condition are cheaper in the end than those that need much money paid out for repairs. A tumble down barn, or a house that has the ridgepole settled in the middle, will always be an eye-sore to you. Well kept, good looking buildings, often sell a farm at sight.

When we come to hen houses there is little question in my mind. I should avoid a farm that had done much with poultry. An old hen house is nothing but trial and bother. It is sure to be off in everything that goes to make up the convenient and hygienic building. If you find a farm with poultry buildings enough to house the stock you must move, you need ask for little more. You will seldom take

pleasure in doing work in the kind of poultry house that satisfied the former owner. You will replace, one by one, and build new, the quarters needed to house your increasing flock. New buildings will go from six to ten years without repairs, while old houses are constantly leaking. I saw one poultry house last October, not over a year old, that had been re-covered with heavy roofing material and that had a hole in the roof that was six inches across. The roofing paper was strong but the rotten roof boards had broken through under the weight of some boy who had done "stunts" on the roof.

Points to Consider About the Ground.

Old yards as well as old poultry houses, are unwelcome. The house and yard are sure to have some germ of disease, or have become unhealthy from the long continued use. Old yards need sweetening by a growing crop or by the seeding to grass and resting for a year.

Fields for cultivation cannot be left out of our farm. We need to grow large crops of mangels, cabbage and rape. Field corn and some grain for the hens. Clover for old and young stock. We cannot omit the field for crops because the "farm" needs a good garden for the use of the whole household. Think what the table would miss if you had to buy at the store, or out of a wagon, the fine things that can be raised in the home garden.

Fruit and vines, shade trees, how much these mean to health and happiness! Have a mowing field by all means. The stock in the barn needs hay to keep them in good condition for our use.

Pasture? Yes, because on our farm we use plenty of rich cream, and good pasture produces the best cream of the year. June butter is not to be passed by when it appears on the table of the poultryman.

A wood lot often sells a farm in New England. I had one farm bought from right under my eyes, when I was playing the waiting game, because of the value of the wood lot. A wood lot means plenty of heat in the home, as well as good appetizing food when the horn blows.

How expensive a farm shall we buy? Better put a thousand dollars more into a well kept place than try to make such a farm with years of hard work meaning more than a thousand dollars. A farm that has been for sale for a long time may be all right for your purpose, but the chances are that it has something wrong with it.

It seldom is good judgment to buy the first farm that attracts your attention without comparing it with other places nearly as good. Better not have the first farm rather than have years of trouble with your home or poultry because the place is not really suited to your needs. A farm in June and the same place in January present different appearances. You have to live twelve months every year on the farm you buy. So select with care.

I should not select a farm quite near to neighbors. Poultry will roam in spite of gates and fences, at least, your neighbor's will. Two poultry farms close together make mischief to the owners.

What State is the Best?

There is little choice in what state to buy the farm, or nearness to good markets. What you gain in high prices, in the eastern cities, for eggs and dressed poultry, is lost in the increased cost of grain and meat. If your farm is within driving distance of a large city you may save on express expense while you lose on increased taxes and cost of general living. Some of the best paying poultry farms I know are six miles from a railway station and one hundred miles from a large city. Most of these large farms I refer to make much of the raising of apples. One farm sells six thousand barrels of apples in the good season and winters over seven thousand hens for egg production. I believe that the man who plans never to exceed one thousand laying stock is most likely to succeed. I would make the number of hens smaller rather than larger.

The farm that has proper land for poultry purposes near the home buildings, is the one to select. The farming fields can be a quarter or a half mile from the barn.

Make the farm an all-round plant. Make it an egg farm if you wish, but do not fail to have your breed one that will bring good prices for cockerels. Broilers, roasters, soft-roasters and capons all may help add to the profits of the year. Ducks, turkeys and geese may be used to swell the income if your hands are not too full with hens and chicks.

Whether you locate on the sand of New Jersey or the rocky hills of New Hampshire, on the level plains of Indiana, the foothills of Colorado or the blue Pacific coast; select a farm that will give you a home for your family, a stretch of land for your poultry purposes, and farm enough to raise plenty of feed for barn, house and poultry yards. There is no better home than the farm.

WHY DON'T THEY LAY?

F. O. Wellcome.

THIS is one of the frequent questions sent in during December and January. It receives many answers, correct answers to such a query, but the real reason or reasons why a certain specified lot of hens or pullets are not laying usually remains in the original obscurity.

A great many inexperienced poultry keepers expect too much. They often want the impossible, like the little boy who told his mother that he wished that he could be two little boys so that he could play together.

I believe in "boosting" in hopeful optimism, in enthusiasm, but I do think that the craze for early laying has done a deal of harm. Some state experiment stations have certainly done more than their share toward misleading novices into the notion that pullets should be encouraged to begin laying long before they are sufficiently mature. For years I have firmly believed that the small pullet's eggs so common in fall and early winter are positive proof that the birds that produced them began to lay too soon.

All experienced poultrymen know that in order to get good eggs, in the fall and early winter from pullets, the chicks must be hatched in March and April with the large breeds, and as early as May or first part of June with the small breeds, for the very simple reason that chicks hatched later will not be old enough to lay at the desired time. Then the chicks must be kept continually "growing like weeds" (to quote a favorite expression of the veteran A. F. Hunter) right up to the time that they are placed in the winter laying pens. They should be moved into the winter quarters at least four weeks before they are expected to begin laying in order that they shall have time to recover from the severe shock of that change and become contented in their new home.

It is really nothing new or remarkable or worth bragging about to have a pullet start in laying at four or five months of age, but I have yet to become convinced that such precocity is a good sign or in the least desirable. Such early laying surely checks the growth of the bird and limits its future production. Maturity as indicated by size and weight should accompany red-combed, sexual maturity. Then, if the hovering, feeding and care are right, we have the correct combination for egg production.

If any reader whose pullets are not now laying finds the reason in what I have stated thus far, should be patient and do what he can to encourage normal growth and development until the birds become old enough and vigorous enough to lay.

Maturing pullets should be fed generously and encouraged to exercise by an abundant supply of scratching material in the house. They should receive plenty of whole grain, corn, wheat, oats and barley, if all of them are easily available. A variety in de-

sirable, but do not be afraid of corn. It is the best grain for hens and the academic objections to it that one often meets in experiment station bulletins and articles by theorists are largely "poppy-cock."

Plenty of exercise will offset the over-fattening tendencies of liberal feeding of corn. The majority of enthusiastic novices probably feed too little corn.

One should not get the notion that hens scratch only when they are hungry. They scratch because such is their nature. It is an inherited habit that they will indulge freely in whether hungry or not if they are healthy and happy and have something in which to scratch. The details of good feeding practice are stated so often in Poultry Keeper by Dr. Sanborn and other competent writers that it will not be necessary for me to discuss them. Variety and plenty combined with exercise are the fundamental principles.

Hens in their second year will not as a rule produce as well as they did as pullets, provided they had a fair chance to do well the first year. In cases where the conditions were not suitable the first year and are the second, it often happens that the birds will lay better the second year. Fall and winter laying by yearling hens depends upon an early completion of the molt as well as upon feeding and care. Nothing can be done to offset the effects of late moulting, except to do the best one can to keep the birds healthy and fit them for market or spring laying.

Hens must be well hatched; well grown and mature; well fed and housed, in order to produce eggs in fall and winter. They must be supremely happy in order to lay well. The food should consist of as much variety as is practicable. Grain, vegetables, clover, meat, oyster shells and grit, and the ground by-products of grain are the staple poultry foods. An abundance of fresh clean water at a drinkable temperature is desirable.

All these important matters should have been regularly attended to for months before eggs are expected. The question—Why don't they lay?—is one that each disappointed or anxious poultry keeper should ask himself. If he studies it out, right on the spot, he can usually answer it himself.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The "P. K." marker, which can be furnished by us, is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, for sixty-five cents.

SUNSHINE AND FRESH AIR POULTRY HOUSE.

Smith R. Decker, Unionville, N. Y.

I HAVE seen at different times in the Poultry Keeper plans of poultry houses. Some of them that I thought were pretty good ones too, but like most people I built a chicken house to suit my own taste and it has proven to be just the one for helping to fill the winter egg basket.

Now I do not claim that I have a better poultry house than my neighbor Jones or Neighbor Browu, but I have one that suits me in every way and the hens will sing and enjoy this house in the coldest of weather.

I elaim in order to get a good supply of winter eggs, we must have a good house for the birds. By this I mean where she can get lots of sunshine and fresh air without being exposed to the cold, wintry nights during the day or night, and that is what I elaim

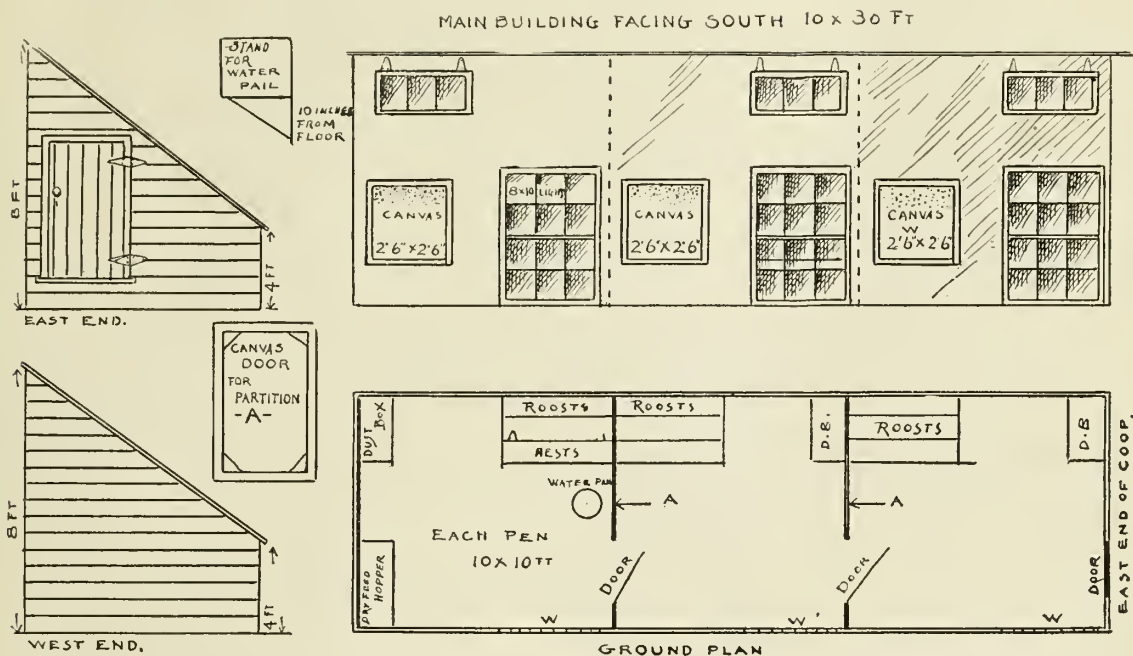
of muslin and open into each pen. I got the unbleached muslin at the store and stitched it on a frame made of 3-inch stuff. These doors are 2x5 feet, 10 inches. By this style of door the ventilation is good and yet no draught to do any harm.

The windows are 8x10, six lights, 2 sash, made to take out in the summer time and a part of a feed bag is put up over the opening during the daytime in summer months. This makes it cool, as it keeps out the burning sun's rays. At night I take down the bags from the windows, thus making it cool for the hens while at roost, and in the morning at feeding time these bags are put up for the day. The canvas opening is 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches and made to take out in

If any of the readers are not having good success with poultry there are two things that will help bring good results for their money and time invested. First, is to subscribe for the Poultry Keeper; second, to always keep your hen house clean.

H. J. Blanchard, Groton, New York, specialty breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, has sold his poultry business to A. M. Shaw, who will take possession of the business on December 1st and will continue it with the same excellent quality birds that have made the Blanchard yards famous for many years. Mr. Blanchard will spend the winter in Florida where he goes for pleasure and rest and we wish him every success in such undertakings as he may busy himself with in the future.

Poultry lovers at Michigan City, Indiana, met November 12th, and organiz-



for the style of house like the drawing herein presented. It furnishes plenty of sunshine and fresh air which are two of the main things for success in the poultry business.

Plan of House.

The house is 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, 8 feet high in front, 4 feet high in the rear, shed roof and faces the south. The front is of 2x4 lumber. First I put on 8-inch matched pine, then put on the regular house paper, then over this I put on house siding, making a very neat and warm building. The roof is made of hemlock boards and then shingled.

The nest is made under the droppings board and the hen enters nest from the rear, where she is out of sight. A drop door lets down in front to take out the eggs. The droppings board is left loose so it can be taken up for cleaning without any trouble. Each pen is 10x10 feet, with a solid partition at each pen. The doors are made

summer time. I have wire netting over all openings so the hens cannot get out.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is a 3-light sash, 8x10 glass, and hung on hinges to open up outside. You can regulate it in case if a storm so the rain or snow cannot beat in. At night, if very cold, the ventilator can be closed, but during the day I always keep it open so that all the foul air can pass out. There is a door at the east end of the building so as to enter the house. I have outside runs for summer use.

I have an opening in the lower corner of each window to let the birds out in the yard as you will notice by the accompanying cut that the windows are within 4 inches of the floor. In the winter or even after it gets cold, I do not let my hens out in the run, for the cold winds are no help to them, therefore, I keep them housed up for they get all the fresh air they want in the house.

ed a poultry association to be known as the Great Lakes Poultry Association. The membership started with forty, and the following officers were chosen: President, W. T. Kruger; vice president, J. J. Stevenson; treasurer, J. A. Kunkle, and secretary, E. H. Beek.

The approach of the long evenings and the shut in season of the short days lends an interest to the subject of proper reading matter. Our subscription department is in position to furnish any periodical, paper or magazine at reduced prices and several papers may be ordered from us at the same time at a greatly reduced price. If you are in the market for any quotations on papers or magazines of any kind, do not neglect to drop us a card, giving the proposed list, and let us quote you our prices.

STARTING A POULTRY FARM.

L. H. Phinney, Orange, Mass.

I was much interested in the article by D. D. Cavanaugh, entitled, "Poultry, Fruit and Vegetables," in the October number of Poultry Keeper, in which he gives his ideas on starting, outfitting and managing an up-to-date poultry plant.

If the Editor of The Poultry Keeper will allow me, I would like to note a few points on which I differ from Mr. C. He says that the egg producing branch can be made to "pay good profits with very little labor or capital." Granted, on a small scale. On a larger scale, such as Mr. C. outlines, while the capital required is, perhaps less than would be needed in some other branches, the labor is about the same. Hens must be fed and watered; houses cleaned; incubators attended; brooders and chicks cared for, and the way the birds are finally disposed of, makes very little difference in the amount of care required to raise them.

Mr. C. is, undoubtedly, right when he says that the best location is near a large city, but, in these days of quick transportation, good profits can be secured by those living 100 to 200 miles from the market they supply. In the large town there is good profit in local trade. Eggs in this vicinity now sell at forty-five cents per dozen for No. 3 grade, and will average twenty-five to twenty-eight cents for the year.

The size of Mr. C.'s model farm, five acres, is all right for the purpose intended, but I do not consider the equipment he describes entirely adequate to perform the work designed for it.

He proposes to hatch about 2,000 chicks with three 240-egg incubators. To do this would require each machine to be filled at least four times, if we allow 150 to 155 chicks per machine at each hatch which would be a very good average for a beginner. This would extend the hatching season over three months and part of the hatches must be made very early or very late in the season. I would prefer to add one or two more machines, and have less difference in the age of the chicks.

To care for the chicks Mr. C. provides a brooder house ten by fifty feet, to hold ten 100-chick brooders. I do not consider any brooder large enough for 100 chicks after the first two months and the death rate is much increased by overcrowding. I would either double the size of the brooder house, or provide out-door brooders for the later hatches.

I presume Mr. C. intends the spare laying house for the growing chicks the first season; but after that, when the houses are filled with the 800 layers, at least another acre must be set aside for a chick range and shelter provided for them. This need not add materially to the cost of equipment, as inexpensive, home-made colony coops could be used.

If this range was so planned as to include the orchard, the land would give double service.

Mr. C.'s plans for the laying houses are very good, but I would make them

at least six feet high in front and four in rear, with doors connecting pens throughout the house. A house so low as to compel the attendant to stoop when entering it, makes the work of caring for fowls much harder.

The plan of having each four pens divided by a solid wall is a good one, and the door in this partition should be a close fitting one.

In place of a windmill to furnish power for cutting bone, etc., I would install a gasoline engine, which could be purchased with attachment for pumping, for less than \$100.

I think there are some mistakes in the estimates of material for the two laying houses. The fronts, taking out 360 feet for windows, would require 1,640 feet of siding; but if matched lumber is used one-fifth more must be allowed for, making 1,968 feet. The backs, allowing for matching, would require 1,440 feet. The roofs would be ten feet three inches from front to back, making 4,100 feet, as matched lumber is not required. If an overhang of three inches in front and rear is allowed for the roofs would contain 4,300 feet. The board partitions, including end walls, would require 576 feet. The frame for two houses, each 200 feet long, ten feet wide, five feet high in front and three in rear, supporting studs and rafters to be set five feet apart, which would be as light a frame as could be used, and using no cross studs except for windows, would require 2,085 feet of two-by-four lumber, making a total of 10,969 feet of lumber for the two laying houses.

The price of roofing paper is estimated at \$1 per 100 feet. I think it would be cheaper in the end to use a more durable grade, which would cost at least twice that sum.

I think the best time to buy poultry for stocking a plant would be during October or November. At this time many poultrymen are short of room for their young stock and will sell much cheaper than later in the season.

I doubt if the fowls could be fed for ninety cents each if one had to pay our prices for grain. At present—November 11th—corn in any form is \$1.70 per 100 lbs, has been \$1.80 for the past two months; wheat is \$2 per 100 lbs.; wheat bran, \$1.50; oats, 68 cents per bushel; barley \$1 per bushel, and other feeds in proportion.

Taken as a whole the plan which Mr. C. outlines is very good, if one has sufficient capital to start on a large scale. Many have not, and must conduct the business as a side line; using the profits to enlarge their plant until it will pay living wages for their whole time. Mr. C. says, "Go in to it right at the start and you will stay right. If you cannot do this do not start at all."

There are nearly as many opinions as to the "right" method of starting with and caring for poultry as there are men engaged in the business. I would say to the would-be beginner in poultry culture, Start on a scale

that will fit your means, location and experience. Study the methods of successful poultrymen. Use common sense in applying what you learn to your own business. Don't be afraid of hard work. And you will stand a good chance of succeeding.

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR GOOD RESULTS.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

I am only a new subscriber to The Poultry Keeper and have just received my first copy. I have been reading Mr. Edw. Schoeppl's answer to Mr. Wellcome's "What Would You Do?" and it has roused my ire. Perhaps if he were to give the Wyandottes as thorough a trial as the Rhode Island Reds (not that I have any fault to find with them) he will find them just as good.

Why doesn't he change breeders the same as he did with the Reds? I don't think he gave the Wyandottes a fair trial at all.

We got two White Wyandotte cockerels last fall from a local breeder and they were fine fellows. We put them with a mixed lot of hens, so could not expect the chickens to come true, but have some nice ones just the same and expect better next year. I had broilers that weighed 2 pounds at nine weeks, and have pullets six months old that will soon be laying. I will agree with him on the incubator though, for I will swear by "The Old Trusty."

Rachel E. Boyd.

Virginia Dale, Colo.

In planning houses and methods of care and feeding, it is well to consider the "taste" of the hens. If they reject as a food, a certain article that chemists tell us should make plenty of eggs, it is foolish to waste time and money in the trying to make the stock take it. The ration must be so mixed and compounded, wet or dry, hot or cold, as to be readily taken to by the hens and pullets. If the low house suits the requirements of the flock of layers, let us give them the low-down scratching shed, style of building. Surely the owner can take a bump on the head, once in a while, if he can get the full egg basket in high priced weeks of the egg season. It may not always be dollars or cents to supply dark nests for the laying stock, but it surely makes more contented birds. Everyone of us can learn something from the successful poultry woman of the farm, or of the ambitious school boy who is putting money in the bank for future use. If we keep our eyes and ears open to what is being done in henyards right in our own town we can learn to improve along better methods.

The days are getting so short that more feed must be given the hens in the hours they are at work. Better yet, give a richer ration. See that the laying pens receive a full feed of grain at roosting time, so that they have a big cropful to work on through the night.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FRAME FOR POULTRY ENCLOSURE.

G. L. Mason, Warehouse Point, Conn.

I HAVE been much interested in the plans and descriptions of poultry houses and yards shown in your recent issues of the Poultry Keeper, and as I have recently built a small yard, and two poultry houses in a style somewhat out of the ordinary, some of your subscribers may be interested to read about it.

I do not think the houses have anything new about them, as can be seen by the illustrations. They are both alike, 16 feet long by 8 feet wide; 6½ feet high at the back and 4 feet high at the eaves, with an alley at the back 20 inches wide and running the

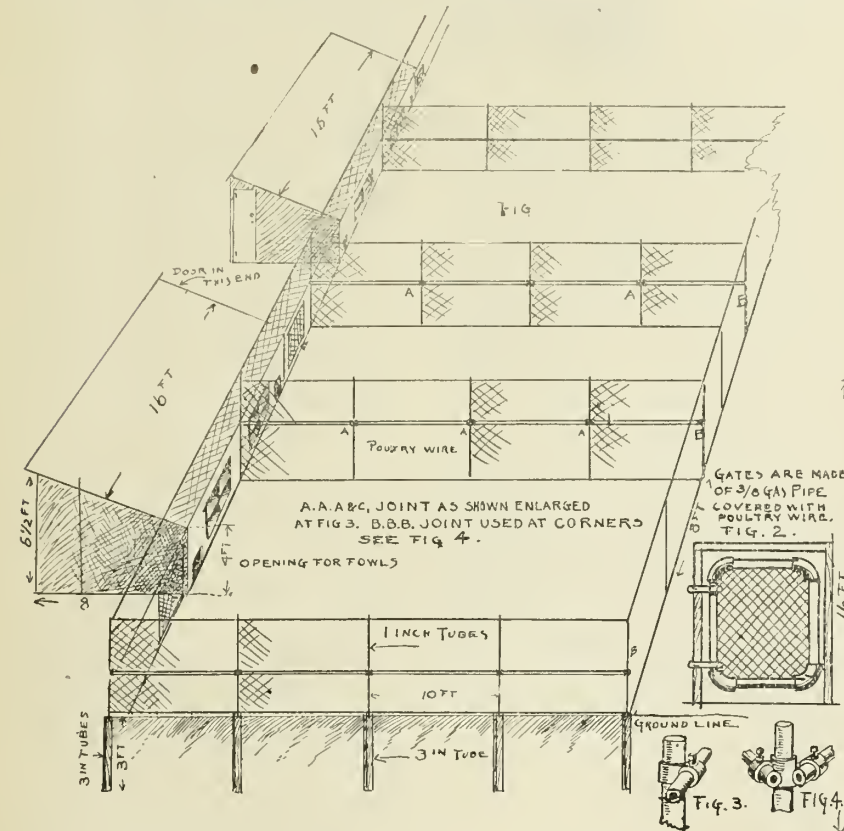
the layout and method of constructing my runs. I went to a large manufacturing plant, where they had recently been tearing down and rebuilding, and bought a quantity of old 3-inch boiler tubes and several hundred feet of 1-inch pipe at a very low figure. The boiler tubes were fifteen feet long and I borrowed a pipe cutter from the plumber and cut them into 3-foot lengths, or 5 pieces from each tube. These I drove into the ground, using a sledge and hardwood block, until the tops were about level with the surface, using a line to get the proper

feet from the first, the third one inch from the second and the fourth and last hole three feet from the third, or six feet from the top hole.

The boiler tubes were filled with cement (1 part cement, 2 parts sand) and then the 1-inch pipe posts inserted up to the lower cross hole and prevented from settling in the soft cement by a long wire nail through the hole and resting on top of the tube. Two or three short pieces of board were leaned against the pipe from different sides to hold it plumb for an hour or two, or until the cement became hard, when they were removed. A bag of Portland cement or what is called one-fifth barrel was all used for the thirty-seven posts.

The next operation was to provide means for holding these posts straight against the stretch of wire, and this was accomplished by running a horizontal line of pipe between the posts, and exactly half the distance from the top of the posts. These were held firmly in place by a small cast couplers, which I made a pattern for (See Figs. 3 and 4) and were placed on each post and held in place by set screws which were one inch apart, as previously mentioned.

The poultry wire, three feet wide was then drawn tightly around the posts, one strip above the horizontal bar, and one below it, and fastened



whole length. The remaining space, 6 feet, 4 inches by 16 feet, is divided into two compartments and each division is entered through a narrow door, the alley division and door being covered with poultry wire.

The nests which are located under the droppings boards as shown in cut, are a sufficient height above the ground to allow the fowls to scratch around under them, and can be drawn out into the alley, or the eggs can be removed through a small door in the end of the nest.

There are two windows, one in each division and each division has a small opening with spring hinged door for entrance and exit for the fowls.

The feed hoppers are fastened to the sides of the house as shown in cut.

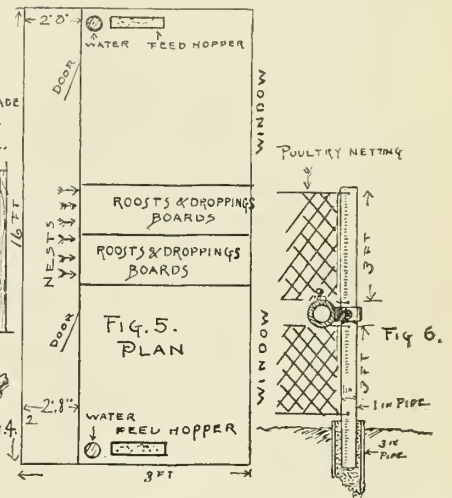
The principal feature of my plan is

depth, and have the upper ends all even.

In the process of driving I hauled the tubes out two or three times and rapped the sand and clay out of it, so that when brought to the correct depth the tube was empty. I drove the whole number, thirty-seven, in one day in the winter, when there was three or four inches of frost in the ground and when finished I stuffed old newspapers into the tops to keep them clean.

I then cut enough 1-inch pipe into 7½-foot lengths to make 33 posts, and enough into 4½-foot lengths to make 4 posts and drilled the 33 posts with 4 small cross holes in each as shown in cut. I have a little shop with a foot power lathe and this was an easy matter.

The first hole was one-half inch from the top of the post, the second three



by wire loops through the holes, making a very neat fence six feet high with middle brace.

The whole run is sixty-four feet wide and forty feet deep, and is divided into four yards, each 40x16, with an opening from a compartment into each yard, which gives me plenty of room for seventy-five or one hundred hens and an opportunity to shift them from one yard to another.

I found by experience, what probably most every amateur poultryman knows, that if the wire is stretched to top and bottom boards, the hens will fly to the top, and then over, but since I made the new run, with the brace in the middle, and nothing above the top wire, no attempt has been made to fly out, except that the fowls sometimes try to fly up to the brace.

There is a grape trellis on my old

home place which we made of boiler tubes, without cement, in 1884, and a recent examination did not show that they had changed in the least in the twenty-four years, so I think I have a run which will stand up as long as I care to raise chickens, and for the next fellow after me, and at a cost which was but very little above the cost of rough posts and boards, besides it is neater in appearance than any wood fence could be.

CINCINNATI A. P. A. SHOW, OHIO BRANCH.

The Cincinnati Poultry and Pet Stock company, incorporated under the laws of Ohio, capital \$5,000.00, will, January 12-16, 1909, give its Eleventh Annual Show, and we have a record of always paying our premiums. There have been no breaks in the ten shows we have given, one each year, this we consider quite a record. This year the American Poultry Association, Ohio, branch, give their show here. The show will be cooped with Empire coops, will have an institute at which men of national reputation will lecture. Several clubs will meet with us, have a number of state cups offered and ribbons for all varieties. Premiums, \$3.00 first; \$2.00 second, \$1.00 third, with special of \$10 for each variety. Judges, S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio; Geo. H. Burgott, Lawtons Station, N. Y.; Loring Brown, Smyrna, Ga., on Poultry, and F. C. Borchardt, Jr., Manitowoc, Wis., on Pigeons. We have a fine array of judges and with our past record of square dealing, good and prompt payment of premiums we should draw many entries. Premium lists will be ready early in December and will be mailed promptly by applying to Julius Friedeborn, secretary, 139-141 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

VENETIAN RED FOR CHICKEN AND TURKEY CHOLERA.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

I see in your November issue that W. B. Smith recommends Venetian Red mixed with water for turkey cholera. We use it, 1 pint of Venetian to 1 gallon of buttermilk, and never have any trouble to get either chickens or turkeys to drink it. C. E. Deem.
Hoopeston, Ill.

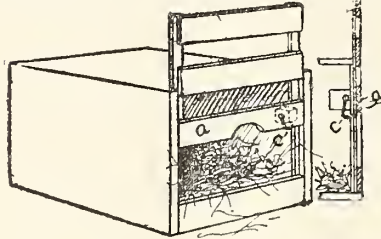
Order your papers through our clubbing department and save money. We can furnish you Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside both for one year upon receipt of fifty cents, which is the price of Poultry Keeper alone. We can also furnish Poultry Keeper Farm and Fireside and the Woman's Home Companion, all for one year, upon receipt of \$1.50, or Poultry Keeper and The Woman's Home Companion for one year for one dollar. If you want prices on any other combination, send us your list on a postal card.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests, so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

TWO TRAP NEST PLANS.

Many are the ways published to make trap nests. All are after simplicity, so I give you mine, and as I have tested it thoroughly and have two in constant use, I know it is O. K.

Make the box to suit the hens to be trapped. Hang the entrance door so when it shuts down the hen is trapped at about a half inch from the point where the door reaches when raised up. Inside and at the left end of the



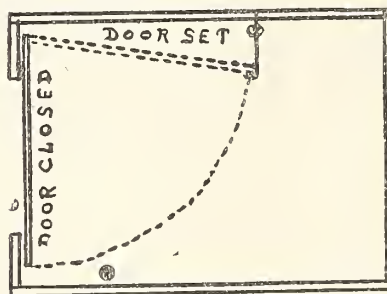
door, screw in a screw hook about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Raise the door and bring the hook under the edge of the door. As the hen enters she touches the door a trifle, which releases the hook, and down comes the door.

I have made a small sketch to make it plainer. The hook is screwed into a cross piece far enough from the side to catch the door. I prefer slat doors and I have a door over the nest for convenience, but it is not essential. C. M. Hayes.

Titusville, Pa.

I see some of Poultry Keeper readers are asking for a home made trap nest. I will herewith give an idea which is good enough for me. Try it.

The door is adjusted just low enough so that a hen upon entering brushes against it slightly and thus raises it, allows the hook "c" to drop back releasing the door. The nest is 12 inches wide, 12 inches high and 15 inches long. The door "A" is made



of very light material so that it will be pushed upward as the hen enters the nest. To set the nest the door is raised and the hook caught slightly under one of the slats, as illustrated. Trap nests are useful if you wish to keep track of the laying records of your different hens.

J. E. Heinold.

Cissna Park, Ill.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

RHODE ISLAND REDS OF UNIFORM COLOR.

I would like to write a few lines in reply to Mr. W. E. Lillyerop in regard Rhode Island Reds. I tried to get, as he suggests, some Reds that were red, but found them all colors, some dark, some light, and some even buff, so I bought eight hens, intending to select the best from them. I bought them last fall just a year ago, 2 year old hens, all but two and those were three years old, and all were in the molt.

About January 1, several of them commenced laying and I was very proud of them, thinking I was getting a fine start in hens that would lay so soon after moving while in molt. The ones that laid were the two year old hens.

I had them at the time in with a few of White Wyandottes with no male in the pen. In order to breed clear I put them in a pen by themselves about the first of February. I never saw another egg until some time in March, when the three year old hen began to lay. The two year old hens laid either every other day or else would lay two days and miss one. Some laid only 3 eggs per week, but my three year old hen did fine laying, sometimes 6 and sometimes 7 eggs per week.

Having them in a pen by themselves and near the house I let them run in the back yard. After I found out how they were laying I took all out of the pen except the two three year old hens, intending to set only their eggs as they were as near alike as could be. One laid a very long egg and the other nearly round, so I could easily tell the eggs apart.

I set only the round eggs (with the exception of a few) as I was trying to get a good laying strain and I was very fortunate in having every egg that my good layer laid fertile. Something caught 6 of one brood of ten, so I raised 26 and they were almost exactly alike.

Someone entered my pen in the night and took all but 10 of them, 2 cockerels and 8 pullets, and they are perfect beauties, so near alike I can not tell them apart. Their necks are a dark red, shading gradually to a lighter shade. It is not a real red, but just an even shading from dark to light and not one bit of a buff. I have the mother hen and shall keep her over risking her age. She is very hardy and always ready to eat. She has never missed a feed time and has never been sick one day since I have owned her.

I mated her with a young bird and shall probably do so again. The way I set them was, I had a white hen just as good a layer and in each nest I put one-half Red eggs and the other half white.

I don't know whether this will help Mr. Lillyerop or not, possibly it will be too slow a way of starting, but a good way is to take one real good hen and set all her eggs, during early sitting months. Mrs. B. C. Johnson.

La Grange, Ill.

GETTING GOOD COLOR IN THE RHODE ISLAND REDS.

C. M. Dedricks, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

IN the last issue of your paper, I came across an article written by Mr. W. E. Lillycrop on his experience with R. I. Reds that are not red. As Mr. Lillycrop has had some of my own experience, I think it is not out of place to give you some of my experience for publication.

A few years ago I got the hen fever and since then I have bred different standard varieties, usually two or three side by side, to ascertain which one I would settle down to and two years ago I took the R. I. Red fever. I immediately wrote a R. I. Red breeder (who advertised a 240-egg strain) for his prices on one hundred eggs from his best pens, which of course was replied to immediately. I sent him the amount he asked; got the eggs and set them in my machine and got about a thirty per cent hatch, which I was satisfied with, but when these birds became old enough so I could distinguish their color, I swear there were no Reds, but every other color in the rainbow. Some had rose combs, others single; some had feathered legs like the Cochins and nearly white; others nearly black and again others buff.

I soon became convinced I would never get any Reds by breeding that stock, so sent \$5.00 to another breeder who advertised his winnings for years back at some of the leading shows in his state that he should send me eggs from his best pen only, as I wanted eggs from only good birds.

This breeder sent me fifty eggs, which I set under hens. From these eggs I raised two fairly good cockerels and one good pullet. The others were fairly red in surface color, but the under color was smutty. These two cockerels and one pullet however won the blue and red ribbons last winter at every show exhibited and I have raised some pretty red birds this season from this same pullet with no sign of smut and a good dark surface color, that I shall put into my breeding pens the coming winter. I have also five pretty fair cockerels from her, one of which took second prize at the Wisconsin state fair, competing with both Rose and Single Combs and has taken one first since.

I raised about two hundred Reds this last season but must say that only this one particular bird bred true to color and she is going into my best breeding pen again next season.

I believe there are many R. I. Red breeders that should advertise their birds Rhode Islands and leave the Red out, as they would certainly not mislead so many.

It is a well known fact that the Reds are hard to breed true to color and be free from smut, yet I believe it can be done by careful selection of both male and females.

Do not let a smutty bird go in your breeding pen, especially male, as it will ruin your whole season's work.

I am well pleased with the Reds. They are perpetual layers during the winter months when eggs are high and I have not had a sick bird among my flock yet.

My coop is 126 feet long by 16 feet wide, divided into 12-foot pens; curtain front, with roost in back, in front of which I also use a curtain in cold nights or during winter.

In former years I used the hot air and hot water brooders, but last winter I adopted the Philo system, which I like far better. My percentage in loss last spring was not more than three per cent and I had broilers on the market that weighed two and one-half pounds at ten weeks old. On very cold mornings I started a little fire in the brooder shed to take off the chill and the little fellows were as lively as crickets.

Before I close I will say for those who contemplate buying R. I. Red eggs and expect them up to the standard, do not buy from those that advertise a sitting of eggs from their best pen for \$1.00 or \$1.50. You may be certain you will get eggs from birds that are not red. You will not get eggs from show birds for that money no matter how glaring the ad. may look. I have had my experience not only with the Reds but with other varieties. Usually such breeders are not posted on the standard and do not know the requirements of any breed but select the best they have from surface color and call them good.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Mr. Editor Poultry Keeper.

Why I have selected this subject is this, so many articles have appeared in the Poultry Keeper on "What Would You Do?" that I believe the subject is almost impossible to solve. This world is made up of all classes and kinds of people and a very few of the same ideas and the same way of thinking, so to get back to my subject and to the point. I believe that every poultry keeper in selling eggs or stock should remember the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you." This would solve the difficulty, I am sure.

Now then let every man remember this in dealing with his fellow man, and let him apply it in any way possible. For instance, if your neighbor should come to you and ask for information concerning poultry and it was in your power to give it, I say inform him to the best of your knowledge.

Just today I called at a house soliciting, and there the lady was waiting for me, she had a sick hen and she said she knew I would know what the trouble was. I am glad to say that I did. The hen was suffering with rheumatism, and after telling her what to do, I gave her a little advice about an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure, and that there was never a disease but there was a cause, and that the most essential thing was to first remove the cause and then you prevent a recurrence and effect a cure. That lady thanked me for the advice and I felt better for giving it.

One year ago, in the month of January, I kept a record of 9 hens and they laid 128 eggs during that month.

As I thought this a good yield considering the time of year and the number of hens, I gave the report to one of our daily papers for publication. Well, the result was that other reports followed, all beating my record, but I was glad of it for it created a new interest in poultry and then the Golden Rule came forward again, for I had people that had from one to thirty fowls and were not getting an egg ask me what breed I kept; what I fed them? etc. I was busy answering questions for a week. I found some people with 30 fowls where 15 would have been better; others were feeding corn exclusively, and never gave a variety. They knew nothing about scratching sheds, charcoal, grit, or green food in the winter, as well as summer, and so forth. They continued neglecting the hens, always expecting results and condemning the hen if she did not lay. They all wanted to know where I got all my information. I replied by producing the Poultry Keeper. I told them to subscribe for it and get wise. That was another instance of the Golden Rule.

So it goes. The more interest you create and the more people you influence to discard mongrels for standard bred, the more you increase the value of the hen. And in conclusion I wish to impress on every poultry man's mind the Golden Rule, and in dealing with prospective buyers let all remember that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement any man can have.

Jos. Elpers.

Lagonsport, Ind.

PICKING THE LAYER.

There has been a great deal written lately about "How to pick the laying hen." Many writers claim that the layer can be discerned by the general shape, size, etc. It may be done in some cases, but not always. If you have a medium sized hen (for her breed) with a small head, slim neck, large crop, not too fat and one that works, you generally have a layer, but how are you going to tell if she is the two hundred, or the hundred eggs a year hen.

The only safe and sure way is to confine her or use the trap-nest. Most all "bred-to-lay" breeders these days use the trap-nest which alone shows that it may be depended on. Say you have a flock of layers that average a hundred and fifty eggs a year. Now all those hens don't lay a hundred and fifty eggs. Some of them lay two hundred while the others lay only a hundred, yet they are both classed as a hundred and fifty egg hens. Is that profitable? Hardly when you feed them the same amount of grain, etc.

Use your judgment to pick the layer in one pen and the trap nest on another pen of layers and see the result.

Seymour C. Chunn.

Washington, D. C.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE.

To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publications of any character, until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote you better prices than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

A POULTRY FARM DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RIDGE VIEW FARM is situated just east of Cleveland, at Willoughby, Ohio, on the uplands, or what is known as the Ridge, following the course of the Chagrin River, and is particularly well situated for the raising of poultry and also is centrally located for shipping, both east, west and south.

Ridgeview Farm Rhode Island Reds have become noted for their uniform appearance, being practically perfect in the type and general quality of this most excellent utility fowl.

An especially efficient and cheap colony coop is used for the young stock. This coop is made of second-hand lumber, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch boards being used for sides, roof and floor. The coop is 6 feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 3 feet high front and 2 feet high at rear, and between 45 and 50 chicks can be raised to maturity in them. These colony coops are mounted on runners and can be easily moved from one point to another in the field by one horse. Practically any old lumber is used and the coop produced at not over a cost of \$2.00. They will last a life-time with ordinary care.



View of Out-Door Brooders and General Range.

On a free range of some 50 acres, 2,500 Reds are raised each season and it is indeed a beautiful sight at feeding time to see them, a perfect cloud of red as they gather by the hundreds and thousands. The young chicks are all raised in separate colony houses scattered over 20 acres of meadow and woodland and thus are brought up as near to natural conditions as is possible, with the result that they are as healthy a lot of youngsters as can be found in the country.

Mr. Clark believes in the utility of the Red rather than as a show bird and has bred with this end in view, his Rhode Island Reds showing particularly the type of the utility fowl; still their show records prove that they have both utility and exhibition quality.



Feeding Time.

No hen is allowed to sit, all eggs being hatched by incubators and the chicks raised in individual brooders. After three weeks the chicks are given perfect freedom.

The brooder house has a capacity of 1200 chicks and the incubator cellar 14 machines. This cellar opens direct into the brooder house and chicks can thus be carried direct to the brooder without danger of chilling. The outdoor brooders in use will care for some 1,200 or more chicks and the farm carries each season some 600 breeding stock, insuring an ample egg production both for their own use as well as the filling of orders.

We present this month a number of views of this interesting and very practical poultry farm.

The Rhode Island Reds are a deservedly popular breed, as they combine good laying qualities with utility points. This breed originated in Rhode Island, and is the result of continued efforts to get a uniform laying result from large



One of the Larger Laying Houses.

flocks. The birds have been used to stock egg farms, and by selection and a later tendency to establish a particular color as a distinguishing feature of the breed, the breed has lately been popularized, and the prospects are that within the next few years, still further improvement will be made in establishing a strictly uniform type



Brooder House, 60x20 Feet.

"OLD TRUSTY" JOHNSON, THE INCUBATOR MAN, OF CLAY CENTER, NEB., THE PLACE WHERE INCUBATORS COME FROM.

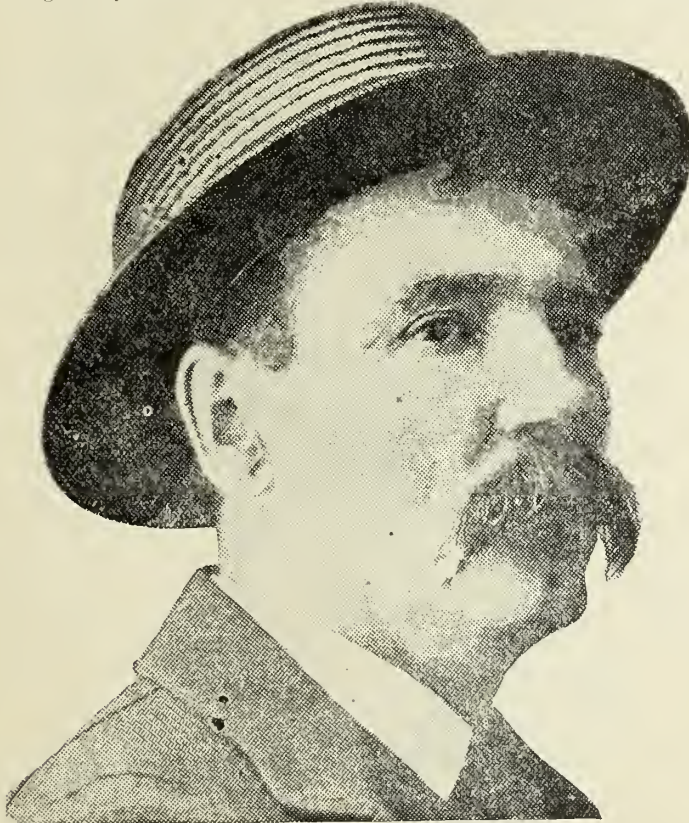
D. L. Taylor.

IT'S scarcely eight years since I first met Trusty Johnson—I shan't forget the time.

I was out at Hastings, Nebraska, looking for advertising contracts. I heard they had a man down in Clay Center who made a fine incubator—one that would hatch chickens every time. I thought it would be a good thing for him to advertise that sort of an incubator so called him up on the telephone. He said, "Maybe it won't be worth your while, but come on down—I'll put my time against yours."

advertising, he'd soon get the customers.

Well, we fixed up an advertising campaign for a few hundred dollars and I left Clay Center. We ran the advertising. Do you know that that advertising caused Johnson a lot of trouble? As quickly as the people commenced to know about his incubator orders simply poured in and he never saw daylight again as to having his orders filled, for the next four or five years. In his busy season he was anywhere from twelve hundred to two thousand incu-



M. M. Johnson, the "Old Trusty" Incubator Man.

I drove over in a livery rig from Harvard. I found Mr. Johnson in a small factory—doing business on a small scale—doing most of it himself among his neighbors and friends. His advertising was being done by word of mouth—one incubator selling another by what the owner told his neighbor about it and about what it would do. Mr. Johnson's office force consisted of one stenographer, who couldn't write shorthand.

I said, "Mr. Johnson, why don't you advertise?" He replied, "I would if I had the money—but Dun and Bradstreet haven't heard much about me yet, and my financial rating hasn't been published."

He said there were two things he needed more than anything else in the world—the first was money to advertise with, and the second was to find customers for his incubators. I told him if he could find the money to do the

bators behind. Mr. Johnson says, "They simply snowed me under. My factory couldn't build the machines fast enough. I've added to its size, every year, until now it's the largest incubator and brooder factory in the world."

Eight years isn't a long time—yet this incubator genius of Nebraska has done wonders in those eight years. I just got back from Clay Center about eight days ago. When Johnson met me at the train he had the same old genial smile and handshake. He hadn't changed a bit—but the surroundings had! You'd be surprised to see what he has out there now—an incubator factory three stories high—six hundred feet long—and wide—oh, I don't know how wide. It's chock full of California redwood by the carload—and copper by the carload—and 250 to 300 men are making up a stock of his machines for

(Continued on page 363.)



40 BREEDS Fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 80 pp. annual poultry brok. R. F. NEUBERT, Box 842, Mankato, Minn.



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Powder. (For 25 years the Best Lice Powder manufactured.) Succeeds where others fail. Accept no substitute. World wide Reputation. Sold by all druggists. 75. Oz., 25c; 100 oz., \$1.00
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IF IT SUITS YOU AFTER

15 Days Free Trial

If you intend to buy a Bone Cutter here is your opportunity. We will send you this No. 6 "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter adapted to 12 to 75 fowls on 15 Days Free Trial without a cent in advance—you use it the full 15 days, if it does all we claim, keep it and send us \$5. If you are not entirely satisfied with it send it back at our expense and the trial shall not cost you a penny. This is a fair and square proposition on our part which we could not make if we did not know the "Dandy" so well. The "Dandy" costs you from twenty to twenty-five per cent less than any other bone cutter of same capacity, yet it is the best cutter built. Has large bone box; does not scatter bone all over yard or floor; produces cut bone in ideal condition for feeding; runs lightly; cuts rapidly; is easily cleaned. Send for free catalog of other sizes. Cut green bone will double your egg supply and keep your flock healthy and profitable. Write, **STRATTON MFG. CO., BOX 43, ERIE, PA.**

POULTRY KEEPER

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY.

(Incorporated.)

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

Fifty cents a year; Single copies, 5c.

FOREIGN POSTAGE,

Thirty-six cents a year additional.

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Entered at the Quincy, Ill., Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Remittances should be made by Draft, Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letters. Small sums will be accepted in United States one or two cent postage stamps. Change of Address.—When this is desired, be sure to give old and new Post Office addresses.

All subscriptions invariably discontinued at expiration. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to us any irregularities in receiving the Poultry Keeper.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

DECEMBER 1908

No. 9

NOW that election is over the mills are beginning to run on full time and feed is selling at slightly lower prices so that we can make plans for poultry work. There is no more pleasure in a thousand hens than in fifty, but the profit should be larger. As a side line, a pen or two of winter layers will add to the income of the family. The table eggs and a few dressed cockerels and hens reduce the amount of money usually spent by a family for groceries and meat. Many fanciers average a hundred dollars profit each year from a single breeding pen of high grade stock. At the present time table eggs are selling at the nearest city, for fifty-five cents per dozen. Dressed poultry is retailing for twenty-five cents per pound for large roasters, and twenty cents per pound for old hens. Isn't it worth while to sell at these prices?

We know a fancier, who winters fewer than one hundred breeding birds and raises three hundred chicks each season, who has averaged this fall, four dollars for every bird shipped for breeding purposes. He has sold single cockerels and pullets for twenty-five dollars. His best breeding yards last spring, returned him over ten dollars for every female in them from eggs for hatching. You do not need to ask him, "is poultry keeping worth while?"

There are poultrymen who hatch chicks in August and September, caponize the cockerels at twelve weeks of age, and sell them in March and April at the door, to dealers, for one and one-half to two and one-half dollars each. Incubators and brooders that otherwise would have been idle have been kept busy, and fall and winter work done, with a large profit for the six months time. It is worth while.

Many women are paying the grocery bill of the family out of the products of the small poultry plant. High school boys are saving money for college education from their moderate hen plant. Younger boys and girls are getting spending money from the chicks raised and eggs sold. None of these would

admit for a minute that poultry keeping is not worth while.

The insurance companies have in the past had serious disputes with property owners who have run incubators or brooders in residences which it was claimed would invalidate insurance in case of loss by fire. The National Board of Underwriters have recently investigated the subject carefully and have adopted a set of rules for the regulating of incubating and brooding machines. It would be well for all intending purchasers of machines to acquaint themselves with the nature of these rules so that the machines purchased will come within the requirements of the regulations and not cause confusion and disappointment in case of fire claims.

We wish to call special attention to our clubbing offers as printed on page 354 of this issue. We have arranged to furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside, Successful Farming, and the Western Fruit Grower, all for one year, for ONE DOLLAR. The regular price of these papers is two dollars, and our offer exactly cuts in two the regular publishers' prices. No matter whether you are a new subscriber, or if a renewal, your subscription will be entered or extended so that you will get all four papers as agreed by us. This offer is open to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it.

It pays to cull closely before settled cold weather. To care for and feed a lot of pullets that will not return their cost is poor judgment. Stunted pullets; those that are weak from a health standpoint, or any that are of doubtful value; should be quickly got rid of by marketing before the middle of September. There are likely to be some yearling hens that have done poorly in the molting process, to be got rid of. Unless a hen is valuable as a breeder it is worth little for eggs after it is two years old.

We find that our laying hens and pullets need more corn and cornmeal as the cold weather comes on in December. The hen cannot put on the wrap that the owner does to keep warm but must eat heat producing food to maintain temperature. Exercise and corn products make comfortable the busy bird in the poultry house. Corn is a fairly well balanced food for the cold months of the year, needing wheat and beefscrap to round it out, as well as clover to supply some food and much "filling." Corn can be grown in all sections. It is not hard to handle, and is one of the best grains to feed to poultry. Why more of our readers do not raise corn has been a problem to us. Not only do you get the grain but the shade of the growing crop is fine for hens and chicks, and the growth of the stalks and ears takes out of the soil much of the filth that is harmful to feathered stock.

The early hatched pullets have been laying some time and can be sorted over for next season's breeding pens. If they are up to standard weight and have been laying six weeks, they will bear careful examination with a view of their future breeding. There is no better time to select females for the breeding pen than when they have been laying a month. The early, persistent layer, is likely to be the select bird for a profit paying poultry yard. If you have never used trap nests you will find pleasure and profit from them. It is not necessary to trap all the hens on the place, or even to use the nests on any certain pen all the year, but just now is a good time to find the drone, the layers of soft shell eggs and to detect the egg eaters. Four trap nests, in a pen of ten hens or pullets, will open the eyes of some of us to the good and bad points of our stock.

Impure air is a common cause of illness in the flock. Fowls will stand a lot of abuse and remain in good health on seemingly poor food, but sicken and die in the close, shut-in, re-breathed air of some of the tight buildings. Filthy droppings boards will increase the dangers of the bad atmosphere, and damp floors and litter further increase the dangers to health. We are hearing much today of the gospel of pure air as applied to people and it is just as true when worked out in our poultry quarters. In the getting of pure air, we avoid draught by having openings in a single side of the house, and by the use of burlap or cheese cloth in filling the light spaces wherever they may be made. The house that is properly ventilated may be cooler than a close one, but it is decidedly drier and less chilly. The muslin covered opening admits fresh air, lets out the foul air, and allows the dampness from the floor or breath to escape in the changes of atmosphere. The well aired house seldom has a damp ceiling, the litter remains dry, and the members of the pens respond to the surroundings in vigor and profit.

SOME POINTERS ON ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Since you have opened the columns of your valuable paper to your subscribers, I will give my experience hatching with incubators. We make our own machines and have been making them for some time and get \$5 to 90 per cent hatches which we think is doing very well. We get our machines in readiness, heat the water before we put it in the tank, as it saves oil and time. We then regulate it at 102 degrees and let it run for a couple of hours, then we put eggs in. The thermometer will go down but that will be all right. Do not try to keep it at 102, but let it raise itself. You do not want to heat the eggs so quickly but warm them up gradually.

The Moisture.

We believe this subject is talked of more for a selling point than for any other reason. If you have a good machine that is ventilated right and heated with hot water, you need not be uneasy. We do not use any moisture until the 17th day, when we test our eggs and see if they need it. We get some hot water at 103 degrees, go to our machine, take out 6 or 7 eggs, scattered over the machine with live chicks in them, put them in the water. If they float with the big end out of the water as much as a one cent piece, they are all O. K., but if they float any higher they need moisture. According to the height they float, the higher the float the more moisture they need. Always heat your water to 102 or 103 degrees and place under eggs, never over them.

Airing and Turning the Eggs.

The second day you can commence airing and turning the eggs. The nearer the hatch, the longer it will take to cool the air and turn the eggs every morning and night. Let them cool down to 70 or 80 degrees.

Before placing your eggs in the incubator mark all on one side. Turn the marked side up one time and next time down, all the way around. Then you can tell when they have all been turned.

Heat.

Start your incubator at 102 degrees for the first week; the next at 103, and the remainder of the time until they pip at 104 degrees, then you can run it at 103 or 104. If it gets too hot it will smother the young chicks, and if too low they will quit pipping.

A Word About Buying Incubators.

Never buy an incubator that is not ventilated. At the factory they might tell you that you did not ventilate it right as an excuse for a poor hatch. Buy from some responsible person who is willing to help you along.

C. G. Brown.

Hawesville, Ky.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

GOING UP! Notice is hereby given to the 3,000,000 readers of Farm Journal

Philadelphia
and to the 3,000,000 readers of this and other farm papers that the subscription rate of this paper is to be advanced on February 1, 1909. Until that date, new and renewal subscriptions will be accepted at the present low rates of

\$1.00 for 10 Years
60 Cents for 5 Years
(Club Rate)



What Forces Us to Do This The advancing price of paper and of labor, and the yearly increase in number of pages printed, the larger sums paid for editorial knowledge and skill, and the conviction that we have been giving too much for the money. All have been strong arguments. In all human probability, the price of this paper will never again be so low. It is

Now or Never if you want to subscribe at the old rates. Send a dollar bill, and protect yourself for ten years against this increase and any future ones. It is perfectly safe—we'll change your address as often as you please, and get the paper to you if you are on this planet. Ask any subscriber, or your bank, whether or not we carry out our promises. You have often thought of taking the FARM JOURNAL; sooner or later you are sure to need it. One dollar 10 years, 60 cents 5 years, until January 30.

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND SAVE MONEY

A free copy of the 1909 Lincoln Farm Almanac if your order reaches us by January 4. The Lincoln Almanac contains new and old Lincoln stories, sayings, the Gettysburg speech, calendars for the year, of course; and 24 pages of valuable farm information—curing meats, spraying and planting tables, household recipes, grafting, good roads, etc., etc. All free if you are prompt.

NOTICE We still sell any BIGGLE BOOK with Farm Journal 5 years for \$1.00, as advertised last month, and send the book on 10 days' approval. The books are: POULTRY, HORSE, Garden, Orchard, Cow, Swine, Sheep, Berry, Pet and Health. Per Volume 50c Postpaid

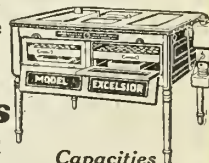
No Letter is Necessary Cut out this advertisement, write your name and address on the margin, and enclose with the money in a strong envelope addressed to

FARM JOURNAL, 1109 Race St., Philadelphia

Until January 30, new subscribers can get Farm Journal two years on trial for 25 cents. An Almanac, too. No one-year orders accepted.

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl Incubators are thoroughly practical at every point—proven so by years of service; thousands in successful operation. Require but little attention; guaranteed to produce a chick from every fertile egg. Heating, ventilating, and all the details necessary to hatching strong, healthy broods have been carefully worked out and perfected in the



Excelsior and Wooden Hen Incubators

Get a "Stahl" and avoid costly experiments with new and untried machines. Illustrated catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 98B Quincy, Ill.

Capacities
50 to 600 Eggs

LEE'S WHITE LEGHORNS

WE have a fine lot of Single Comb White Leghorns to offer at \$2.00 each—cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Our stock during the past year has done better than ever before; lots of eggs, strongly fertile; chicks strong, vigorous and early matured; no sickness among young or old. That counts more than form and plumage—but we have that, too.

We have a few extra good birds at \$3 to \$5 each.
A few White Pekin Ducks for sale at \$2 and \$3 each.
Eggs in season from our Leghorns at \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100.
Pekin Ducks, \$2 per 11; \$12 per 100.

MANDY LEE POULTRY FARM, Omaha, Neb.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TIGHT HOUSES.

Will you please tell me through Poultry Keeper, what poultrymen mean by "tight houses"? I have built a hen house of one inch lumber, sides and top and have covered same with three-ply tar paper, with a door in the east end and a window in the west. The south side is all open wire front with curtains for bad weather, with another curtain before the roosts. Will this furnish too much fresh air? The house is 26 feet long, 10 feet wide, 6 feet 6 inches high in front and four feet in the rear. I want to winter about 24 R. I. Red pullets in this house.

Jacksonville, Ill.

E. S.

By a tight house we mean one that is closed up tight. Your house would have been better if you had closed the front up thirty inches or three feet from the floor on the south side, leaving the top part open and fitted with curtains. This would prevent the wind, when blowing directly from the south, striking the hens on the back when the curtain is up, as it should be on every bright day. There is no danger of giving them too much air, but they should be protected from wind. You could winter fifty hens in your house.

DAILY RATION FOR HENS AND TURKEYS.

Please give me a daily ration for 252 Leghorns and 13 Turkeys. I am feeding bran mash in the morning, and wheat or cracked corn at night. Besides this, I give granulated milk in hoppers. Is this better than meat-scrap to produce eggs? Do not know if I am feeding too little or too much. Hens are in good condition, but are not laying.

Pasadena, California.

F. V.

Make the mash of equal parts by weight of bran, middlings and corn or hominy meal, or ground barley will answer as well as either corn or hominy, if it is any cheaper. To each 300 pounds of this mixture add fifty pounds of the granulated milk. Granulated milk is as good as the average beef scrap, but is not as suitable to feed alone from a hopper, as some hens acquire a liking for it and eat more than is good for them. For this reason we should mix it in a mash, whether the mash is fed dry or moist. It is impossible to state the exact amount to feed each day, as this can only be told by the feeder. Hens eat more some days than others, and more when

laying than when not laying. Approximately they will require an average of about forty-one pounds of feed per day for each day of the year, but this must be increased or diminished according to their daily needs. We should not feed quite as much mash as grain, if we fed the mash in the morning.

We would give the turkeys whole grain only, just what they will clean up readily night and morning.

A BEGINNER'S QUESTIONS.

1. Have just started raising poultry with 12 R. I. Reds. They were hatched April 6th, in an incubator and have been laying since August 26th. One has laid up to October 19, when she stopped and wanted to sit. Does not want to eat much and is getting very thin and light. How should she be handled?

2. What is the best way to rid chickens of lice?

3. Will tomatoes stop hens from laying? Have been told that tomatoes are bad for laying hens.

J. M. O.

Meriden, Connecticut.

1. The pullet will take a rest and may molt as she began laying too early. Give her plenty of nourishing food and see that she is free from lice and not bothered by mites at night.

2. In cold weather body lice can only be removed by dusting with a good insect powder or lice powder. Work it well into the feathers. Do not be afraid of using too much powder. By placing a paper in a box or barrel and dusting the hen over this, what falls off can be saved.

3. No, or at least we do not believe so. Our hens ate bushels of them last fall and laid right along.

FLOUR IN THE MASH.

Can I use flour in place of middlings in dry mash? I can buy flour that is sweet and wholesome but a little wormy, and save fifty cents per cwt. Can get either whole wheat, buckwheat, rye or graham flour. Which do you consider the best?

Highwood, N. J.

W. E. C.

If the flour is not musty it will answer as well as middlings. It will make the mash sticky, however, unless considerable bran is used. For a mash to feed either wet or dry we should use as many ingredients as we could conveniently secure. Wheat and buckwheat will make a good scratching ration.

The manufacturer of The Sterling Salve will give one regular 25c box of salve to any reader of The Poultry Keeper who has first attempted to purchase same from their druggist and failed on the grounds that he did not carry it and will apply to us and give the name of the druggist. Those suffering from piles need not buy special prepared salve for this one trouble when the Sterling Salve will do all that these specials will, and still can be used as a household remedy, for it relieves the child with the croup and the grandfather with the eczema with the same ease that it does a small burn or an insect bite. While it is not put up especially for dumb brutes, we have testimonials where it has cured horses of distemper in two applications. One application is sufficient to cure the worst case of Roup among poultry. McCullough Chemical Co., Kenton, Tenn.

We Guarantee to Make Hens Lay



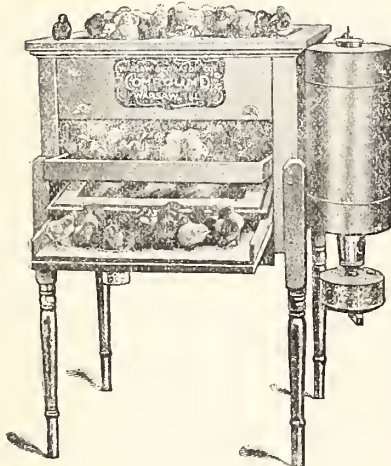
Our Automatic Non-freezing Drinking Fountain furnishes fresh warm water for fowls and makes them lay during cold weather when eggs bring high prices. It takes the chill from the hen house. Costs only about 5 cents a week for oil. Water cup fills itself automatically. Won't freeze in zero weather. Guaranteed to increase your egg output 1/2 during winter. Shipped on 15 days trial. SEND FOR CATALOG. Automatic Hatching Co., Box 11, Flint Mich. We also make the famous Mother Hen Brooder.



PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools are sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

Compound Incubators and Zero Brooders Sold Under a Guarantee



The Only Machine that Hatches 120 Chicks Out of 120 Eggs.

From 110 good eggs got 110 fine strong chicks. From 114 good eggs got 114 as fine chicks as ever came out of eggs.—The Bowers Poultry and Swine Co.

Buy a ZERO BROODER OUTFIT for \$5.00, and build your own brooder. Instructions furnished with every outfit.

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.,

COR. SIXTH AND MAINE STREETS,

Please mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

WARSAW, ILLINOIS.

Look up our standing and see if our guarantee protects you. Our Improved Model 1899 Machines are now ready for shipment. COMPOUND INCUBATORS AND ZERO BROODERS ARE FIRE-PROOF. All of the incubators are equipped with our Improved Compound Heater. Automatic Moisture Device, and Self-Ventilating. These machines are manufactured in four different sizes, 120, 240, 260 and 700 egg capacity. Allow us to quote prices.

TESTIMONIALS.

Warren Ind., May 4th, 1908.

From 112 tested eggs I got 111 strong chicks. From 120 fertile eggs got 119 fine Prawn Leghorns, and every one is alive to-day in a ZERO BROODER. (Hatched April 23rd.)—Geo. C. Andrews.

Jacksonville, Ill., April 8th, 1908.

Chicks are a week old today, all alive, has gained and stormed every day. We are more than pleased with our investment. The machines speak for themselves.—F. L. Mawson.

St. Paul, Kans., May 21, 1908.

From 118 fertile eggs got 118 chickens. From 156 fertile eggs got 156 chicks. Every good egg hatched each time.—Mrs. W. M. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 3.

Chelsea, Okla., May 23rd, 1908.

From 110 good eggs got 110 fine strong chicks. From 113 good eggs got 112 chicks, one dead in shell. From 114 good eggs got 114 as fine chicks as ever came out of eggs.—The Bowers Poultry and Swine Co.

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INCUBATORS and BROODERS

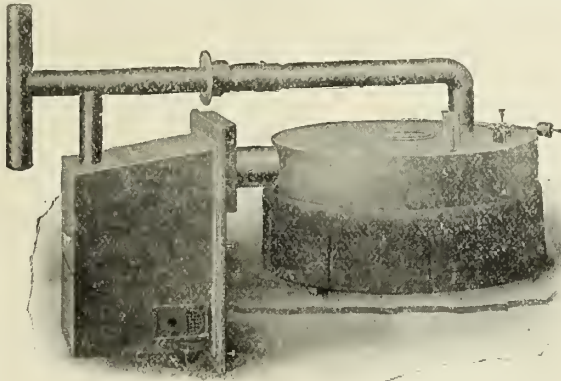
FOR 1909

AS ANNOUNCED IN OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THIS PAPER, the NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, representing practically all the standard fire insurance companies doing business in the United States and Canada, has adopted "Rules and Requirements" governing the construction of **Insurable Incubators and Brooders**, and what is known in the Insurance World as "*the Label Service*," is to be extended to all manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders whose goods are built in compliance with the Fire Underwriters' "Rules and Requirements," and ARE ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE TESTS OF THEIR EXPERT ENGINEERS.

Cyphers Incubators

SINCE FIRST INTRODUCED TWELVE YEARS AGO, HAVE BORNE AN UNEQUALLED REPUTATION with the fire insurance companies, a claim we can easily prove; nevertheless, the engineers representing the National Board of Fire Underwriters wished to make doubly sure of safety in the use of even the Standard Cyphers, hence saw fit to require several minor changes in the location and insulation of the heater and to require the adoption of a method of fire-proofing the heater end of the Standard Cyphers in such manner as would accomplish the following important results:

- No. 1—So that fire from the oil flame (or lamp) "cannot communicate to the incubator case."
- No. 2—"So that oil cannot drip from the lamp, nor fire communicate therefrom to the floor of the room in which the incubator is operated."
- No. 3—"So that the lamp "cannot be filled without removal from the incubator," or lamp support.
- No. 4—"So that the lamp "cannot be accidentally jarred or dislodged" from the support.
- No. 5—"So that the lamp "will at all times be held in proper position and alignment" with the heat flue of heater.
- No. 6—"So that the lamp can be "readily removed and replaced by the operator without spilling of oil."



CYPHERS COMPANY ADAPTABLE HOVER
(Patents Applied For)

Shows fire-proof heater compartment; heat insulating, metal-protected backing by which heater compartment is bolted to case of brooder or wall of other wooden structure; metallic collar which spaces heat pipes and fresh air flue from woodwork; metal hover drum, regulator arm, etc. Used for heating and brooding the chicks in all styles and sizes of Cyphers Company 1909 Brooders. Is unequalled for adaptation to home-made brooders, non-insurable brooders sold by other manufacturers, for use in brooding houses, etc. Device itself is fire-proofed and bears Fire Underwriters' "Inspected Brooder" label as separate device.



INCUBATOR LAMP ENCLOSURE (Open)

Shows interior construction of Safety Lamp Enclosure used on all 1909-Pattern Standard Cyphers Incubators. Device has spring hinges and is self-locking. Enclosure has two fresh air openings, each five inches in diameter, covered with brass fire screen. Lamp has tube filler cap to prevent spilling of oil and is held in proper alignment with heat flue by metal deflector and guide plate.

TIMELY ADVICE

TO ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY OWNERS

Do not risk life and property by operating cheaply-built incubators and fire-trap brooders! You need not take chances of this kind. Buy and use incubators and brooders that are built in conformity with the requirements of disinterested Fire Insurance Experts, whose sole object in adopting such requirements was to reduce the fire hazard to the minimum, without interfering with the principles or efficiency of the machines. Remember, that in this matter the interests of the associated fire insurance companies of the United States and Canada and your interests are identical. **WHY NOT REAP THE BENEFIT OF THE VALUABLE WORK THEIR EXPERTS HAVE PERFORMED?**

FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

Which Tells the Whole Story

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FEEDING VALUE OF KAFFIR AND JERUSALEM CORN.

I have raised some Kaffir corn and Jerusalem corn. I do not know whether they are rather fattening, and contain more protein than fat. Can you let me know what proportion of protein and fat they contain? I intend to feed them to laying hens during the winter, scattered in deep litter. Is speltz good for laying hens? Would like also to know the best way of feeding clover to laying hens, whether in mash or steamed. Are lard cracklings good to feed to chickens? R. M.

Avoca, Wisconsin.

The average analysis of Kaffir corn is: Protein, 10.9 per cent; carbohydrates, 70.3 per cent; fat, 2.9 per cent. We have no analysis of Jerusalem corn but believe it very similar to sorghum seed which contains 9.1 per cent protein, 69.8 per cent carbohydrates and 3.6 per cent fat. Speltz has a large fiber content but otherwise is about equal to corn as a feed for hens. The best way to feed clover is to steam or soak it in hot water and then sprinkle a little mash meal over it. This requires that the clover be cut fine. We feed the whole hay dry. We take a piece of poultry wire and staple it to the side of the poultry house on two sides and bottom in such a manner that it bulges and forms a pocket. Into this we press a small forkful of clover hay. The hens pull the leaves off and out through the mesh of the wire. By this method the leaves and blossoms only are eaten, so we use the stems for scratching material. This is the easiest way of feeding clover hay and with us it is the most economical, as the hay can be purchased before it is cut at a low price compared with the cut hay or clover meal. Cut clover can be fed in this manner and will be eaten up clean.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

Please state in your next issue, how many ducks should one drake have and how many geese for one gander. Mrs. H. T. Fielding, Utah.

Five ducks to one drake are enough early in the season. Some breeders give seven. Geese are inclined to mate in pairs, though a young gander will mate with two and sometimes three geese.

HOUSING YARDS—TRAP-NESTING—BREEDING.

1. How many R. I. Red laying hens can be kept in a yard 60 by 40 feet?
2. Is a house 10 by 14 large enough for the same number of hens?
3. Do you think that trap-nesting is practical when the nests can be visited at 7:30 a. m.; again at noon and at 3:30 p. m.?
4. Is there any crop that can be planted late in the fall to furnish green feed for

the hens in early spring? How should it be planted?

5. Can you tell me if the breeding quality of birds cared for according to the "Philo" system is in any way impaired? R. L.

Mansfield, Ohio.

1. It depends on the system. By the liberal yard plan, twenty-four, though most people would keep fifty.
2. A house 10 by 14 of the closed type will accommodate twenty-four hens, and of the open type thirty-five hens.
3. Not very. Hens do most of their laying in the forenoon. It would probably work all right if you have plenty of nests.
4. Rye can be sown quite late and makes good green food any time the snow is off the ground. In your locality it can be sown as late as the 20th of October, but we should prefer earlier sowing so it will get a good growth for late fall feeding. It can be broadcasted and raked or harrowed in, or be put in with a grain drill. Sow at the rate of two bushels of seed to the acre.
5. Not if they are cared for as Mr. Philo cares for his birds, but this means that they must not be neglected.

BUFF ORPINGTONS AS LAYERS.

Will some fancier tell me through Poultry Keeper, what are the laying qualities of the Buff Orpingtons? Reader.

Buff Orpingtons are generally credited with being good layers, yet there are good and poor laying birds in this breed the same as in all others. The breed has very little to do with the laying qualities of the hen.

SIZE OF FLOCK FOR HOUSE AND YARD.

How many hens can be kept in a house 10 by 14 feet? How many on a piece of ground 36 by 64 feet? How many on a perch four feet long, with three roosting perches? R. H.

Millbrook, N. Y.

An open front house 10 by 14 will accommodate thirty-five hens and the yard, if kept clean, will answer for this number. A closed house of this size should not have more than twenty-five hens.

TURKEYS—TUMORS—INCUBATOR TROUBLES.

1. I would like to get your opinion as to my turkey hens. I have five; one three years old; two 2 years old, and two 1 year old. What is strange about them, is that they are still laying eggs. Yesterday I found a nest of 11 eggs, and the hen is still laying. All the hens started to lay last spring as usual. Two of them raised a brood, while the other three kept on laying off and on, all summer. The other two after raising the young ones, started to lay and are laying still. Each one must have laid

Ahead of the Rest As a Sure Hatcher!

There are 40 or 50 different makes of incubators on the market. Enough to stock a museum. Yet the Sure Hatch steadily keeps in the lead—and has for a dozen years. It's because we build the Sure Hatch right and sell it at a lower price than any other dependable machine.

Send today for the Sure Hatch Book that Tells the Inside Facts—FREE

This is the only book that goes to the very bottom of the incubator question. It practically turns all kinds of incubators inside out. Tells what's wrong with scores of machines that are bidding for popular favor on the strength of a "bargain" price. Shows why such machines hatch more trouble than chicks. Puts a crimp in the claims of makers of expensive machines who ask you to pay a fancy price for polish and finish and paint and varnish.

This book takes the Sure Hatch apart and shows its entire mechanism. Explains the correct principle of incubator construction. Proves that these correct ideas are built right into the machine.

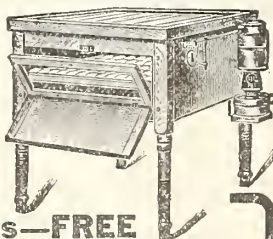
A recent addition to the parts which go to make the Sure Hatch the most complete and perfect machine on the market is an Overflow Pipe and Cup. This attachment prevents the possibility of water getting into the lamp or on

the chimney, or dripping down upon the floor. No other incubator has this feature.

The California Redwood used in the Sure Hatch Incubator gives our machine a more handsome appearance than any that sell for double. But we don't ask you to buy it because of its beauty. Buy it because it does the work better and at less cost than others.

Every Sure Hatch absolutely guaranteed for five years. Sixty days' trial given.

Please send today for the grand FREE Sure Hatch Book. Get the inside facts. Then you can choose from the 40 or 50 different makes a machine that will be a money-maker. You will find the book brimful of valuable information.



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To any Farm, Poultry Paper, or Magazine, until you can get our price. Send list desired on postal card and we will send special rate. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

The Hen Knows How to Hatch

That's why I use her in my hatching plan and why everybody, beginners and experts, gets best results from the

Natural Hen Incubator

(Protected by Two Patents)

The only patented incubator that actually uses the hen. Using the hen to heat, ventilate and regulate really in nature's way. Least expense for operating, no trouble, no danger.



J. F. Siems
Patentee

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You pay four times as much for other incubators and don't get near as good results.

Over half-million in use. Agents Wanted. Catalog Free

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THE BEST CURE

Geo. H. Lee Co.

Please ship me at once four dozen Germozone by return freight. I am out and cannot keep store without it.

A. J. JONES.

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Germozone not only cures but prevents disease. Roup, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken Pox and other poultry diseases usually originate from similar causes. Germozone goes to the seat of trouble and, unless the disease is in its last stages, almost invariably effects a complete cure, and what is of more importance, with none of the injurious after-effects so common with most poultry medicines.

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is a germicide, a bowel regulator, a system builder. It goes to the seat of the trouble and effects a sure and permanent cure.

Given in the drinking water twice a week it cures disease, prevents contagion, and keeps the fowls in a healthy, vigorous condition. Prepared either in tablet or liquid form and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

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And gives the cream of established
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about to embark in the poultry bus-
iness. It is printed on embossed
book paper, handsomely illustrated
with new half-tones and etchings.

It contains 118 pages (9x12 inches
in size) and cover, and is the best
poultry book yet published. Con-
tents (briefly stated) are as follows:

HOW TO GET STARTED
LEADING STANDARD BREEDS
CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDS
PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES
(Plans)
FOWLS: CARE AND FEEDING
MODEL BROODING HOUSES
(Plans)
CARE OF ADULT FOWLS
FEEDING FOR EGGS
A HEN CATECHISM
FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS
CARE OF GROWING STOCK
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ING**
CARE OF BROODER CHICKS
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5000 DUCKS ON TWO ACRES
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**POULTRY AND FRUIT COM-
BINED**
DISEASES OF POULTRY

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With Poultry" is \$1. We will send
it postpaid and Poultry Keeper one
full year for price of the book
alone, \$1. If already a subscriber,
we will extend your subscription
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address you furnish. If taken alone,
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try" is \$1. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
Quincy, Illinois.

close to 100 eggs. What I want to know is,
do you think these turkey hens will lay any
eggs if kept for next season, as my young
ones all died the last summer. I intend to
keep old hens, but I am afraid they will not
lay well next spring.

2. I would also like to ask your opinion
as to a disease which affected my flock of
chickens last spring and killed many of my
best hens. The disease would affect the
bird's eye, and first I would notice a small
red bunch as big as a small pea. This
would increase in size till it covered the
whole eye and close it, and then it would
start to decay. The hen would have a good
appetite, but after a week or two it would
die. It would have no discharge from the
nostrils, and no symptoms of roup as far as
I could tell. I have seen the disease de-
scribed in no poultry book. Can you tell
what it was, and what to do for it?

3. I have been running an incubator for
the past three years. The first year I had
the best luck, although I knew nothing
about running the machine. I got 172
chicks out of 200 eggs, on the first hatch. I
have been setting the machine each season
under the same conditions, two or three
times each year, and each time I have poor-
er success. The last time I got only 46
chicks, so that I have gone back to hens
for hatching. The eggs are fertile enough.
Some of the eggs will pip, but the biggest
part will smother in the shells. It seems
that the chicks die the last day before
hatching. I can't understand why this is.
The incubator is a hot water machine. Can
you tell what is wrong? F. E. M.
McGregor, Iowa.

1. While this heavy laying is quite un-
usual, we do not believe it will have any
effect on the fertility of the eggs in the
spring. If we had such fears we should
check egg production by reducing the ration,
allow the birds to become quite thin, then
about the middle of February feed them
up and get them in laying form again about
the time we desired the eggs.

2. This is tumor of the eyelids, which
may result from various causes. If the tu-
mor is hard and wart-like it may be re-
moved by snipping it off with a sharp pair
of scissors. The wound should then be
cauterized with lunar caustic. If the tumor
is of a soft or cancerous character, treat it
with carbolic vaseline.

3. Your incubator troubles may result
from various causes. It may be that the
machine has spread at the joints and leaks
air, carrying off the moisture. You do not
say how it is run or ventilated, whether
moisture is used or not, so we cannot tell
where your trouble lies. If chicks from
good strong germs die in the shell it is
apparent that either the heat or ventila-
tion is not right.

CELLAR FOR INCUBATOR AND BROODER.

I have a good dry cellar under my house
with good light and a door that opens to
outside. Do you think it would be suitable
to run an incubator and brooder in?
J. R. E.

Calais, Maine.

The cellar is all right for the incubator,
but we would not put the brooder in the
cellar. Chicks need to be in the open air and
sunshine. Better set the brooder out of
doors, or if it is an indoor brooder place it
in a colony house that can be opened up to
give out-door conditions in every day that
the sun shines.

LOAFERS.

What is the matter with hens that go on
the nest but do not lay? G. P.
Royersford, Pa.

They are loafing. The fact that a hen
goes on the nest is no indication that she
wants to lay.

PRICE FOR CAPONIZING.

Please tell me in your next issue, what
is the average price per head for caponizing
cockerels. Subscriber.

Kearney, Mo.

This is not a business that is well enough
established to have a stated price. We have
known of the operation being performed for
five cents per bird where the party had fifty
or more birds to operate on.

SIZE OF HOUSE FOR TWENTY-FIVE HENS.

1. What dimension poultry house is the
cheapest and most comfortable for 25 B. P.
Rocks? S. O. S.

2. Would a poultry house 30 feet by 30
feet be too small to accommodate 25 B. P.
Rock hens? Downieville, Pa.

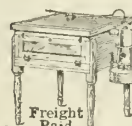
1. 12 by 12 feet. This house is ample.

2. No, but a smaller one will answer as
well. A house 30 by 30 would be too deep
to allow the sun to penetrate it, so would
have to have windows in both back and
front, which is a bad plan. A house of this
size would have sufficient floor space for
150 to 200 hens.

LOOKS LIKE CHOLERA.

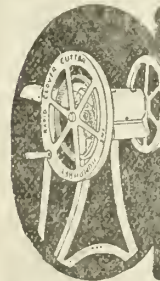
Please tell me through Poultry Keeper
what is the matter with my chickens. I
lost 85 two-year-old hens and 150 young
chickens, about three months old. They
droop for a day or so and then die. They
have a yellow discharge and combs turn
dark, nearly black purple. W. S.
Overton, Pa.

(Continued to page 362.)



125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$10

Why pay more than our price? If ordered together we send
both machines for \$10.00, and pay all the freight charges.
Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper
tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery underneath the egg tray. Both
Incubator and Brooder shipped complete, with thermometers, lamps, egg-
testers—all ready to use when you receive them. All machines guaranteed.
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near our price, we will feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money. It pays to in-
vestigate the "Wisconsin" before you buy. Send for the free catalog today, or send in your order and save time,
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Feed cut clover or alfalfa—the cheapest and most pro-
ductive poultry food for winter feeding. Great for all
poultry—especially ducks. Don't buy so-called "clover-
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for young chicks—no pieces over 1/8 inch. Double knives, strong and
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1000 Barred Rocks in the Next Three Months

Including old and young stock. Change of location makes this necessary. Am now in
position to mate pairs, trios or breeding pens of any desired quality and price will be right.
Satisfaction guaranteed with each order. If you are in need of a winner for your show I
can surely help you out. Send for circular matter and prices.

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The Barred Rock Specialist.

Mention Poultry Keeper.

A SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM IN POULTRY CULTURE.

The author of the poultry book entitled, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," namely, Edgar Briggs, formerly of New Rochelle, N. Y., now of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., has purchased a 60-acre farm at the latter named place upon which he is carrying an extensive poultry business employing the system described by him in his book. This system has been in use by Mr. Briggs for years, and has been so eminently successful with him in a moderate as well as an extensive business way that he is enlarging his operations at Pleasant Valley Poultry Farm.

Mr. Briggs will keep at least 2,000 layers on his new place under his system of care and feeding, which system provides for a special plan of feeding and labor saving in the care of the flock.

Mr. Briggs says one man under his system can care for 2,000 to 3,000 birds as easily as three men can under the systems in common or general use.

The system employed by Mr. Briggs, and which is described in his book, is strictly a "free range" system augmented by a special plan of feeding, the latter involving a certain process upon which a patent has been applied for by Mr. Briggs.

The second edition of "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," has been sold, and a third edition of 5,000 copies was completed sixty days ago, and is being sold at a rapid rate.

A great saving of time, labor and expense, as well as increased produc-

tion, is what Mr. Briggs claims for his system, and of course, it is reasonable to conclude that these things are essential in order to get the largest amount of profit from poultry keeping,



Edgar Briggs' Author of "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved."

especially at the present high prices of grain and materials.

The poultry houses used by Mr. Briggs on his farm are of uniform size, style and general make up.

We are not privileged to give our readers the patented principles of Mr. Briggs' system, as he is already protected by patent applied for on certain processes used by him.

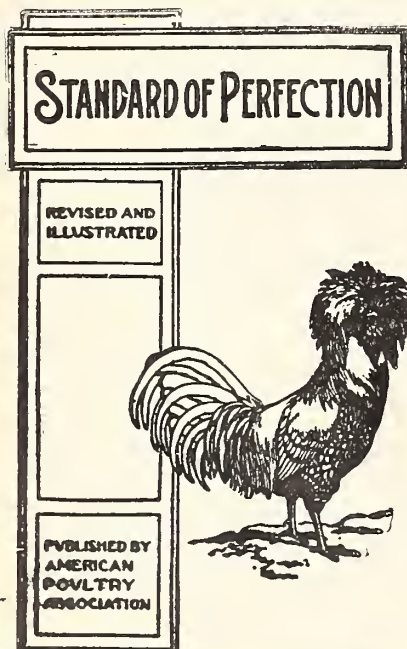
We quote below some interesting things which Mr. Briggs says in favor of his system:

"On March 1, I moved here and have nearly completed a plant to carry 2,000 layers under my system, which has proven every claim I have made for it. I now have over thirty new houses up, and will put up a number more. I carefully experimented with 300 Leghorn layers on one part of my laying plant this season, and found it made a difference of fifty to sixty eggs a day, whether my new system of feeding was used or not, and it made a difference of \$2 a week in cost of feed, and fifty eggs daily at 2 cents each, \$1 per day or a net profit of \$9 a week or a yearly profit extra of \$468 for every 300 hens fed under my new system. One thousand layers can be cared for with one hour's labor, daily under my system. I find no trouble in hatching 300 to 320 chicks from every 400 eggs I put in my incubators, or 75 to 80 per cent of all eggs set under my system during April and May, and I have done it in June this year. I can raise nearly every chick hatched from eggs produced under this system."

Mr. Briggs says if you have failed yearly to raise a large percentage of

(Continued to page 362.)

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Every reader of POULTRY KEEPER needs this book, as it is the only authorized guide to correct breeding of standard-bred poultry. Complete and detailed descriptions of one hundred and thirty varieties of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, showing ideals which should be worked for.

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The book is fully protected by copyright, belonging to the American Poultry Association, so that the material in it cannot be published by any poultry paper without infringement. The only way to get the important information it contains is to secure a copy of it. Important corrections and additions of a number of new breeds are contained in this latest edition.

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Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL DEMAND FOR THE TURKEY CROP—SOME EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING WILD TURKEYS—HOW TO PUT ON HEAVY WEIGHT.

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Illinois.

THE year nineteen hundred and eight has been one of political excitement, the climax ending with the election in November, so near Thanksgiving day, that I am afraid that customary turkey dinners will be overlooked with the political victors so busy rejoicing and the defeated opponents so dejected that they will not be able to look a turkey in the face. The ordinary bickerings in a political campaign are entirely beneath a good respectable turkey, as turkeys have their little spats but never call names, and their troubles are all forgotten within the hour, but in the human family, one never knows what a mean man is, until he runs for office. Perhaps after the excitement quiets down our appetites will increase and the savory taste of the turkey will be like oil poured upon the troubled waters, and once more we shall have peace with the lion and the lamb lying down together.

The familiar turkey dinner takes us back to the days of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock, and we should feel thankful that our nation sprang from the rough barren soil. Our nation has its faults, but it is still a nation to be proud of, with its banner down to the breezes of all directions, while all other nations pay

it homage as the monarch of nations. The turkey is distinctly an American bird that has come down to us from colonial days and its gobble has been a familiar sound ever since that small band of pilgrims bowed their heads in prayer of thanks. It was this same little band of pilgrims that formed the foundation of our great nation and in spite of differences that have arisen within our country from time to time, the love of home and country is now so strong, that our people will not allow our flag to be assailed by outside foes, as all jealousy and strife is forgotten when it comes to defending our nation.

Turkeys should be fattened extra well this season to help overcome the ill effects of the past campaign, and it is to be hoped that we will have four more years of peace and happiness, with happy homes and home comforts, as the home is the bulwark that preserves the nation. Even the Indians had their homes, although they lived in wigwams in the forests, but they banded together for mutual protection and in union there was power and strength. The turkey wandered over the prairies in the wake of the Indian and their wild nature was inbred in them as their enemies were legion, with the Indian's arrow by day and prowling animals by night. For the wild tur-

key of those days, death lurked in every bush and behind every tree.

My experience with wild turkeys, has made me prefer the tame birds, as I have watched their wild natures with a view to civilizing them, and I admit that they have defeated me. They are like some people and think they know it all, even though it leads to their own downfall and death. I have tried very hard to raise some turkeys from a wild turkey hen. She was not very large, but had very beautiful plumage. She was just about as tame as my other turkeys until the breeding season came on, then she would steal her nest, off a mile or so to some of the neighbors. Once or twice she laid at home, but never hatched any poults until this year when we found her with four little turkeys, but they were so wild that we could not get near her nor them. We put out water where she could get it, and thought she would raise her young all right, as it was late enough so that they could find plenty to eat, but we saw her only three or four times, and one day I noticed that the dogs had found a dead turkey, and I decided it was my wild turkey, as we had not lost any of the tame turkeys. Her little turkeys never put in an appearance afterwards and they must have died either for want of water or from lice. After all, I was not very sorry as the prospects were poor for ever raising any of her poults.

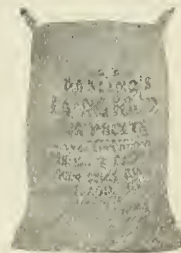
As the supply of old corn is nearly all gone, and what is left is too high

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Give Darling's
Laying Food
a Trial**

Try The Darling Way

No better proof of the efficiency of Darling's Laying Food can be given than the fact that scores of the most prosperous poultrymen in the country continue to buy and use it year after year

What are **you** doing to promote egg laying? Why should **you** not profit by the experience of others and use



DARLING'S LAYING FOOD

You take no chances. It's a single purpose food. Its goodness is proven by analysis and borne out by every user's experience.

Try it and prove for yourself.

Darling's Laying Food	\$2.00	Darling's Mica Crystal Grit	\$.65
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Chicago Price, \$2.00; New York Price, 2.25		Darling's Chick Feed	2.50
Darling's Forcing Food	2.00	Darling's Oyster Shells	.70

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**Free Book
"Fill The
Egg Basket"
GET IT and
READ IT**

in price to use for feeding turkeys, parties who are getting turkeys ready for market and want to get heavy weight on their birds, can shun: new corn, and boil it several hours, just setting it off long enough to let it cool. With this kind of food, heavy weight can be put on the turkeys without danger of making the birds sick. They should have plenty of charcoal and coarse grit. Mica crystal grit is best for large turkeys. Keep a box with the grit and charcoal close to their water dish, and they will always know where to find it. After the cabbage and garden vegetables are gathered, the turkeys may be given the run of the garden, and the privilege of eating all of the poor cabbage and the other vegetables not used. They should be left to roam where they please and roost where they please. It is surprising to see how they will grow and put on weight during September and October, and if handled right, they will make tremendous growth from September 1st to January 1st.

WINTER CARE AND HOUSING OF POULTRY.

Now that the cold weather is coming on, there is one thing that many poultry keepers are likely to forget or neglect, and that is protecting their poultry from cold winds. If the houses are so poorly constructed that the cold air blows through cracks or knot holes, this should be attended to at once. If there are broken glasses in the windows, they should be replaced. An abundance of fresh air may be provided by arranging the houses with open fronts and curtains instead of glass windows. The hens should be kept scratching for their grain, by having the floor of the scratching shed covered with eight to twelve inches of litter. The houses should be made as pleasant and comfortable as possible for the hens and they will pay you for your trouble.

Now is the time to have your chickens laying. The old hens should be through molting, and be doing something in the laying business by this time. The pullets should also have started laying by this time. If you have hens or pullets that are not laying now, I would advise the feeding of green cut bone. If possible, buy a bone mill then you can have the cut bone fresh, only buying as much as can be fed at a time, as it is much cheaper. Do not feed bone if it is turning green. Feed the hens the best that you can afford, and give them plenty of green food such as cabbage, mangels, turnips and potato parings. You cannot give your chickens too much green food, now that the grass is gone. You must supply green food if you want eggs.

Do not neglect having good water before your chickens as the freezing weather comes on. Hens must have a constant supply of water before them each day if they are expected to lay well.

If you notice that some of your hens have colds, attend to them at once. Do not put it off till to-morrow. Get some camphorated oil and a small glass dropper and spray through the nostrils from the mouth and rub a

little on their heads. A few drops of kerosene in the drinking water a few times a week, will cure many a cold. When you see a droopy hen, try curing her with castor oil. Take a half teaspoonful of the oil and give it to the hen and see how she will improve in a few days.

I have often heard the question asked: "How much space should a hen have for roosting?" A hen of the American or heavier breeds, should have ten inches to each hen. The smaller breeds, such as Leghorns, should have eight inches per hen.

I have just finished building four breeding pens. They are 5x13 feet and in each pen, I will place two hens and a cock. Each pen has for a front, one window 2½x3½ feet, and an opening 2½ x4½ feet. The extreme back is boarded tightly and the sides are tightly boarded. In front of the roosts there will be a curtain to be let down at night, thus preventing the cold air from blowing over the hens. The droppings board will be two feet from the floor and the roosts six inches above the droppings board. The hens must have plenty of fresh air, at the same time being protected from draughts.

Chas. W. Oblender.

Windom, Pennsylvania.

Poultrymen as a rule are not very easily discouraged, yet when rump gets a hold on their flock they have reasons for feeling "blue." This disease has been the cause of many a man quitting the poultry business, but with the guaranteed remedy of the International Stock Food Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has on the market, all worry and troubles of this nature are at an end. They have issued a book on poultry diseases that is free for the asking if you mention Poultry Keeper.

FEED ONCE A WEEK AND FEED BETTER.
The Nourse No-Waste Poultry Feeder (patented) saves half the time, quarter the feed, increases health, growth, egg production and profit. Make your own for a few cents from plain illustrated plans that we sell for 25c. (Circ. free) THE H. A. HOUSE CO., B. Hill Station, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

MAKE YOUR OWN CUT GREEN BONE
It's a very easy, simple operation with a CROWN Bone Cutter. Green bone makes eggs, and stimulates the hen's productive organs. Cut bone fresh every day. The Crown does it quickly with no bother or muss. 25 years building cutters. Write for free catalog. WILSON BROS., Box 603, EASTON, PA.

Hogan System \$2.00

Tells you how to pick the hens that lay and those that don't; the pullets that will lay and those that won't; the cocks that will breed the best layers. *It never fails* because it is based on physiology and natural law. Tested one and one-half years at California Experiment Station by Prof. M. E. Jaffa. Proved by that test. From a flock of 200 hens, the forty best and forty poorest were selected by the Walter Hogan System. At the end of one year, Prof. Jaffa reported: The best 40 hens laid 4,640 eggs; the inferior 40, 3,027. Detailed report at this office.

No apparatus; no yard needed; single examination of the birds tells their capabilities. Anybody can learn how quickly. Testimonials and proofs free, or send \$2.00 and your promise to keep it to yourself, and get at once the **Original System**, 1908 Edition. Write today.

The Walter Hogan Co.
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His chickship resembles FARM-POULTRY in this respect. If any event of National or local importance to the poultry world takes place, such as the great Madison Sq., Boston or Chicago shows, American Poultry Association Meetings, etc., FARM-POULTRY is always "on deck." Whether it condemns, criticises or approves, it does so frankly and fearlessly, uninfluenced by business considerations. It prints ALL the show awards, not only the winnings of its advertisers. If you approve such an attitude in a poultry publication we shall probably add you to our present 30,000 readers who are for FARM-POULTRY first, last and all the time. FARM-POULTRY is 50 cents per year but note our special offer of

Farm-Poultry (Monthly) one year } Both for
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For 19 years FARM-POULTRY teachings have embraced everything that the beginner or expert should know about Incubating, Brooding, Rearing, Feeding, Mating, Housing, Exhibiting, Killing, Dressing, Marketing, etc., etc. We publish two of the greatest books of the day on poultry keeping, works that have been accepted as text books by the leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. They contain 160 pages each and retail for 50 cents apiece, but for \$1.50 we mail them to you and give in addition the two above mentioned papers one full year. Price to Canada \$1.75. This is one of the best combination offers ever made. But all orders and remittances on above orders MUST be sent to

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

To obtain a breed of fowls that are perpetual layers is the object they many aim at. This is an impossibility, for nature will exhaust itself and must have a period of rest. In order that we have a perpetual production of fresh eggs, the business must be arranged before hand.

There is a difference in breeds, some laying better than others at any time of the year, and others again giving their eggs in winter. There is little difficulty in obtaining eggs in summer, but the winter eggs must be worked for. Hens that have laid well during the summer cannot be depended on for late fall of early winter, even if well fed, but will generally commence in February, and keep it up throughout March and April, giving a good supply of eggs if they are not too old. But it is better not to allow such birds to go in the winter pens. They are generally fat, after having finished the annual molt, and should be killed for the table.

After the second annual molt hens are apt to become eggbound, especially if well fed and fat. The excess of fat that accumulates about the lower intestines and ovaries weakens these organs and renders them incapable of performing their offices. Hence the fowl suffers and becomes profitless. When left too long the bird becomes feverish and the flesh is unfit for food. The better way is to avoid this trouble since there is no cure, by not allowing the birds to go into the second winter. Trouble of this kind seldom occurs with pullets or young hens.

To obtain a supply of winter eggs, we must have the chicks out in March. Leghorns and some of the smaller breeds, will do in April and May, but the Brahmas and Cochins must come off early, that they may have the full season for growth. The Asiatics are generally good layers in winter, and need less artificial heat as nature has not furnished them with any ornamental appendages, which suffer by exposure to frost. For them it is not necessary to spend large sums in warm buildings. What they can dispense with in this respect they demand in feed, which must be kept up and varied with animal and vegetable diet.

The supply of water must never fail. We must feed and feed a long time before the eggs will come. Any breed of hens will consume an enormous quantity of feed before commencing to lay, but after having once begun they will not require or even take so much grain. When laying their great craving is for vegetable and animal substances, and crushed clam or oyster shells.

Fowls that are regularly trained have certain portions of the day for their different feeds. My birds require their shells at night as well as their greens and their grain in the morning, and always fresh water. When one has the time and convenience and enjoys the petting of fowls, making warm stews on very cold days is an admirable plan and the birds relish them marvelously. Take beef or pork scraps and put them

Humphrey Will Help You Double Your Poultry Profits

Write Him Today About His Method of Feeding Fresh Cut Raw Bone to Force Hens to Lay

Hens were made to lay eggs.

How many eggs are you getting from your hens now?

Every hen, without forcing, lays on an average about 30 eggs during the late spring and summer months.

If you want eggs earlier and later than this period, you must force your hens to lay.

Force the hen with proper food and she will lay from 120 to 200 eggs in a year. Feed fresh cut raw bone and your hens will lay more eggs during the winter than they did in summer.

In other words, on insect food a hen lays only 30 eggs a year.

On fresh cut raw bone, the egg yield can be increased three, four—and even five-fold.

Right now eggs are worth two and three times as much as they will be next July.

Don't you know that the finest flowers are grown in the winter time?

The plants are thrifter and have more and larger blossoms. Why?

Because they are grown in a green house where summer conditions are

furnished. Heat, light, soil and moisture force the plant to grow and to blossom.

I know that you can force your hens to lay more eggs in winter than in summer by feeding them fresh cut raw bone.

I have done it a dozen years in my own poultry yards, and hundreds of other poultrymen, following my instructions, find the winter months the most profitable.

Send today for our 48-page book of "Poultry Helps," telling us how many chickens you have, and we will send the book free.

Address HUMPHREY, Glass Street
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WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM LEGHORNS

Are Great Egg Producers. This Alone Makes Them Profitable.

WHITE AND BROWN, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB.

PEKIN DUCKS that have NEVER BEEN DEFEATED at any of the Northern Shows.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, TOULOUSE GEESSE AND M. B. TURKEYS.

All Northern Grown, Hardy and Vigorous Specimens.

Write for illustrated catalog of largest poultry farm in the North, stating what you want.

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into an old kettle, having them previously chopped fine, and fill it half full of water. While stewing, throw in a dozen chopped onions, two dozen cayenne peppers ground as fine as coffee. Thicken the mixture with corn meal, and serve it around among the hens hot. They relish it amazingly when once taught to eat it, and will look for the ration daily. On cold winter days give this feed between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the chicks get their crops warmed up for the coming cold at night.

If scraps are not handy boil unpeeled potatoes and serve in the same manner, adding a little grease or cold gravies left over from yesterday's dinner.

The combed varieties require warmer quarters and sunnier exposure than the Asiatics, and are good winter layers after December and early January. They will lay in the fall if early hatched, but the change of fall to winter, and the getting into winter quarters affects them, and they seldom commence again before the days begin to lengthen, at which time Brahmas will cease egg production and become

broody. Where one has the convenience it is well to keep both kinds in order to insure a supply of eggs. It is useless to expect many eggs from old fowls of any variety. Have the building ready early, and the fowls of the right age and in good condition to insure success. The business of our domestic hen is to produce plenty of eggs and we must feed her for them, otherwise we get nothing for our labor.—Chas. A. Umoselle in Colman's Rural World.

SEND US NAMES.

We desire to mail copies of Poultry Keeper to people who are interested in the object and purpose for which this journal is published, namely "Making Poultry Pay," and shall be pleased to receive from our readers the names and postoffice addresses of friends and acquaintances who keep poultry. These copies will be sent free.

We allow a liberal commission to those who solicit subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, and send direct to agents all the sample copies they need.

May we hear from YOU?

SOME EXPERIENCE IN BUYING EGGS.

I have noticed so many experiences and so much good sound advice given by others through the Poultry Keeper, I think that I ought to contribute something that may be of interest to other readers. In the first place, I will discuss "What Would You Do?" and tell of my experience in buying eggs.

Last year I wished to improve my White Wyandottes and White Rocks, so I sent to an eastern breeder for a sitting of each variety and when they came, eight eggs were broken. I wrote the party and he sent me eight more eggs. After the eggs had been set for three weeks, they hatched just three from the first lot and one from the eight that were sent to replace the broken ones. I raised three; two cockerels and one pullet, all White Wyandottes. One cockerel was a fine one, as was also the pullet, so that I had one pair of fine Wyandottes, but no White Rocks. I wrote the party about the poor fertility, but never received a reply. So much for the unfairness of breeders.

This year, I sent for one sitting of Red Caps from a noted breeder who had captured many prizes. At the time I wished them sent he shipped them and none were broken, and all were selected eggs. I hatched eight and raised seven as pretty Red Caps as you ever saw. I was well pleased with this deal. I also sent to New York state for one sitting of S. S. Hamburgs and none of the eggs were broken in transit, and I hatched every egg, but a cat got all of the chicks but one, when they were about half grown, but that was no fault of the shipper of the eggs. So you see there are some unfair and some fair breeders.

Let me tell the readers of Poultry Keeper a secret about keeping poultry in yards without very high fences. If you will cut off the flight feathers (the first feathers of the wings) they cannot fly over the fence and one cannot tell that they are clipped unless you pick the birds up.

There are a great many lice remedies so that any one should not be bothered in that direction. If one will white-wash the houses, nests and roosts, there will be no trouble from lice. Camphor, coal tar and kerosene are all good.

I wish Mrs. L. L. White, of Montrose, Mo., would tell us what is her secret for testing eggs before they are set so as to tell all the inferior ones. I am sure that all who do not know it would appreciate it.

Jos. L. Roe,

Fayette, New Jersey.

CAPONIZING COCKERELS NEARLY DOUBLES THE WEIGHT AND IMPROVES THE FLESH.

What is a capon? Andrew Borge said, A. D. 1542; "Of all tame fowls capons is the most beste, for it is nutrytive and soon digested." Becher sites also that caponizing was practiced in the seventh century because Isidore of Seville refers to it several times. How long the present methods really have existed is very difficult to answer. The fact is that in Europe it has been practiced for ages. Tusser, the historian, in the seventh century,

mentions: "Who many do feed; saves much they do need! put chipping in dipping as parring to save fat capons or chickens that lookest to have."

"With good capon livers."—"As You Like It."

"You cannot feed capon so."—Hamlet."

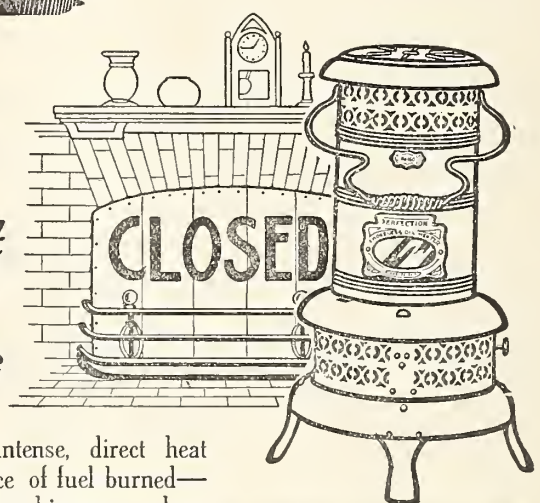
A few weeks ago a Vienna correspondent told a delightful tale of the plot where a lackey stole a fat capon off the royal table and lost his job.

What is a capon? A capon bears the same relation to a cockerel that a steer does a bull—it is an altered rooster. As with steers, a capon is more quiet, therefore lays on more flesh and fat. He will remain tender many months after the operation. The object of caponizing is to secure quality and size, but quality is most desirable. To secure best results, birds must be given plenty of time to mature. A young capon is not better than a cockerel. In fact, age does not impair the quality of a capon. Capons grow rapidly and mature easily. Their flesh remains soft and juicy, as they are quiet and peaceable. Capons make more weight for the feed given them than any other fowl.

The proper time to caponize Plymouth Rocks is when they weigh two or three pounds, although it can be done at five pounds without ill results or losing more than 6 per cent, while at two pounds the loss will be some 3 to 4 per cent. A local expert guarantees the astonishing number of 98 capons out of a possible 100. The larger the breed the better capon it will produce.

The capon has certain characteristics peculiar to himself. After he is caponized he has a ravenous appetite for about two months and gains rapidly in weight. After this his appetite leaves him and he does not eat as much, still he keeps up steadily gaining weight. After the operation he leads a quiet, easy life and the fires of anger do not sap his vitality. He can easily be confined and stands it better than any other fowls. He will not fly over fences three feet high. His head soon turns pale and the comb and wattles never grow; if they do it is a slip—neither capon nor a rooster—much inferior than the former and a great deal more than the latter. The slip is caused by not entirely removing the testicle. The smallest fraction left in the bird will

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grow again without any benefit to the bird.

So far as market conditions are concerned the increase to be obtained by this practice, it is safe to say that it pays to caponize cockerels. A capon will sell for a better price per pound than any other chicken and will also weigh more pounds than other poultry. There is another feature of the business that is not usually thought of by the producer of market or utility poultry. By caponizing a large share of cockerels a great many males are disposed of at a profit that would be liable to get in the breeding yards to disturb the feminine species, and by fighting cause all sorts of mischief. Where it can be done we would recommend that all surplus cockerels be caponized. In order to do this it is very essential to the poultryman to visit some person who can perform the operation and learn from him, or the best way is to engage an expert to do this at a reasonable price.

Some people hesitate on having caponizing performed, feeling it to be cruel to the bird. To these we wish to bring our experience in this matter proving to the contrary. This is a greatly mistaken notion, for the operation bestows an unlimited amount of kindness to the birds. The writer and all poultry-raisers have seen cockerels fly at one another time and again, tearing flesh and feathers from their backs and cutting with their spurs. Before they could be separated there has been a blinded eye, a broken wing or a generally cut up bird. Is not this the essence of cruelty?—Max Muller in Weekly Oregonian.

SPECIAL PICTURE OFFER.

The Farm and Fireside, published at Springfield, Ohio, will with one of their December issues, start a series of three pictures in colors and suitable for framing. The smallest picture of the three is a 9x13½ inch picture of the immortal Lincoln, while the other two pictures are equally desirable for framing and would grace any home. These pictures will be issued as supplements to three of the coming issues of the Farm and Fireside, and will be mailed with the papers. The only restriction is that the subscriptions must be sent to reach us by December tenth, so as not to miss the first one. We are now carrying a special offer of Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside, both for one year, upon receipt of fifty cents, which will also entitle a subscriber to the three pictures, which will be sent out direct by the Farm and Fireside with the issues of their papers. The subscriptions to Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside may be sent to the same or separate addresses if you so desire. Tell your friends of this very liberal offer and let them subscribe also. Send all subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill., and we will see that both papers reach you properly.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SHOW.

For years the Indianapolis show has enjoyed a reputation peculiarly its own. It has become recognized as a great quality show where only the most proficient judges officiate. Hence

NOTHING TO PAY IF IT FAILS TO CURE

Conkey's Roup Cure will stamp out the scourge of Roup! It will insure healthy flocks against this devastating disease! We know so well its power to prevent and cure Roup that we absolutely guarantee successful results wherever used. Should it fail to do the work, we will pay you as much for the empty box as you paid for it when filled with

Conkey's Roup Cure

This remedy is the recognized Roup Cure of the poultry world. Backed by the reputation of the Conkey Laboratories—by our Money-Back Guarantee—by the endorsements of thousands of poultry raisers—by an unbroken record of success.

In Powder Form, Given in Drinking Water

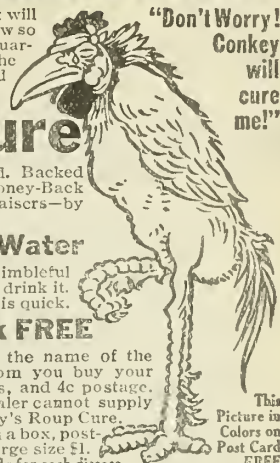
Conkey's Roup Cure is easy to administer. Simply put a thimbleful of the remedy into a gallon of soft water and let the fowls drink it. No fussing—no dosing. They drink it eagerly and the cure is quick.

A 50c Box Makes 25 Gals. of Medicine

The cost is trifling—the results invaluable. Mr. C. W. Fowler, breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks, Smyrna, Ga., writes: "Your Roup Cure is the finest thing I ever saw. I believe that every 50c package I buy saves me \$50 in birds. I always recommend it to everyone." Hundreds of similar letters tell the same story of success.

25c Book FREE

All we ask is the name of the man from whom you buy your poultry supplies, and 4c postage. If your local dealer cannot supply you with Conkey's Roup Cure, we will send you a box, post-paid, for 50c. Large size \$1. We make one remedy for each disease.



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DR. N. W. SANBORN, R. F. D. No. 16, HOLDEN, MASS.

a winning here is of incalculable value.

The ninth annual show will be held February 1st to 5th. Uniform cooping will be provided and very liberal cash premiums will be paid.

Messrs. Tucker, Pierce and Russell will judge the show.

Premium list will be out early in December. Write to William A. Stoltz, Secretary, 25 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

A RHODE ISLAND RED PULLET'S EGG RECORD.

I noticed in the October number of the Poultry Keeper the strenuous record of the Otter Lake, Michigan, R. I. Red pullet, that laid eight eggs in eight days. I can beat that. I had a R. C. Rhode Island Red pullet that hatched March 28th. August 24th she laid her first egg and continued to lay every day until she had laid 13 eggs, then she got broody. The year 1907, I kept 130 R. C. Red hens and the egg record shows that they averaged 147.3-10 eggs per hen. This year I am confident that they will beat that. This year from January 15th to July 15th, I sold 7448 eggs for hatching and 600 baby chicks. How is that for a laying strain? O. U. Turner, Mansfield, Mass.

PROFITABLE POULTRY FEEDING.

Easy to Increase Winter Egg Production by Feeding Cut Green Bone. How to cut Bone for Greatest Feeding Value.

Every poultryman knows that feeding cut green bone is the only certain method of securing a satisfactory yield of winter eggs, but not every poultryman knows just how to prepare bone to secure the best results.

It has been learned that bone cut across the grain has far greater feeding value than bone prepared in any other way. Bone cut in this way is finer, and seems to be more readily assimilated by the fowl.

It is very easy to prepare bone in this manner by using the proper machine. The Standard Bone Cutter is such a machine, and is, in fact, the only machine made that will positively cut bone across the grain. The machine and the best results it se-

cures are so remarkable that the makers, the Standard Bone Cutter Co., of Milford, Mass., are willing to send one on 10 days' free trial, to guarantee it superior in every respect to any other bone cutter, allowing the customer to be the judge.

Standard Bone Cutters run easily, have positive automatic feed, cannot clog, and are practically indestructible in use. Notwithstanding their superiority, they are surprisingly low in price. Eleven different sizes are made for hand and power. The makers, The Standard Bone Cutter Co., of Milford, Mass., will send illustrated catalogue and trial order blank free to those who mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

A FAVORITE ROOFING.

Among farmers in all parts of the country Amatite Roofing has been growing rapidly in favor on account of its low cost and its great durability. Although it is a better and more permanent roof than the average "ready roofing," it is as easy to lay as a carpet, requiring no special tools or skilled labor. The silver gray mineral surface of Amatite is easily recognized on the roofs and adds much to the appearance of the farm buildings.

Sample and booklet will be sent in reply to a postal addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston and Cincinnati. Pelase mention Poultry Keeper.

HOW TO CURE ROUP.

Roup is too serious a disease to be treated by home-made remedies. The safest plan, if the disease makes its appearance among your fowls, is to use a standard preparation of known efficiency. Conkey's Roup Cure is the best known and most successful treatment on the market. It is made in the laboratories of the G. E. Conkey Company, Dept. C, Cleveland, and can be obtained from any dealer in poultry supplies.

It is very easy to administer, being a powder that is given in the drinking water. A 50-cent package makes 25 gallons of Roup Cure.

It kills the germs and is a fine tonic. Also a valuable preventive.

The manufacturers agree to refund the money if it fails. The G. E. Conkey Company makes a remedy for each disease of poultry and issues a book on Poultry Diseases.

If you write direct to the company, mentioning Poultry Keeper, and giving name of your dealer in poultry supplies, you can get a copy of this valuable book free.

Be sure to send 4 cents postage. The regular price of the book is 25 cents.

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Get our samples and prices before buying. Largest and best line on earth.

Smith Sealed. Used by America's leading fanners. Prices: 12, 30c; 25, 60c; 60, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; postpaid.

Leader Adjustable. Smoothest and most secure fastening ever invented. Prices, postpaid: 12, 15c; 25, 30c; 60, 40c; 100, 60c; 250, \$1.50; 500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$5.25. Send stamp for sample. We make other styles.

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are quickly and easily made by more economically feeding and handling your birds. Do not pay more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel for your main feed. You can easily care for 2000 layers and 3000 chicks, unassisted, by using my method, and also save \$25 on every 100 birds raised to maturity. Get my new illustrated book, "Profits In Poultry Keeping Solved"—it tells how. The third edition of 5000 is just off the press and the books are selling rapidly. Visit my plant and study my method in actual use where 3000 White Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns are growing for fall and winter trade. Write for circular and testimonials and learn how to raise fully 95 per cent of all chicks hatched. Do it today—now—the y're free.

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THE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE CLUB OF AMERICA.

Cash Specials Offered at Boston, Chicago and Kansas City and Elegant Blue Ribbons at Local Shows.

The Silver Laced Wyandotte club of America asks every lover of this breed to join our club. Every member can compete at any show for the specials offered. This year, instead of cups, the officers are offering cash, as follows:

At Boston: \$10.00 for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet; \$6.00 for first prize breeding pen; \$4.00 for second prize breeding pen.

At Chicago and Kansas City: Same as above or \$20.00 at each of the three shows.

The Silver Laced Wyandotte ribbons were acknowledged to be the most beautiful ribbons ever offered at any poultry show, and these ribbons will again be offered at such shows as have asked for them. It is, of course, understood that all specials can only be competed by club members.

Application for membership, together with \$1.00 dues should be sent to E. S. Tarbox, Secretary, Yorkville, Ill., on or before Dec. 10th, 1908, and this will entitle every applicant to compete for all specials, cash and ribbons wherever offered.

The Silver Laced Wyandotte club is distributing free of charge, a very handsome club catalogue, and same may be obtained by writing to E. S. Tarbox, Secretary, Yorkville, Ill., or the undersigned.

We would be glad to enroll 200 new members. Any information wanted at any time will be cheerfully furnished.

Henry Steinmesch,
President Silver Laced Wyandotte Club of America, St. Louis, Mo.

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OUTINGS FOR YARDED FOWLS.

Many breeders fail to appreciate the benefit to fowls in confinement of an occasional hour or two of liberty. Nearly everybody nowadays must of necessity keep his fowls yarded for at least the greatest part of the summer season. The man on the town lot has neighbors with gardens, if he does not keep one himself, to say nothing of the formidable cat plague in the case of young stuff running at large; while the farmer-breeder has the inevitable hawk problem to reckon with in relation to his chicks, and even though he have no wish to keep certain of his layers separate—which is usually desirable, especially in the breeding season—finds that in allowing them unlimited range he is losing a large percentage of the eggs laid, through the instinctive propensity of biddy to "steal" her nest. But the number of breeders of fowls of moderate flocks is small, who may not, if they would give a little at-

tention to the matter, indulge their birds in the luxury of a greater or less period of freedom daily, or perhaps two or three times a week, beginning at a time when growing stuff has got pretty well out of their way.

Even a considerable flock of hens or chickens will do little harm in a garden or on a lawn at this season, for an hour or two towards night, especially if some one has an occasional eye to them with respect to anything particularly susceptible to damage. And the benefits resulting, in the way of increased vigor and growth of the chicks and a rejuvenating of the layers, with a consequent greater production of eggs, are incalculable.

If well cared for, fowls bear confinement very well for a time, but as week succeeds week and they have worked over, again and again, every foot of accessible ground, until they feel doubly sure that not another bug or worm is left to reward the most

diligent search, they are apt to grow disheartened, lose appetite, or if not, become too fat in the case of the older birds, with the result that the hens cut down on egg production, while the chicks refuse to grow.

A little indulgence of the kind referred to will tend to check all this. Even though there be but little in the way of insects or green stuff for the birds to pick up, the mere privilege of getting on new ground and widening their travels a bit, will serve as a diversion and brightens them up wonderfully.

On the farm of course there are always the advantages of abundance of green stuff and insect life, and given even a limited time each day to help themselves to these, fowls will pick up a considerable part of their keep, and that part of it, too, which it is the hardest artificially to provide. Fowls cannot be made to relish green stuff thrown into their yards as when al-



"Her Egg Basket
Is Always Filled"

Don't You Want More Eggs?

YOUR hens can't lay eggs in abundance, unless they have egg-making food, in abundance. That's true because every atom they use in making eggs must come from the food they eat. It stands to reason then, that for the best results you must feed foods rich in egg-making materials. What are they? Let us see—

Nature knew what she was about when she made Cock, Hen and Chick relish a nice, juicy worm or a good, fat bug above everything else.

They relish such food, because it is rich in what the professors call "protein"—and protein is what fowls need, not only to make eggs, but also to make bone, muscle, flesh and feathers, as well as to maintain vigor and vitality.

That is why the hen craves bugs and worms—or some such food rich in protein.

It's a natural instinct for that something which builds up eggs and maintains good conditions.

Now, animal matter or foods, are rich in protein, while only limited quantities are found in the grains and vegetables usually fed.

But hens don't get worms and bugs in winter nor when yarded.

Therefore you must provide something to take its place if you expect to get the best results from your flock.

What is that "something?"

The best thing yet discovered is raw, green bone—the fresh trimmings from the meat market—bones with meat and gristle adhering—fresh cut and uncooked.

Analysis shows that such raw bones and gristle—beef, pork or lamb—contain the same food elements as the bugs and worms.

They therefore make a perfect substitute—not something "almost as good," but identically the same. A food rich in protein, and which costs but little more than the labor of cutting it.

It contains more than four times the protein and egg-making materials of grain, and is rich in all the elements that go to make eggs, bone, flesh and feathers.

That is why it makes hens lay as

nothing else will;—Why it improves the vitality of the entire flock;—Why it makes red combs, bright eyes and glossy plumage;—Why it enables your flock to produce more fertile eggs, larger hatches and stronger, livelier chicks.

Why it promotes growth and development, giving you earlier broilers, earlier layers, and larger market fowls;—Why it more than doubles your poultry profits.

It is cheapest because it is richest in the food elements fowls most need, and because it costs you but little more than the labor of cutting it. It is the best because it contains these elements in their most digestible form, and you know exactly what you are feeding—as you cannot know when you use

so called "beef scraps" or the ready-mixed commercial foods, or the advertised "poultry foods" made from secret formulae, for which such extravagant claims are made. You have to buy them "on faith;" you don't know what they contain.

Fresh, raw bone is greatly superior to "beef scraps" because the cooking and embalming and preserving and drying of the scraps destroy nearly all their value.

Experiment stations and thousands of poultrymen have proved the value of green bone. Can you afford to ignore such valuable food?

The best machine for preparing green bone is

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Mann's turns easily and rapidly, cutting all green bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging; never leaving chunks or slivers, wasting nothing.

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To prove to you that it is all we claim it to be, we will send you any bone cutter you may select from our catalogue, on **10 Days Free Trial**—no money in advance. Just select the machine you want to try. We will ship it to you. If satisfied after the trial, buy it. If not, return it at our expense. **Send For Catalogue To-day** and make your selection.

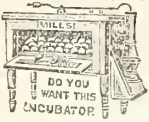
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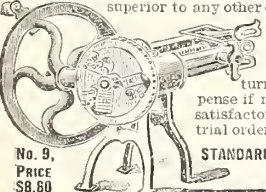
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This is the Quarter-Centennial or "Jubilee Year" of Page Fence. To celebrate the twenty-five years' triumph of the Pioneer Woven Wire Fence, we are preparing a "Jubilee Edition" of the Page Fence Catalog for free distribution. It is the most interesting, unique and valuable Fence Book ever printed. It tells the story of Page success, from the first fence sold to the present time, when over 800,000 progressive farmers own and praise Page Fence. Gives the reasons for the use of Page Fence by the Government as the highest standard of quality. Handsomely illustrated. Filled with important Fence facts. Send today. Its FREE.

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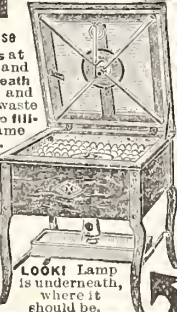
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LOOK! Lamp is underneath, where it should be.

lowed to go about snipping off the tender points for themselves, and there is no brand of beef scraps that comes up to grasshoppers taken on foot.

Now is the time when the long-continued confinement is beginning to bear most heavily. The breeder should watch his several pens and if possible give to those most needful an occasional outing.—John L. Woodbury, in Maine Farmer.

STANDARD OF PERFECTION.

Criticisms and Suggestions.

A general invitation is hereby extended to every fancier, who has bought at any time a Standard of Perfection, to offer criticisms on said Standard and suggestions may be sent to Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill., Secretary of Committee, and will be by him referred to the Revision Committee of 1910.

The Committee meets in April 1909; and the criticisms and suggestions must reach the Secretary by that time; but to receive the full consideration they deserve should be sent as soon as possible.

Chas. M. Bryant,
President of American Poultry Assn.

BETTER SAUSAGE—MORE LARD—LESS WORK.

Probably there is no more disagreeable work connected with farming than "Hog Killing." Butchering is a disagreeable job, but the preparation of the meat for winter keeping, making sausage and frying out lard, involves downright hard work of the roughest kind. Much of this labor can be avoided by having proper tools, and nothing will prove more effective than an "Enterprise" butchering outfit, consisting of an "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper and an "Enterprise" Lard Press and Sausage Stuffer.

These are labor-saving devices of incalculable value, but they also increase the earnings from your hogs. This outfit will pay for itself in one season.

The "Enterprise" Meat Chopper chops meat quickly, uniformly and perfectly. It cuts the meat without crushing or grinding, so that each minute piece will retain all of its natural goodness and flavor.

This increases the value of your sausage—it's better flavored—better tasting in every way and will command a better price.

The drudgery of lard rendering and the hard work of sausage stuffing are overcome by the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. You get more lard and better lard with this machine than in any other way, with one-tenth the work.

The "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer has a patented corrugated spout which prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring the preservation of the sausage. You can't stuff sausage skins as effectively by hand nor with any other machine.

A most practical and economical way of increasing the yield from poultry is to get an "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. Put a few cents' worth of dry bone, old shells or corn into an "Enterprise" Bone Mill and it will increase its value tenfold as a poultry food.

There's no food so good for poultry as variety nor a way to save money so easily as to grind your poultry food, using an "Enterprise" Bone Mill.

Send your name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., 231 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, for a copy of the "Enterprising Housekeeper." This is a cook book containing over 200 choice recipes and other practical kitchen helps. Please mention Poultry Keeper.

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Supply your hens liberally with True Grit for Winter Eggs. Close confinement in cold weather prevents them foraging for it, and every part of the egg, yolk, white and shell must first be assimilated by the fowl's system from what they eat.

Pearl Grit

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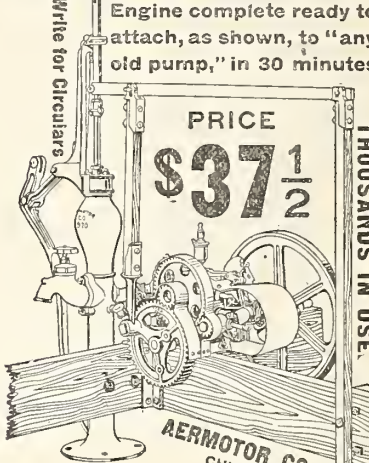

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They have proven it in such shows as Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Great World's Fair at St. Louis, Nashville, Indianapolis, time after time, and at the great Illinois State Fair at Springfield by winning 2nd Cock; 1st and 3rd Hen; 1st Cockerel; 1st Pullet; 1st Breeding Pen. Is this not evidence of our claim? Send for Catalogue, the finest Catalogue ever issued, describing our plant and our birds. Enclose a dime for mailing.

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READY FOR A NEW START.

As I never heard or saw anything of the letter I sent you with the money for another year's subscription, I suppose the letter must have gotten lost, and therefore I send you the money again, as the paper is worth double the money you ask for it anyhow, as there is so much interesting reading in it.

What interested me much was the answer of E. C. Peterson to the question "What Would You Do?" I know what I would do if a man should send me eggs that would not hatch, but sometimes it is not his fault, at least it was not in my case. I sent for two sittings of thirty eggs last spring and when I opened the case, seventeen were broken. This about discouraged me about starting a chicken ranch. There were seventeen eggs left, and out of those seventeen, two chicks were hatched. As luck would have it, both were roosters, so that I had a poor chance to start a chicken ranch.

I did not blame the shipper at all, as I did not expect any of the eggs to hatch, as they must have been handled terribly roughly by the Express Company, because seventeen were broken in transit. I wrote to the shipper of the bad luck that I had had, but did not expect him to send me any more eggs. After awhile I received a letter from him, telling me that he would send me two other sittings at any time and not charge me anything, and as it was late in the season, I wrote him not to send them till the following spring. Now such a man is a gentleman and I think there are plenty of such men who advertise in your valuable paper (I got his address through your paper.)

Now coming back to the two roosters. I was, as I stated, discouraged about starting a chicken ranch, but still did not give up and was planning to buy some pullets to mate to the two roosters and raise a big bunch of chickens the coming spring, but as bad luck would have it again, one night a rat killed one of the roosters, and a little later on I saw a chicken hawk sailing through the air with the other one and thus disappeared the last part of my imaginary chicken ranch.

Edw. Hatz,

Portland, Oregon.

QUIT KICKING.

What would you do? Don't kick so much. I ordered sixty eggs from Markesan, Wis., from an advertiser in the Poultry Keeper, and received them in good order, except that two were broken in transit, the distance being about fifteen hundred miles. I put the eggs in an incubator and on the twenty-first day, had 34 fine chicks.

I did not make complaint to the man who sent me the eggs, as he gave me more than I expected. The article by D. D. Cavanaugh in the October Poultry Keeper was very good. The Conkey book which is mentioned in the October number I already have on hand. I live on a city lot 30 by 100 feet and keep Plymouth Rocks.

L. Pujo.

New Orleans, La.

THE ALUMINUM CHAMPION LEG BAND.

The Champion Leg Band is the oldest and most popular band on the market. It is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl.



This band always stays securely, where it is fastened, is held by a double lock, hence is impossible for it to slip off. To fasten bend the broad part of the band on your finger to conform to shape of fowl's leg. Put small end through loop until it fits loosely on the leg, turn the end back, then bend the two lugs over the loose end as shown in cut. Cut off surplus with scissors.



Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and turkeys; smaller size for Plymouth Rocks and other breeds. Not made in pigeon size. Prices postpaid: 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c. Sample band 2c. Be sure to state that you want the Aluminum Champion Band. Guaranteed satisfactory. Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

A GOOD STAND-BY.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

Enclosed find fifty cents in stamps for a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Have taken it ever since I have been in the business and cannot do without it. It is full of good reading twelve months each year.

E. W. Foster, Specialty breeder,
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The resisting ability of a roofing depends largely upon the amount of material there is in it—not upon the thickness nor upon the number of layers, but upon the actual density of the roof—that is upon its weight. A light-weight ready-roofing may be as thick as Amatite, but if it is not as heavy, roll for roll, it can't have as much good stuff in it. Amatite weighs as much as roofings that cost three times its price.

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The BROWN Poultry Fence is not an ordinary poultry netting, but makes a "chicken tight" fence almost as stout and durable as a stone wall. Requires no boards—top or bottom—and fewer posts. Will not sag, bag or bulge. Costs less than netting. Your poultry is always safe behind BROWN Poultry Fence. Get our catalog and prices. We have 150 styles of fences. We pay the freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 57 Cleveland, Ohio.



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Free Book "Poultry Diseases." Write for one.

THE POULTRY MARKER



There is nothing in a poultry yard more important to the reader than a good poultry marker. By the use of the marker herewith shown any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different breeders and strains can thus be kept, affording also a mark of identification for your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. This marker costs, prepaid, 25c; or for 50c we will send, postpaid, a marker and a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Be sure to ask for the Poultry Keeper marker when ordering. It is the best there is. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



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FRUIT GROWER is the largest and greatest horticultural publication in America. It is for the fruit grower and for his home folks. This paper alone costs \$1.00—all we ask for the entire club.

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MANAGEMENT OF HENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

The problem of feeding is one of great importance, and should be carefully considered, for on it depends to a large extent not only the general health of the birds, but also the economy which promotes success. It is a subject, however, which should be studied with a large amount of common sense, for there are no hard and fast rules which can be laid down as applying to every case. The price of feeds and the general environment should be considered in determining the right rations.

For the largest profit a good proportion of the eggs should be secured during the winter. If two extra eggs per week can be obtained from each hen a good profit will be made while if the product is decreased by only one egg per week in winter, this one egg will pay for all the feed the hen eats. To obtain this greater production, not only should the fowls be young and of a good laying breed, but the feeder should have a full knowledge of the proper feed and its preparation.

The nutriment in the feed of laying hens serves a twofold purpose—to repair waste and furnish heat to the body and to supply the egg-making materials. As only the surplus over what is needed for the body is available for egg production, the proper feeds should be fed in sufficient quantities to induce this production.

In supplying feed to fowls there are three kinds of constituents which should be present in certain fairly well fixed proportions if the desired results are to be obtained most economically. These constituents are mineral, nitrogenous and carbonaceous, all of which are contained in corn, wheat, oats and barley, but not in the right proportions to give the greatest egg yield. In addition some animal feed and green feed should be supplied.

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the spring the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls which are at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed on their range, which with grain furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as lies within his power, then, the feeder should aim to make the winter conditions springlike.—Exchange.

Are you going to subscribe for any papers or magazines soon? The present season affords opportunity to give good publications to your friends or relatives as presents. We can furnish any list you want, and will divide the same, sending to as many different addresses as there are different papers, if desired. This gives you an opportunity to get your own papers in connection with as many others as you wish. If you are in the market for more than one paper, adopt the modern method and order all through one source and save money. It is worth while to look into this matter. Let us have your list and we will quote you promptly.

Our Question and Answer department is conducted as a regular feature of the paper and in order that all of our readers may keep in touch with the different problems that confront the ordinary poultryman. Unless a stamped envelope is received with a special request for immediate reply, these questions will all be answered in the Q. & A. department, so that all readers who have sent in questions and have not complied with our requirement for answers by mail, are respectfully referred to the Q. & A. department as their questions will be taken up in turn and replied to in earliest possible issue of the Poultry Keeper.

FREE SAMPLE OF A STRONG ROOFING.

Farmers who are buying ready roofings on the strength of the appearance of a sample often overlook the important feature of the density of materials.

The densest roofing on the market is Amalite; that is, it has the most stuff packed into it for its thickness. Amalite could, no doubt, have been made twice as thick without using any more material to the square foot, but it would then be more porous and more open to the penetration of air and water.

Instead of that, Amalite is pressed under great rollers till it is as tough and dense as it can be made. The weight per roll tells the story. Investigate this before you buy. Full information and sample will be sent in reply to a postal addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston and Cincinnati. Please mention Poultry Keeper.

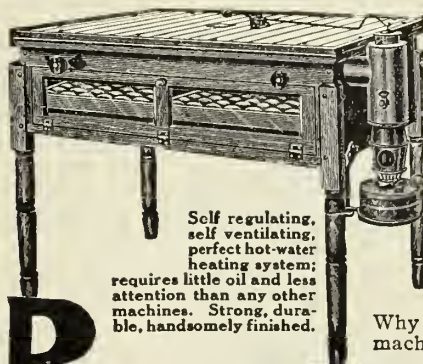
THE QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

Mr. Otto Barth, secretary of the Queen Incubator Company, Box 2, Lincoln, Nebr., writes us that his company (The Queen) has purchased the stock of materials, and will operate the plant of the Wallace Incubator Company at St. Joseph, Mo., after November 1st, 1908. The factory of the Queen at Lincoln, Nebr., will of course remain the home factory as heretofore, and all correspondence, as usual, will be addressed to that place. The St. Joseph, Mo., factory becomes a branch of the Lincoln, Nebr. business, and will turn out Queen Machines only, the manufacture of the Wallace Machines being discontinued.

The Queen plant at Lincoln, Nebr., on account of the growth of business, has been somewhat crowded in the past, so the addition of the St. Joseph plant is timely, and will operate to the advantage of the customers, as well as to the company. Orders for Queen machines coming in from Kansas and Missouri, and states to the south and west of them, will be shipped out, at a saving in price and time, from the St. Joseph factory, while the trade from the rest of the country will be supplied from Lincoln.

It is gratifying to us to note the progress that has been made by the Queen Incubator Co. Nobody is more deserving of success than these folks. Queen Incubators have been highly successful for those who have bought them, and out of the large number of our subscribers, who have dealt with this company, none of them have ever complained to us of not having received fair and honest treatment from them.

We are also advised that the new Queen catalog will soon be out, and if we may judge by Queen catalogs of former years, it will be worth the while for all of our poultry raising friends to get a copy of it, which will be sent free, by addressing Queen Incubator Co., Box 3, Lincoln, Nebr. Please mention Poultry Keeper when you write for a copy of the catalog.



Self regulating, self ventilating, perfect hot-water heating system; requires little oil and less attention than any other machines. Strong, durable, handsomely finished.

ONLY \$10
For this 240-Egg
INCUBATOR!

And Look at these Low Prices:

120-Egg Incubator . . \$7.50

100-Chick Outdoor Brooder 5.50

100-Chick Indoor Brooder 4.50

Why pay double the above prices for machines that are no better?

RELIANCE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

today are the result of 25 years' experience. Successful poultrymen everywhere stick to the Reliance. They are guaranteed to hatch and raise the chicks. Send for Free Book. It tells how they're made and explains how our prices can be so much lower than other makers. It shows pictures and tells all about our great stock of thoroughbred poultry and supplies. Save money—write today for this great book.

Reliance Incubator Co., Box 554, Freeport, Ill.

**OAKES
MAKES THEM
HATCH**

Now is the Time

To get your Incubators and Brooders in shape for the early chicks.

Don't Throw Away

An old machine just because something about it is out of fix, for we can make it do better work than ever, with very little expense.

If you have any trouble with your Lambs, Regulators or Heating Apparatus, write us about it, and we will be glad to go into the matter with you, and help you to find the cause and a remedy.

A postal card will get our catalogue of
INCUBATORS and BROODER SUPPLIES, FIXTURES AND REPAIRS—send for it today.

THE OAKES MFG. CO., Box 8, Bloomington, Ind.

KILLING AND PICKING TURKEYS.

Although a turkey is a much larger bird than a chicken and on that account more difficult to handle when alive, the business of killing and picking is not much more difficult. In fact, the feathers are removed much more easily without tearing the skin.

The best method of killing is to suspend the bird by a noose around the shanks, stun it by striking it with a small stout club on the back of the head and then bleed by reaching a sharp pointed knife through the mouth into the throat and cutting crosswise, thus severing the arteries. If the stunning is properly done, the bird will cease struggling very quickly and the picker should at once begin to remove the feathers. The tail feathers and all wing feathers, except those on the point or the last joint of each wing should be removed first, then the breast and neck feathers should be plucked and then the feathers of the body, back and thighs.

For some markets the tail feathers are allowed to remain on the bird and for all markets the last joint of the wing is left entire. These latter make excellent "wings" as they are called by the thrifty housewife. Almost all markets require undrawn specimens so that all that has to be done after picking and pin feathering is to wash the blood from the mouth of the fowl and hang it up to dry and cool.

Turkeys are packed sometimes in barrels and sometimes in boxes, but the better grades usually go forward

in boxes. The box is lined with paper and the turkeys packed solidly in it with heads bent under at one side and breasts up. The boxes are packed so tightly that when the cover is on there is no room for the contents to shift during the journey to market.

Occasionally straw is used for packing, but this sometimes leaves unsightly lines or marks in the skin of the carcasses which injure their sale. Only one grade should be shipped in the same box for if several grades are included the entire consignment is likely to be sold at the price of the lowest grade.—Exchange.

Seated in a dark, cool cellar, a lighted candle in one hand, three eggs in the other, the egg candler talked: "No egg is unsalable," said he. "You can sell an egg when there's nothing left of it but the shell. Who buys them? The kid glove maker. He beats his kids soft in a yolk bath, and the riper that great foaming bath is, the more joyously the kid glove maker splashes about in it. Here's a half dozen fresh broken, O. K. but for the shells. The confectioners will take 'em. This couple is what you might call fair—what your grocer would term 'fresh'—not 'new laid' nor 'best fresh'—only 'fresh.' Such eggs you can stand in a Spanish omelet, but not boiled. We'll split them, and sell the yolks to low-class bakers, and the whites to papermakers for sizing.—Exchange.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the paper includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

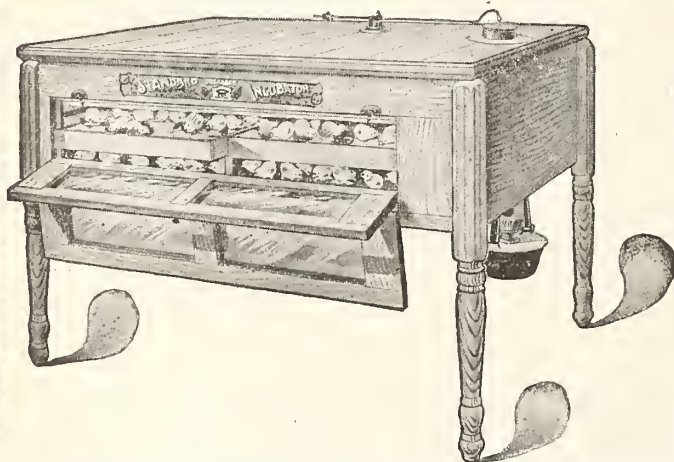
A great many things enter into the question of egg production, but other things being equal, eggs are very largely a question of feeding. A hen cannot lay eggs unless she has an abundance of egg making material supplied in her daily ration. This is one reason why fresh cut raw bone has proven such a boon to poultry keepers. It supplies the protein and lime needed by the hen for egg making, needed by the cock for vitality and vigor, needed by the chicks for building bone and muscle and feathers. Your fowls cannot flourish and be profitable without an abundance of protein, and fresh, raw bone supplies in its most available and cheapest form. A single ounce of raw bone contains more available protein than one-fourth pound of wheat or three and one-half pounds of corn. Moreover the bone lends a variety to the ration and has a peculiar tonic effect upon the flock that tends to health and vigor. Every reader of this journal who is now feeding raw bone will be interested in the little book on feeding issued by F. W. Mann Co., Box 57, Milford, Mass. Send for it. It's fine and it's full of good hints and suggestions. Please mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

A REVOLUTION

In Matching and Raising Poultry is what can be Accomplished with the

1909 RELIABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Never in the history of Artificial Incubation has there been such forward advancement and improvements as has been placed on the Reliable Incubator and Brooder for 1909.



They are positively fire-proof, self-regulating, self-supplying of moisture, self-supplying ventilation, metal lamp founts, metal heat receivers, metal outlet for heat and meta inside construction positively insures safety.

The only Incubator ever allowed to operate in an International Exhibition in the large Agricultural Building with coal-oil lamps, and sanctioned by the Fire Insurance Companies and the Fire Department.

It takes one-half the amount of fuel of any other Incubator.

The easiest operated with the best results.

Guaranteed to out-hatch any other Incubator made with the same treatment and conditions.

Double walls, sides, ends, bottoms and tops and heaviest insulated. One-half more material used in the construction of the Reliable than any other Incubators manufactured.

Compare the actual weights of the Reliable Incubators and Brooders with other weights of Incubators and Brooders.

Can be operated anywhere with best results and are the best Incubators and Brooders that twenty-seven years of actual experience can build.

We are located in our large, new, two-story factory building with 40,000 square feet on one floor; the largest Incubator Factory in the World. Factory and yards covering 2½ acres of ground with the very latest Modern Machinery. This enables us to make the best machines at the lowest actual cost.

Send for our large illustrated Catalogue, Poultrymen's Guide, giving full description of our goods. It is free.

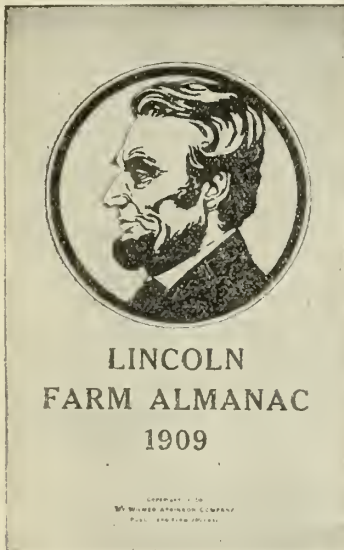
Address,

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., WALTON HEIGHTS, P. O. BOX A-15, QUINCY, ILL., U. S. A.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR THE LINCOLN CENTENARY.

February twelfth, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Many of the regular publications will have interesting articles that cannot fail to appeal to all believers in this truly great man. Among the special offers of which we have already been advised, is a fine 9x13½ inch colored picture of President Lincoln which will be issued as a supplement to Farm & Fireside, and will be sent to all subscribers for Farm & Fireside, whose subscriptions are sent in to reach them by Jan. 15th. We are now carrying a special offer of Farm & Fireside and Poultry Keeper, both for one year, for fifty cents, and this offer is so liberal that it should be taken advantage of by many.

We are also advised of a special "Lincoln Farm Almanac" for 1909 which will be issued by Farm Journal, of Philadelphia. This almanac will



contain a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's life, a number of his famous stories, the wonderful Gettysburg dedication speech, and other material concerning his life and death. In addition to the Lincoln features, the almanac will also contain 24 pages of useful information on general subjects of interest to farmers. We can offer the almanac, with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and a FIVE YEARS' subscription to Farm Journal all upon the receipt of one dollar. Please be careful to state in your order that you wish a copy of the "Lincoln Almanac."

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS.

The caponizing tools we offer are known as the Philadelphia Caponizing Set. They are made by expert surgical instrument manufacturers, and are first class in every respect. With each set of instruments we send a booklet containing instructions for using the instruments and caring for the capons. Price, \$2.50, postpaid. Address Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY

Fine lot of young stock for sale. Booking orders now for early delivery. Free catalog. Highest egg record strain in America.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR,
President National Houdan Club.

Box F, Orleans, Ind.

Acme Incubator Lamp Wick

MINERAL
FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
BURN OR
CHAR



MINERAL
FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
BURN OR
CHAR

Practically Indestructible. Keep lamps well filled with oil and wicks do not need trimming, running uniformly throughout entire hatch. Can be used through two or three hatches. Made of non-combustible material. Save annoyance and aid keeping temperature even. Sold in three sizes. In ordering, state whether you want Number one, 5-8 inch wide; Number two, 15-16 inch wide; or Number three, 1 1-2 inches wide. Price, 25 cents each. Special rate made on large lots. Fit any lamp. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois

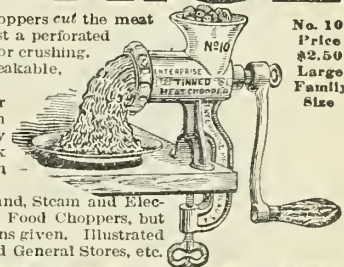
ENTERPRISE

**Meat
and
Food
Chopper**

"Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers cut the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without tearing or crushing. Easily cleaned. Practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only \$1.75. No. 10, shown in cut, \$2.50. They are standard family sizes, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.



No. 10
Price
\$2.50
Large
Family
Size

ENTERPRISE

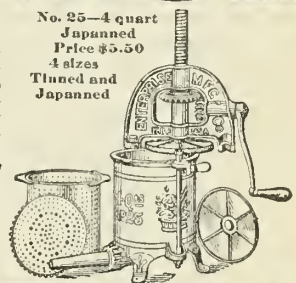
**Sausage
Stuffer
and
Lard
Press**

Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a Lard Press in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer should be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. If not, order direct of makers.

No. 25-4 quart
Japanned
Price \$5.50
4 sizes
Tinned and
Japanned

**ENTERPRISE**

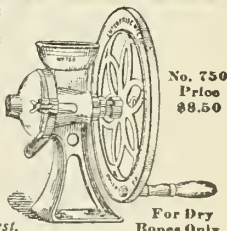
**Bone,
Shell
and
Corn
Mill**

The "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good, general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability is unequalled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut \$8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1 1/4 bu. corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy. Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, Etc., Etc.

Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Free on request.



No. 750
Price
\$8.50

For Dry
Bones Only

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 231 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO STOCK SHOW RECORDS AGAIN BROKEN.

Once more the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held in Chicago from Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th has accomplished the seemingly impossible by again showing a most phenomenal increase in entries. Once more all past records have been demolished and once more we are brought to realize that interest is not waning in this, the greatest of live stock shows—this leading exponent of the live stock industry—and that this great annual event is becoming more popular from year to year. Even though feeding operations have been exceedingly light during the past year, we still find an increased number of entries in the cattle department. The draft horse exhibit, judging from the entries received, will be the greatest ever seen in this or any other country. Horses, whose lineage dates back into the dark ages, will be seen in the ring beside the most splendid specimens of the English and Scottish types, whose equals have never before been brought together in such numbers in the history of the show ring. The number of exhibitors in the sheep department exceeds that of any previous year, and in quality their exhibits will far surpass anything ever seen here in the past, as the entries show them to contain some of the choicest importations made in this country in recent years. In the swine department all the leading types will again be represented and the quality will be superior to that of any barrow show ever seen on this continent. All these and many other new features give promise of making the coming exposition the greatest in the history of this splendid series of events, and no one, be he ever so distantly connected with live stock—the right arm of our basic industry, agriculture—can afford to miss this exceptional opportunity for education, entertainment and a pleasure trip in one.

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapezing is so important, and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as a premium in connection with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send, postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the order includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the list. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.



Dress Economy

Simpson-Eddystone calico prints are fine long-wearing cotton goods. The patterns are stylish and beautiful, and the colors are absolutely fast. Some designs in a new silk finish. They solve the problem of stylish dressing at little cost.

Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of
Simpsons have made



CHAS. E. THOMPSON & CO. LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

BOX 6

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks

Breeders at Very Low Prices During December

Write at Once.

CATALOGUE FREE. STAMP FOR RED STANDARD.

Special Clubbing Offer—Leading Farm and Poultry Papers

THE POULTRY KEEPER, monthly, regular price, 1 year.....50 cts
Farm and Fireside, monthly, regular price, 1 year.....25 cts
Farm Journal, bi-monthly, regular price, 5 years.....75 cts

\$1.50

All upon receipt of \$1.15. This is a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside, and 5 years subscription to Farm Journal, and is a real bargain. Address all orders to

POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Ill.

OUR BIG DOLLAR OFFERS

Sent To Same or Separate Addresses

Here are 15 Different Clubs, any one sent to
your address for \$1.00:

Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Am. Poultry Advocate	.50	Farm Journal, 2 yrs	.25	Woman's Home Companion	1.00
West. Poultry Journal	.50	Farm and Home	.50		
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Fruit Grower	1.00	Reliable Poul. Journal	.50	Good Housekeeping	1.00
		Commercial Poultry	.50		
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Green's Fruit Grower	.50	Farm Poultry	.50	National Fruit Grower	.50
Vick's Magazine	.50	Feather	.50	Green's Fruit Grower	.50
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Farmer's Wife	.50	Vick's Magazine	.50	Poultry Husbandry	.50
Farm and Fireside	.25	Mother's Magazine	.50	Poultry Tribune	.50
Park's Floral Magazine	.25				
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Pigeon News	1.00	Weekly Inter-Ocean	1.00	Floral Life	.50
		National Fruit Grower	.50	Vick's Magazine	.50

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.: Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send the following publications for one year to addresses below:

State

St. or R. F. D.

P. O.

Name

ADDRESS, POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., QUINCY, ILL.

"INCUBATOR HYGROMETRY."

is the name of a booklet just received from the Geo. H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Neb., explaining moisture requirements in artificial incubation. It describes their latest invention, a Hygrometer, (or moisture gauge), which they say is the only one on the market adapted for use in incubator temperature of 101 to 105 degrees. We have made no actual tests of the instrument but it "looks good" to us.



The booklet is interesting and instructive, and if the Hygrometer does the work it is guaranteed to do, artificial incubation will be more profitable in the future than ever before. With it moisture is regulated and controlled as accurately as heat, and whether you are an actual or prospective incubator operator it will pay you to read the "book"—free for the asking. Address, Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb., and don't forget to mention Poultry Keeper.

In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each, and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experience at poultry work and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

"Success With Poultry" is worth more than all other poultry books put together, if you want to learn how to make money with poultry. Price of book, \$1.00. For that amount (1.00) we will send book postpaid and a full year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. This is the biggest value ever offered in poultry literature.

We wish to call attention to all advertisers to the advantages offered by Poultry Keeper in placing stock before the market. The fall months offer many advantages in getting rid of extra birds that are not needed for the breeding season and our low rates on classified ads. make the cost of advertising very reasonable.

Golden Bronze Turkeys

Winners at all the leading shows, Chicago for years. Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number, \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished.

MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Illinois.

Young and Old Birds From Guaranteed Standard Bred Stock**ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES—TRUE TO NAME**

Light Brahmas	Blue Andalusians	Bronze Turkeys
White Cochins	S. C. Hamburgs	White Holland Turkeys
Dark Brahmas	Pekin Ducks	Cornish Indian Games
Buff Cochins	Toulouse Geese	B. B. Red Games
Black Cochins	Houdans	Golden Polish
Black Langshans	Golden Wyandottes	Bearded Silver Polish
Barred Plymouth Rocks	Silver Wyandottes	W. Crested B. Polish
Buff Plymouth Rocks	White Wyandottes	Golden Seabright Bantams
White Plymouth Rocks	S. C. B. Minorcas	Black Cochin Bantams
S. C. B. Leghorns	R. C. B. Minorcas	White Cochin Bantams
R. C. B. Leghorns		Buff Cochin Bantams
Buff Leghorns		B. B. B. G. Bantams

You Can't Buy STANDARD BRED FOWLS or Eggs

Anywhere Else as Cheap as We Sell Them

Send at once for our big 32-page catalogue, with prices of birds and eggs (4c stamps). We defy any reliable breeder to meet our prices and quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mention P. K. Stock ready to ship now and eggs in season.

Northwestern Poultry and Fruit Farm

WALTER SEIDEL, Proprietor.

Box K

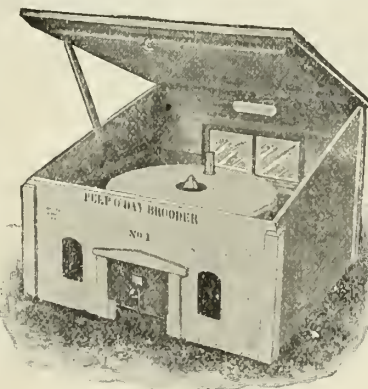
Elroy, Illinois

WE CAN SAVE YOU

Considerable on Your Subscription Money

A SPECIAL PRICE will be given if you will send
List of Publications Desired,
FARM AND POULTRY JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Illinois
(SEND LIST ON POSTALS)

**PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS**

The Peep-O-Day Brooder is the Most Practical and Satisfactory Brooder ever made

Raising more and healthier chicks than any other brooder. For years it has been used on leading poultry farms and government experiment stations.

THE PEEP-O-DAY has been a success under all conditions in every climate. It is the **STANDARD OF THE WORLD**, and any poultry raiser not using the **PEEP-O-DAY BROODER** is working at a disadvantage. Handsomely illustrated catalog **FREE**.

CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO.

DEPT. B.

ITHACA, N. Y.

THE PROFITS IN POULTRY RAISING.

After reading Mr. Cavanaugh's letter in the October Poultry Keeper, it makes me feel like saying a word or two to myself. I have found that there is lots of hard work and lots of worry in raising chickens, and not much money. The present prices of grain seem outrageous, when you consider that a few years ago, you could buy corn at 90 cents a hundred, while now it is \$1.85 per hundred and still going higher, and other grains going up at corresponding rates. Those of us who have land have got to raise our own feed or quit raising chickens.

My advice to those who think there is a fortune in the chicken business is to stay out unless they have the land to raise their own feed. Mr. Cavanaugh says if you want to work hard and worry, to stick to your city job. I say, if you want to work hard and worry start chicken raising and buy all the feed. He also gives a model plan for a poultry plant. I would like to ask why he puts the incubator cellar so far away from the brooder house; also how anyone can pump water, grind feed, etc., with the windmill located as he had it; also where he can buy lumber at the prices he gives? He has things figured up very nicely on what it will cost and what the profit will be. You know the old saying that figures won't lie, but they will, when dealing with poultry profits.

Now don't think that I am a kicker

and have lost in the poultry game, because I have not lost, but my experience has been that the profits are pretty small.

Frank D. Hotchkiss,
Farmington, Connecticut.

THE X-RAY INCUBATOR.

One of the very best incubators made is starting its advertising in this issue of our paper. It is the X-Ray incubator, made by the X-Ray Incubator Company at Wayne, Nebraska. There are very good reasons why the X-Ray made such a notable record last year. There wasn't any accident about it. It made a good record because it is built on the right principle.

We shall have something more to say of this machine in a more extended notice by and by. In the meantime write to the makers for free catalog and let them tell you something about it. You will find it worth investigating. A postal will bring it. Please mention P. K.

A GOOD PAIR.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I received your sample copy and read it with interest, and got the worth of a year's subscription out of it. I have never found any paper which was near enough equal to my old reliable (American Poultry Advocate) to be subscribed for, until yours. They will make a fine pair.

Lloyd S. Johnson,
Manassas, Virginia.

Will you please tell your friends who are interested in poultry about Poultry Keeper, or better still, send us their names and addresses and let us send them copies. Poultry Keeper claims to be the most practical and helpful paper published for those who are interested in making poultry pay.

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

FREE SAMPLE OF ROOFING YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAINT.

The makers of Amatite Roofing have advertised their goods very extensively, but the mineral surface proposition is unfamiliar to many people who do not see how it is possible to make a flexible, pliable roofing with a surface of real stone.

Any man will recognize that a mineral surface will wear longer, for instance, than a painted surface, but one has to see how Amatite is made to really appreciate its advantages. The manufacturers, therefore, distribute samples very freely, and you can get one very easily by addressing a postal card to the manufacturers' nearest office. Address The Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, London, Eng. Please mention Poultry Keeper.

The Ideal INCUBATORS and BROODERS

Miller Gives You the Key to Success

I've sold so many thousand Ideal Incubators and Brooders that I feel every poultry raiser must be acquainted with them. But here's the all-important question with you: Are you using them? Are you getting the big hatches which only the Ideal Incubators can give you? And are you succeeding in raising big, strong fowls—and raising 90% of all you hatch—like the users of Ideal Brooders are doing? If not you are suffering a distinct loss.

My poultry raising friend, I cannot afford to misrepresent things to you, but I want to say that there is more profit in the poultry business for you if you use Ideal Incubators and Brooders.

Try The Miller Way This Year

Send today for my great new book, "Poultry For Profit." It will show you what others are doing and open your eyes to what you ought to do in poultry. It's a great book for poultrymen—the best and most reliable ever written. It is not a book of theories, but a book of facts.

**Get Miller's
Great Book,
"Poultry
for Profit"
SEND NOW**

The Great Book—Worth Dollars To You—Is Free

The illustrations of fine poultry and up-to-date appliances would make it worth dollars to any poultryman if he had to buy it. It tells all about my famous Ideal Incubators and Brooders and gives you a world of practical information besides. Don't hesitate—send for it and do it now. 128 pages, free and postpaid for a postal card. Address—

The J. W. Miller Company

Box 19,

Freeport, Illinois

Absolute Evidence

THIS testimony from the highest authorities puts beyond question the superiority of Prairie State Incubators. When all the leading Experiment Stations of America put their endorsements on the Prairie State as evidenced by their letters below, what better proof can we offer? What better guide do you desire in deciding what incubator is best for you?

Note Please—New England, the Middle Atlantic, Central and Southern States, Canada and the West are all represented showing the adaptability of the Prairie State to every locality and condition.

Such testimony is incontrovertible. It proves that our Sand Tray Machine has removed one of the great stumbling stones which blocked the way of success of thousands.

MORE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IS NOT OBTAINABLE

Alabama Experiment Station

AUBURN, ALA., May 9, 1907.

GENTLEMEN:—I set my Incubator and got a good hatch of very nice, plump chicks and Allen's is hatching today.

I think you have a good machine, and I can sell several if you will send me advertising matter.

C. C. Floyd

Maryland Experiment Station

COLLEGE PARK, PRINCE GEORGE CO., MD.

June 15, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of June 9th has been received and noted. I am glad to say that your goods have given entire satisfaction, especially the Universal Hovers. During the four months that I have operated the brooders I did not have one lamp to smoke. This is a point that cannot be overlooked, as a smoky brooder means ruin for the poultryman.

C. L. Opperman

Connecticut Agricultural College

STORRS, CONN., June 19, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—We have seven of your Incubators in use here alongside of many other makes. The Sand Tray machine not only gives as good hatches as any incubator at the College, but when properly handled produces large, vigorous chicks.

I consider the Sand Tray Prairie State Incubator one of the best.

C. A. Graham

Texas Experiment Station

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.

Sept. 25, 1906.

DEAR SIR:—The No. 1 Prairie State Incubator you sent me about a year ago is giving perfect satisfaction. I would like to have you quote me price on a 300-chick Brooder for use at this college for instruction.

W. H. Connelley

Quebec MacDonald College

STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P. Q.

Sept. 4, 1907.

DEAR MR. NIX—I have your favor of August 24th, and in reply will say that the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders have given satisfactory results. The Incubator gave 75% of the fertile eggs, which was about 14% better than the best of several other makes tried.

J. C. Egan

Iowa College of Agriculture

AMES, IOWA, June 19, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of June 9th, addressed to the College has been referred to me. Our equipment of Prairie State goods consists of two No. 2 Sand Tray Incubators, ten Universal Hovers, grit boxes and drinking fountains. The Universal Hovers are placed in 8x12 colony houses, two to a house. All of this equipment has given us good satisfaction. The brooding apparatus has enabled us to raise chicks in larger flocks than we are able to do with any other commercial machine.

H. C. Pierce



Rhode Island College of Agriculture

KINGSTON, R. I.

June 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—I received an incubator from you some time ago and find it has been improved since last year and I got an even hatch of nice, big chicks.

Arthur B. Holden

Nova Scotia Agricultural College

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA, Nov. 18, 1907.

DEAR SIR:—The Universal Hovers which we purchased of you last spring have given satisfaction. We have attached them to two small coops and find them very handy, as we removed the hovers, when the chicks were five weeks old and give them the use of the coops. A good feature of your hovers was a noticeable saving in the amount of oil required to keep the temperature up to the proper degree.

J. P. Landry

From Thirteen Experiment Stations Again Proves That PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS Hatch the Most Livable Chicks

North Carolina Experiment Station

WEST RALEIGH, N. C., June 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 2nd, I would say that we have used quite a number of your Universal Hovers, for the past three years and have found them a very satisfactory brooding device, so much so that for the last season we have used nothing else.

J. J. Hry

Cornell N. Y. College of Agriculture

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—We have four of your 150-egg capacity Incubators and four 100-egg capacity. We have had the machines running continuously since January and have obtained very satisfactory hatches all along. Several of the hatches in April, May and June were exceptionally good.

W. Burton Somers

Michigan Agricultural College

EAST LANSING P. O., MICH.

July 7, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—I take great pleasure in saying that we have most gratifying results with the Prairie State Incubators the past two years. They hatch good, strong, healthy chicks, that it is a pleasure to brood.

J. G. Halpin

Virginia Agricultural Institute

HAMPTON, VA., June 8, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—Some months ago we received from your hands a 150-egg Incubator and have given it a thorough trial. It meets our expectations in every way, hatching a good percentage of vigorous chickens with each trial.

W. S. Sweetwater

Ontario Experiment Station

GUELPH, CANADA, October 1, 1906.

DEAR SIR:—We have used six of your Universal Hovers, also one Colony Brooder, during the past season. These have been the most satisfactory brooders, all things considered, that we have used to date. Your method of introducing pure air or fresh air beneath the hover is the best that we have seen so far.

M. R. Krahams

These Letters Should Decide You. After reading such proof as the above, don't you think it is decidedly to your advantage to put your money and trust in Prairie State Machines? They are built by one of the oldest, most successful makers known—backed by years of successful use, and have kept in the lead by improvements that are always ahead of others.

You Want Chicks That Grow Into Cash Profits. You'll get them when you run a Prairie State, just as these people have. Why waste time and money experimenting? Why plunge yourself into loss and discouragement by purchasing an unproven machine? Don't let people

guess at your expense. Buy a Prairie State and make assurance doubly sure. You'll have no regrets then.

It's Living Vigorous Chicks You're Looking for. Invest your cash in a machine that's safe; that hatches chicks so full of vim and vigor that they are bound to live and grow into money fast. A machine built on the latest, most natural and successful principles. We don't ask you to take our word that the Prairie State hatches chicks that "Live," and the most of them. These people who have written the above letters have done it, so can you. Catalog is free and tells you how to succeed.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 471 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

(Continued from page 343.)

This looks like cholera, though the dark comb does not indicate it. Separate the sick fowls, get the well ones on new ground and thoroughly disinfect the house and yards. There is little use in trying to doctor the sick birds, but as good a remedy as any is one dram of hydrochloric acid in a quart of water.

IS IT MORE CHOLERA?

Can you tell what is the matter with my chickens and geese? They seem to die suddenly, eating well up to the time of death. The discharge from bowels is sometimes hard and then before they die it is thin and yellow. Please name disease and give cure. Subscriber.

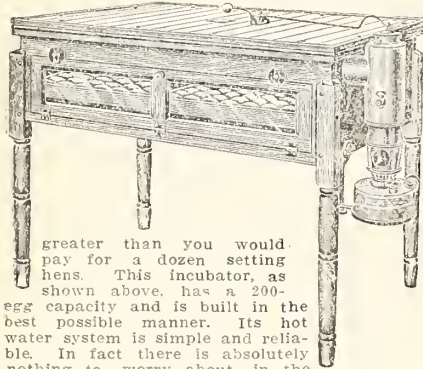
Strasburg, Ill.

This may be cholera. It is a hard matter to diagnose a disease without seeing the bird. Some of the symptoms are those of cholera, though real cholera is very infrequent. See answer under the head, "Looks Like Cholera," in this department.

A MODEL INCUBATOR—COSTS NO MORE THAN A FEW SETTING HENS.

In no branch of industry has there been more rapid development than in the manufacture of incubators. A few years ago it was almost impossible to buy a wholly satisfactory machine; now there are many that satisfy the most exacting poultrymen.

To make good incubators, however, is not all that was required. Poultrymen insisted upon quality, but they demanded quality that was within reach of their purses. Here lay the trouble—to make a first-class incubator that could be sold at a low price. There were many experiments along this line, but they proved most unsatisfactory. At last, however, one company, at least, has surmounted the difficulty. The Reliance Incubator Company, of Freeport, Ill., is now making an incubator which is perfect in every way and which sells at a price probably no



greater than you would pay for a dozen setting hens. This incubator, as shown above, has a 200-egg capacity and is built in the best possible manner. Its hot water system is simple and reliable. In fact there is absolutely nothing to worry about in the operation of this incubator. Put in the eggs and light the lamp—that is all—and the manufacturers assert that it will hatch every fertile egg in the lot.

This good incubator is sold at such an absurdly low price that there is little doubt that there will be a big demand for it the coming season. It would be well therefore for all poultrymen to at once write the Reliance Incubator Company, Box 554, Freeport, Ill., asking for prices on this incubator and also for their Free Book on poultry.

One of the neatest and most complete 1909 catalogues, of whitewash machines, sprayers, cookers, and poultry supplies, has reached our desk, from the well known firm Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill. Their goods are sold in all parts of the United States, and are highly recommended by the best and most noted breeders. It is shown in this catalogue that with one of the \$5 whitewashers and sprayers (ad. in this issue) that one man in one hour will do as much and a better job of whitewashing and applying cold water paints as five men could do with brushes in the same time.

No poultry plant or farm is complete without a whitewasher and sprayer. Complete catalogue of whitewasher, sprayers, and general line of poultry and stock breeders supplies sent free to those who mention Poultry Keeper.

"A SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF POULTRY CULTURE."

(Continued from page 344.)

your chicks, say from 85 to 95 per cent, you must know your main trouble is in your breeders.

"People who doubt any of the claims I made are specially invited to come and visit my plant, and I will show them that I am telling what is so.

"My new system can be applied to any plant without expense. The success of any plant lies in the feed. I have a feeding system that meets every condition. My new feed is made for ten cents per bushel and will make any plant pay. There is no expense in making this feed, and only a little time is required. No machinery to buy, no cooking or steaming feed. It is the only known system in the world today which will produce more eggs than mash feeding, and keep your hens in the pink of condition. Sick fowls are rarely seen where my system is used.

"My book is different from any book ever written on the subject. It is written for people who want to make money out of their poultry plants, and for no other purpose, and gives my 30 years' experience in the business. I found out the cause of all the failures in the country, and am now able to put any plant on a paying basis."

Mr. Briggs says that out of the several thousand books sold he has not had more than three or four purchasers say that they were not satisfied, while on the other hand he has in his possession hundreds of the strongest kind of endorsements and praise for it from those who are using the system with success.

We are convinced that Mr. Briggs

has a system which reduces the running cost and labor of a plant to the minimum, and at the same time increases the amount of profit to be derived therefrom to the maximum, to say nothing about continuous health of the flock which of course is one of the great secrets of the success of his system.

COCKERELS! Rose Comb Brown Leghorns from winners Minneapolis show, 1908, \$1.00 to \$2.00. Lew Nelson, R. 3, Britt, Ia. 12-1

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Buff Orpingtons, cockerels and pullets. Vigorous, lively birds. Quality high, prices low for early sales. Dr. W. H. Stewart, D. V. S. Sibley, Iowa. 12-1

AGENTS WANTED—I have something new on the market for poultry keepers, a wonderful little machine. Big money in it for you. Only live men and women need apply. A. Hoffbauer, Hornell, N. Y. 12-3

INDIAN RUNNER EXHIBITION DUCKS \$3.00 Drakes, \$2.50. Tell me where you want to exhibit and I'll send you quality to win. Don't be deceived. Buy Cook strain direct. Catalogue. Irving E. Cook, Munsville, N. Y. 12-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS and White Wyandotte Cockerels for sale at prices that will suit purchaser. Please write me your wants and get my prices before buying. Harry Large, Millersville, Ill. 12-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Leading winners at Marion, Ohio. 88 Reds in class. Stock reasonable. White Brothers, Box D, Sunbury, Ohio. 12-4

EXPERIMENT NOW AT OUR EXPENSE.

Not Your Loss When You Should Be Hatching.

BUY YOUR INCUBATOR NOW, SAVE ONE-FIFTH THE COST.

Find you have the Best or return it and get your money back before active work should begin. Postal card brings our special offer. Don't delay, it lasts but a short time.

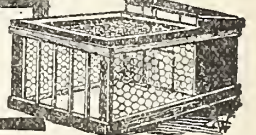
BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.,

Box 114,

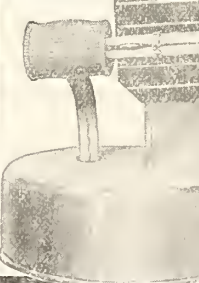
Springfield, Ohio.

LET BIDDY SIT IN QUIET COMFORT**WIGWAM SETTING AND BROOD COOP**

She'll break fewer eggs, hatch more chicks. In this coop rats, skunks, hawks, etc., can't reach her nor chicks. Covers 20 inches, and 24 in. high. Hen and brood have large exercise-run; her food is outside where she can't foul it. It is storm-proof, can be used outdoors, is movable. Weighs 30 pounds. Can be set up in 10 minutes. Costs \$3. Discount in quantity. Catalog free. There'll be more money in your pocket, more chicks in the yard, if you'll order Wigwam Setting and Brood Coops. E. F. HODGSON, Box 44, Dover, Mass.

**Only 8 Cents a Bushel**

A Poultry Food that will save you many a good dollar this winter and make your hens lay better than ever. Not sprouted oats nor beet pulp, but a **REAL FOOD**. Thousands of poultry-raisers using it. One used **600 bushels** last winter and will use **1,000** this. See my free booklet for facts. F. GRUNDY, Poultry Expert, MORRISONVILLE, ILL.

**Greatest Incubator Invention in 20 Yrs.**

55 60 65 70 75 105 104 103 102

GEO. H. LEE CO. OMAHA, NEB. MARY LEE HYGROMETER PATENTED FEB 1909

The only Hygrometer that registers accurately in incubator temperature of 102 to 105 degrees. "Dead in the shell," stuck to the shell," etc., are the result of improper heat and "guesswork" in moisture. When our hygrometer is used and our directions followed these disagreeable features are almost entirely eliminated, the shell is properly ruptured, and the chicks pop out as clean as anyone could desire. Incubator operators who have been content with 60 to 70 percent hatches are now securing, by the aid of our hygrometer, 90 to 100 percent hatches, and the chicks are stronger, livelier and more satisfactory in every way. Our new booklet, "Incubator Hygrometry," tells all about this wonderful instrument and will be sent, free, together with 1909 Incubator Catalog if you mention this paper.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1128 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

(Continued from 337.)

the next season! His office building is one of the finest in Nebraska—and without a question one of the finest in the country.

Don't forget that Clay Center is just a little town and hasn't all the modern city conveniences—but Johnson has put them into his plant. He has his own electric light plant—his own water works—his own complete printing establishment where he prints his own catalogue, running up in the hundreds of thousands—prints his own stationery—and his own circular matter and does everything on a big scale.

After going over his plant, Mr. Johnson took me in his automobile and showed me a beautiful residence he had built for himself, then we went out in the country and saw a big farm that he owns—and I said, "Mr. Johnson, you've done pretty well with the 'Old Trusty' incubator, haven't you?" And the same old pleasant smile spread over his face as he said, "Yes, the poultry people in the country have treated me pretty nicely."

I asked him "What one thing do you consider has contributed more to your success than any other one thing?" He replied, "Well, I guess it's because my incubator hatches chickens every time, and because I don't make a big profit on any one machine."

Johnson was the first man in the country to adopt California redwood for making incubators. It makes a handsome machine and Johnson was about the first man in the country to get right down to brass tacks and hatch chickens out of his incubator until he could get the incubator right.

Johnson knows a chicken from afar-off and a close-up. He knows the ways and habits of old mother hen—and he didn't get his knowledge out of technical books. He just had patience and worked the principle out himself, and the assistance of Mrs. Johnson. Then he put his ideas into a practical incubator—and wherever he sold one machine, it sold others, and the thing compounded again until now Johnson sells from 40,000 to 60,000 machines every season.

Then he said, "Another thing that helped me to make a success was that I told people to send back for their money if 'Old Trusty' didn't hatch chickens, and didn't run itself and wasn't all right in every particular—and I told them they could keep it for one, or two, or three hatches to find out for sure about it and then send it back if they didn't like the machine." He said that people sort of took to that sort of thing—they figured that he must be all right and that he'd do as agreed. He said "That's the reason I've built this factory—that's the reason I've built this office—that's the reason why I carry a bank balance at times three times as large as the capital of the bank itself—and that's the reason why I own some farms. I don't make much money on any one machine—I've made less on each individual customer than any incubator maker in the world—but I've had an awful lot of customers."

When I left Clay Center, Mr. Johnson was just putting the finishing

touches on his Fireproof "Old Trusty" for 1909. He said, "I didn't have to make many changes, because you know 'Old Trusty' has always been safe and sure—up to its name—trustworthy—and for 1909 it's going to be a dandy machine in every particular. I'm not going to charge my customers a cent more for the improvements—it may cost me a trifle more for each machine—but that's nothing—let them have it."

That's one of the characteristics of the man—and one of the reasons why Mr. Johnson has made a big success of his business.

He has just completed his book for 1908-9, and he showed me the proof sheets. It is to be 200 pages—and he showed me proofs of over 1200 photographs that he is going to have in this book, showing people operating his machines under all sorts of conditions, or different states in the union, and in many foreign lands. He has a great many other photographs—too many to find room for in the book.

Mr. Johnson says the book is going to be free and ready by the first of December. He said, "I want to send it to everyone who wants to raise chickens, and I'll do it if I get their names and addresses." This book is full of Johnson's experiences and the experiences of thousands of people who have used Johnson's "Old Trusty" incubators and brooders—practical experience all the way through.

Out side of that it tells all about "Old Trusty" machines—how they are made and how they are sold. Mr. Johnson says he hasn't fixed his price yet for this year, but that he has an agreeable surprise in store for poultry people on the question of price, and that no matter where you live he's paying the freight east of the Rocky mountains.

If I were interested in the poultry business, I would certainly write to Mr. Johnson and have him send me a copy of his book. It's a remarkable book—entirely different from anything I've ever seen. Mr. Johnson calls it a big letter—and that's what it is—a heart-to-heart talk by a successful man who knows the business he is engaged in. The book is certainly full of practical information and well worth having. With it Mr. Johnson writes a personal letter and gives full descriptions and prices of all his machines. Better write to Johnson, The Incubator Man of Clay Center, Nebraska, today..

A SURE ROUP CURE.

Owatonna, Minn., 10-15, 1908.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen—Had about twenty pullets with roup and canker, some so bad that they could not eat; were all cured inside of a week by using International Roup Cure, and now are as healthy as ever. Do not show having been sick.

Yours truly, R. H. NAYLOR.

(Note—This roup cure is manufactured by the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Their book on poultry diseases will be sent free to those who mention P. K. when writing.)

Union Lock Poultry Fence



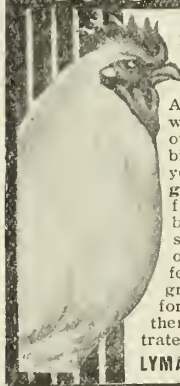
has 1 1/4 x 3-inch meshes at bottom. All the long wires are cabled, giving the maximum of strength and enabling the fence to be properly stretched. Fits uneven surfaces. Can fence down to and across a stream with perfect success. Requires no top or bottom rail and but few posts. This is but one of the large line including lawn, field and poultry fencing. Write today for illustrated printed matter and don't forget to ask about

RANGER HUMANE
REVOLVING BARB WIRE

Tell us what you can use and we will name you special delivered prices.

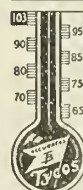
UNION FENCE COMPANY
DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

WOLVERINE STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Acknowledged by expert judges to be the best in the country. Prize winners at all leading poultry shows. At last Detroit show they won more prizes than all other exhibitors combined. Line bred for 14 years. They are the biggest money-makers for poultrymen. My beautiful poultry book, sent free for your name on a postal. I have a few fine Breeders and a grand lot of young stock for sale. Ask me about them. Write for my illustrated book No. B today.

LYMAN H. HILL, Jackson, Mich.



THE THERMOMETER That Tells The Truth

Correct temperature is necessary to get big hatches. No matter what incubator you use, to KNOW that the temperature is correct is equally essential. No guesswork with "Tycos." Thermometers. Always right. Get our book "Thermometer Facts."

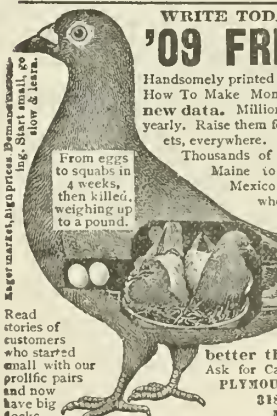
TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES., Rochester, N.Y.

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR '09 FREE SQUAB BOOK

Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs; new data. Millions of squabs now eaten yearly. Raise them for rich, growing markets, everywhere. Read up, make plans. Thousands of successful customers. Maine to California, Canada, Mexico. Safe delivery anywhere.

where. We were the first; our big Plymouth Rock Homers are standard; these prolific breeders and our methods made a new business of squab raising. Our birds this year will be better than we ever sold.

Ask for Carneaux circular.
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
318 Howard Street,
Melrose, Mass.



Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks

P. S. If you have one of our Manuals bought previous to 1908, mail it back to us together with Twenty cents in stamps, and we will mail you our new edition de luxe 1909 Manual which has 320 pages and sixty-eight illustrations.

BENT'S MILK ALBUMEN

for Poultry. 43 per cent pure Albumoid Protein. Greatest Animal Food Known. Freight paid on trial order. Mature your pullets and moult your hens for winter laying by feeding it. Exmoor Farms says: "As fine a food as we have ever found. No recent discovery deserves more general use." Send for folder and free sample. Agents wanted. Manufactured only by **THE BENT-CROISSANT CO., 22 Main St., Antwerp, N. Y.**

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY CULTURE BY ARTHUR A. BRIGHAM.

From the end of the first chapter until the index, there are points which every working poultryman, or poultrywoman should be conversant with; in a word, the whole domain of poultry culture is covered and in a style which is neither obtuse nor technical, yet quite to the point and thoroughly systematic. There are, for example, chapters or portions of chapters, on line breeding, hygienic housing, artificial incubating, machine brooding, colonizing, producing broilers and roasters, dry feeding, caponizing, cramming, balancing rations, etc. In each instance the subject treated is most thoroughly gone over and includes the latest ideas, as well as descriptions of the most advanced methods.

293 pages. Price for book alone, \$1.50. We will furnish a copy of the book, also a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper for \$1.50. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

ANNUAL CLUB SHOW.

The annual show of the Partridge Wyandotte club of America, will be held at Providence, R. I., Dec. 1-5, inclusive. The annual club meeting will also be held at the same place, Dec. 3, at 3 p. m. All members are urged to be present, and all breeders of this variety are invited to come and join.

H. R. Hilareth, Secretary.

Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz, by L. Frank Baum. Since Mr. Baum wrote about the Wonderful Wizard ten years ago no child's book has been so interesting as this new story in which the

Wizard reappears with Dorothy, the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, other old favorites and many new characters. It is by far the most delightful children's book this year. Beautiful colored illustrations. \$1.25. Published by The Reilly & Britton Co., 258 Wabash ave., Chicago.

To any reader of Poultry Keeper, sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising, no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

Elsewhere in this number of Poultry Keeper, we call attention to the Piling's Caponizing instruments, which we can furnish for \$2.50, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper for \$2.75. The time is at hand when this subject should be looked into, as the superfluous cockerels may be used to good advantage if one understands the principles of caponizing, and the extra weight and price will well pay for the trouble.

EARLY CHICKS PAY BIG

Hatched in January, February and March they make big profits. Our valuable, new Bulletin No. 10—

"Early Chicks" tells how to do this successfully. Write for it today. Catalogue and Bulletin free. They'll help you make money. Santa-Sender Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, Ligonier, Ind.

More Chicks

and stronger chicks—these are the results gained by the use of **Wilder Thermometers** in your incubators. Look for the name WILDER. Their accuracy is guaranteed. They will help you to **LARGER PROFITS**. **Chas. Wilder Company, TROY, N. Y.**



40 BREEDS Fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in North west. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 80 pp. annual poultry book. **R. F. NEUBERT, Box 842, Mankato, Minn.**

SINGLE COMB

Tecktonius

BUFF LEGHORNS



HENS OR PULLETS—\$5.
\$8, \$15 and up.
COCKS OR COCKERELS—
\$10, \$15, \$25 and up.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Satisfied customers my best advertisement.

F. A. TECKTONIUS,

Route 3, Box 300.

Racine, Wisconsin.

DECEMBER EGGS

1907					1907	
DECEMBER					FRI. SAT.	
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.		
1	8	15	22	29	6	7
					14	21
					28	

I am well pleased with Lee's Egg Maker. My eggs for December cost me 6 1-4 cents per dozen for feed; average per hen 16 3 eggs; cost of feed per month was 10 cents per hen. How is that for December?

Dec. 1907 D. H. HAYMONS, Mgr. Ginn Ranch, Highlands, Calif.

The above letter from one of California's big poultry farms, where egg-production is the first consideration and poultry feeding has become a science. If the big poultry-raisers, who have the markets of the world to choose from, find

Lee's Egg Maker

the best poultry food obtainable, would it not be equally as profitable for you?

Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (deodorized), the most highly concentrated form of meat food, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh beef.

It is rich in protein—a natural poultry food that not only insures a maximum egg-production but makes fowls more profitable in every way.

Buy it on our Guaranty of an increased egg-production at a reduced feeding cost.

Prices: 25c to \$2.00, according to size.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Sole Mfrs.
1128 Harney St., Omaha, Nebr.

Ask your dealer or send to us direct. Send for free books—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 years with Poultry," "Incubator 'Hygrometry'" or 1909 Catalog of Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

GENERAL AGENTS

BOSTON, MASS.—Fiske Seed Co.;
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Howard L. Davis, 45 N. 13th St.; TAMPA, FLA.—Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co.; SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Porter-Walton Co.; DALLAS, TEX.—Robinson Plant and Seed Co.; LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Henry Albers Co.; PORTLAND, ORE.—Portland Seed Co.



BUILD YOUR OWN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

and Save One-Half the Purchase Price

Anyone can do it with my Plans. I furnish the mechanical parts, Lamps, Regulators, Heaters, etc., at low prices. You simply make the box or case. Many thousands have done it and I have yet to learn of a single failure. For only 25c to cover cost, I will send you prepaid my big illustrated book of plans and catalog, worth dollars to you. These plans are so simple, the instructions so complete, it is impossible for you to go wrong. You save half the purchase price and get the advantage of my exclusive patented features not found on other machines. Most prominent among these are

My Acme Tandem Thermostat and Acme Trip Burner,

with combined damper and flame regulator—will save half the oil, labor and cost of operation. These wonderful inventions are not to be found on any incubator you buy. I do not sell or build incubators—I only manufacture incubator supplies. I have been an incubator specialist for 20 years—the only one in the world. When you get my book you will see how easy it is for you to build a high-grade, practical incubator or brooder, having many exclusive features (all in favor of the inexperienced operator) which are not found on any other make.

My New Acme Tandem Double-Compound Thermostat, the most powerful, accurate, durable and reliable thermostat ever invented, will increase the efficiency of any incubator or brooder—it marks a new era in artificial incubation, in heat regulation—it eliminates all regulation troubles.

TANDEM THERMOSTAT

My Acme Lamp is the safest and surest known—can't upset—no danger of fire.

My Automatic Ventilation System insures a perfect hatch without an experienced operator.

ACME TRIP BURNER



will make 20% more heat with less oil than any other burner. The combustion is perfect. The wick never chars. Absolutely safe, will last a lifetime, and with my Tandem Thermostat and my Acme Regulator (having knife-edge bearings throughout) saves 50% in oil consumption by automatically lowering the flame when heat is not needed and raising the flame when more heat is required. This increases the hatch, saves time and worry, and cuts operating expenses in half.



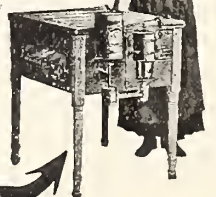
My New Tubular Tank, with heat retaining and distributing bars, produces a uniform temperature throughout the egg chamber, using one-third less oil than any other system of heating.

If You Have an Incubator or Brooder

It will pay you to send for my plans and catalog, then at a slight expense you can remodel your old machine and make it a profitable and permanent investment.

Write today and let me tell you all about my Lampless Brooder, which costs you less than \$4 to build. No lamp—no tank—no expense to operate. You cannot lose. If you are not satisfied after you have looked over the book of plans, send it back and I'll return your money and postage. If you keep the plans and catalog, I'll allow you 25c on your first order. You have all to gain and nothing to lose—send for book today.

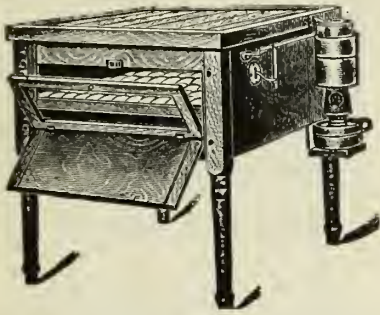
H. M. SHEER, 499 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ill.



THE GRAND OLD "SURE HATCH."

The Sure Hatch Incubator has won a host of warmly enthusiastic friends among the poultry raisers of America. Its fame extends to many foreign countries. Its makers have steadfastly followed the plan of putting the best material and workmanship into the machine. The improvements made from time to time have kept it well in the lead. Its record as a hatcher has never been excelled.

The tremendous success of the Sure Hatch has encouraged many manufacturers to imitate it, but these imitation machines have invariably proven failures. It takes long experience and a knowledge of scientific principles to produce an incubator like the Sure Hatch. The failures of cheap "experimental" incubators are responsible for big losses to poultry raisers. The beginner is easily influenced by "bargain



prices." Knowing this, several firms have put out incubators, made of poor material and thrown together by inexperienced workmen, to sell as "bargains." They are good for kindling wood and that is about all.

If you are going to get an incubator the old reliable Sure Hatch is the incubator to buy. It hatches every fertile egg. It requires so little attention that it practically runs itself. There is nothing complicated about it. Write for the new Sure Hatch book and learn how a real incubator is made. Address Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 2, Fremont, Nebr. or Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind. Mention Poultry Keeper.

PAGE FENCE "JUBILEE YEAR."

It's a pretty good record when a fence "stands up" for twenty-five years—and that is the record made by the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., of Adrian, Mich. This firm is celebrating its quarter-centennial. Even making woven wire fence all the time, and at no time satisfied with anything less than the best that can be turned out.

And that's the outspoken opinion of your "Uncle Samuel," too, because when the United States Government asks for bids on wire fence for Government parks, Indian reservations, etc., the specifications mention that all bidders must figure on "Page fence or equal."

In honor of their "Jubilee Year," the makers of this fence have just issued a "Jubilee Edition" catalogue, which will be sent free for the asking. It tells how Page Fence is made, how liquid steel is tested, and gives many other bits of interesting information pertaining to the various processes of manufacture. A postal card addressed to Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box Y-59, Adrian, Mich., will bring it to you.

EGGS IN WINTER.

When eggs are highest in price and the hens won't lay, there is something wrong with the way they are fed.

Give them about the same kind of feed as they should pick up in summer, experienced authorities tell us, and nature will do the rest.

When it is remembered that cut green bone easily takes the place of bugs and insects and makes the hens lay even when it's zero, it is not surprising that poultry keepers are rapidly adopting cut bone as a feed.

One of the quickest and best ways to prepare bone is by using what is known as the Crown Bone Cutter, made by Wilson Bros., Box 603, Easton, Pa.

This firm has had long experience and their machine is very widely used. They have issued a complete catalogue on the subject, which they will send you if you ask for it.

POULTRY SHOW CALENDAR

Location.	Dates.	Judge.	Secretary.
Antwerp, Ohio.....	Jan. 12-16.....	W. E. Stanfield.....	C. A. Bissell.
Butte, Mont. (State).....	Dec. 10-13.....	W. H. Moyle.....	Butte, Mont.
Cardington, Ohio.....	Jan. 6-9.....	D. J. Babson.....	D. J. Babson.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Jan. 25-30.....	Gardner, Stanfield, Drevenstedt, McClave, Faulkner.....	J. T. Conkey, 2337 E. 4th.
Elmira, N. Y.....	Jan. 5-8.....	Harry H. Hays.....	Harry H. Hays.
Holland, Michigan.....	Dec. 17-22.....	Chas. McClave.....	Fred G. Kleyn.
Janesville, Wisc.....	Jan. 4-9.....	Ben S. Myers.....	Alex. Buchanan.
Litchfield, Ill.....	Dec. 15-18.....	W. C. Pierce.....	W. S. Chamberlin.
Marquette, Wisc.....	Feb. 4-8.....	W. S. Russell.....	L. C. Wemple.
Randall, Iowa.....	Dec. 11-15.....	G. D. Holden.....	D. M. Anderson.
Shelbyville, Ind.....	Jan. 5-9.....	Frank R. Hale.....	Frank R. Hale.
Sherman, Texas.....	Dec. 2-3.....	H. B. Savage.....	C. A. Shock.
New Berlin, N. Y.....	Jan. 28-29.....	John D. Jaquins.....	R. F. Talbot.
Utica, N. Y.....	Dec. 14-18.....	Jaquins, Trafford.....	Ira N. Gaymonds.
Woonsocket, R. I.....	Dec. 10-12.....	Smith and Tracy.....	Maynard, N. Y.
Cardington, Ohio.....	Jan. 13-16.....	M. M. Barger.....	D. J. Babson.
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	S. G. Case.....	Walter H. Jackson.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Jan. 12-16.....	Campbell, Burgott.....	Julius Freideborn.
Crookston, Minn.....	Dec. 17-21.....	D. E. Hale.....	Mrs. F. C. Mitchell.
Fairfield, Iowa.....	Jan. 11-16.....	Russell and Hale.....	S. A. Power.
(State show.).....			Fairfield, Ia.
Fort Morgan.....	Dec. 10-11.....	Gardner.....	S. H. Rathbone.
Greenfield, Ohio.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	Ben S. Myers.....	Lee W. Devoss.
Greenfield, Mass.....	Jan. 6-7.....	Thomas B. Mackie.....	Thomas B. Mackie.
Greensburg, Penn.....	Dec. 21-26.....	James Gregg.....	James Gregg.
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Feb. 1-5.....	Wm. A. Stolls.....	Wm. A. Stolls.
Mansfield, Ohio.....	Dec. 21-25.....	S. F. Ottinger.....	S. F. Ottinger.
Maynard, Mass.....	Jan. 7-9.....	Nicholson and Hawkins.....	Albert Whitney.
Montclair, N. J.....	Jan. 26-30.....	D. G. Kyler.....	D. G. Kyler.
Mound Valley, Kansas.....	Jan. 7-9.....	B. F. Dinwiddie.....	M. C. Taylor.
Piper City, Ill.....	Jan. 18-23.....	Daniel Robertson.....	S. F. Huston.
Princeton, Ill.....	Dec. 7-11.....	J. M. Rapp.....	A. H. Asche.
Richmond, Virginia.....	Dec. 7-12.....	R. L. Simmons.....	W. R. Todd.
Rockwell City, Iowa.....	Dec. 21-26.....	J. T. Zerbe.....	J. T. Zerbe.
Willoughby, Ohio.....	Jan. 5-9.....	M. S. Gardner.....	Raymond L. Pike.

THE POTTER SYSTEM

Of selecting the laying and non-laying hens is used by thousands of poultry keepers in every section of the country and many of them tell us that it is worth \$100.00 to them. When you know the POTTER SYSTEM you can have \$2.00 profit, not \$1.00 loss on every hen you keep and know—How to Select Your Laying Hens; How Not to Kill Your Laying Hens; How to Breed Only Laying Hens; How to Tell the Drones and Barren Hens; How to Select the Best Laying Pullets; How to Keep Fewer Hens and Make More Money. The POTTER SYSTEM teaches you all this and much more valuable information on more profitable poultry raising.

"WORTH \$100.00."

DEAR SIR:—I have your booklet, "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" and your booklet on Poultry Feeding and can recommend them to any one to send their orders to you. There are worth \$100.00 to any man or woman raising poultry. Yours truly, W. F. Tansie, Easton, Pa.

"WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST."

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your letter of the 15th will say that I already have your book, "Don't Kill the Laying Hen," and after having given it a thorough test unhesitatingly pronounce it all you claim for it. It is worth to anyone who pretends to keep poultry many times its cost. Yours truly, J. B. Marbury, Atlanta, Ga.

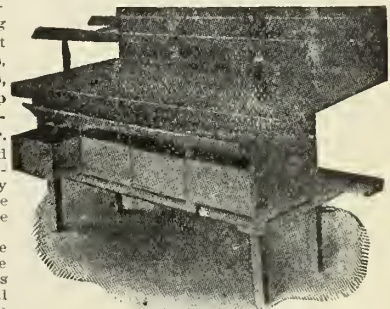
COMPLETE—CONVENIENT—SANITARY

That's what Potter Poultry House Fixtures are, and that's why thousands of poultry keepers all over the country use them, and are getting more paying results from their chickens. If you want to save time and labor in your poultry work, take more pleasure in it and have healthier hens, then decide to use our up-to-date fixtures.

Our large 64-page catalog tells all about Potter Fixtures, V. E. Roosts, "Simplex" Trap Nests, W.P. Attachments, etc. Send for it and learn how easily and cheaply you can have neat, attractive and sanitary quarters for your fowls.

You won't kill hens in full laying condition like this one if you know the POTTER SYSTEM.

The Potter Perfection Hopper is the best dry feed hopper made and at the right price. Made in three sizes, has movable partitions for one or five feed compartments. It is the most sensible and satisfactory hopper, and will save many times its cost in right feeding. Plans for sale, too. Circular on hopper feeding will be sent with catalog. DON'T DELAY but write today for our large catalog and other circulars. Send one red stamp to cover postage. POTTER POULTRY PRODUCTS are for Particular Poultry People. Are You Particular? Then we have something that is bound to interest you and save you money.



T. F. POTTER & CO., Box P, Downers Grove, Illinois

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Until you get our prices. We can supply at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Any publication in the U. S. If you do not find what you want in this list, write to us. In most every combination you get Poultry Keeper Free, and in every case you save money. On Canadian and Foreign subscriptions ask for prices.

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POULTRY.	Price With Alone. P.K.	
American Poultry Journal	\$.50	\$.75
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Commercial Poultry	.50	.75
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Feather	.50	.75
Inland Poultry Journal	.50	.75
Michigan Poultry Breeder	.50	.75
North-West Poultry Journal	.50	.75
Poultry Gazette	.50	.75
Poultry Husbandry	.50	.75
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Poultry Fancier	.50	.75
Poultry Topics	.25	.65
Poultry Tribune	.50	.75
Poultry Success	.50	.75
Poultry Herald	.50	.75
Reliable Poultry Journal	.50	.75
Western Poultry Journal	.50	.75

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Epitomist	.25	.75
American Agriculturist	1.00	1.25
Colman's Rural World	1.00	1.25
Country Gentleman	1.50	1.50
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Farm and Fireside	.25	.50
Farm and Home	.50	.75
Garden Magazine	1.00	1.20
Home and Farm	.50	.75
Indiana Farmer	.50	.90
Michigan Farmer	.75	1.00
Nebraska Farmer	1.00	1.20
Orange Judd Farmer	1.00	1.25
Ohio Farmer	.75	1.00
Practical Farmer	.75	1.00
Rural New Yorker	1.00	1.25
Tribune Farmer	1.00	1.10
Wallace's Farmer	1.00	1.25
Wisconsin Agriculturist	.75	1.00

STOCK AND DAIRYING.

American Stock Keeper	1.00	1.25
Breeders' Gazette	2.00	2.00
Hoard's Dairyman	1.00	1.20
National Stockman and Farmer	1.00	1.10
Horseman	3.00	3.00

FRUIT GROWING AND FLORAL.

Green's Fruit Grower	.50	.75
National Fruit Grower	.50	.75
The Fruit Grower	1.00	1.10
Floral Life	.50	.75

HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE.

American Boy	1.00	1.20
Country Life in America	4.00	4.00
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Everybody's Magazine	1.50	1.80
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McClure's Magazine	1.50	1.50
Munsey's Magazine	1.00	1.40
Outing	3.00	3.00
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Youth's Companion (new sub.)	1.75	1.75

Send in list of the publications you wish and we will quote a reduced price on the lot. Address,

Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

WIGWARM BROODERS AND PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES AT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW.

The exhibit of Wigwarm poultry appliances to be shown in Madison Square Garden this year, will be larger and more attractive than ever, including the well known Wigwarm brooders, portable houses, coops, etc., and all in full working order.



It will be a live exhibit showing the goods in practical use. The Wigwarm specialties have been on the market for several years and are regarded as the standard in their class. If you cannot visit the show send for the Wigwarm catalogue, a very handsomely illustrated booklet. Address, E. F. Hodgson, Box 45, Dover, Mass., Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

A REMARKABLY FAIR OFFER.

In the advertising columns of this issue you will read the fairest and squarest offer we have ever heard of. Mr. H. M. Sheer, 409 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill., is offering for the small sum of 25 cents, his large, very explicit and instructive book of plans for the building of incubators and brooders, and offers at the same time to refund the money if you are not satisfied with the book and further he agrees to credit you with 25 cents on your first purchase of any incubator supplies from him.

This book is certainly worth dollars to any poultry raiser and from our reading of the book we cannot see how it would be possible for even a child of twelve to fail to build an incubator or brooder that was perfect.

The directions are simple and easy to follow while the different attachments that Mr. Sheer supplies are the best and most practical that we have seen.

Mr. Sheer has been identified with the incubator business for 20 years. He is the only incubator specialist in the world and probably understands more about artificial incubation than any other living man. He has patented numerous devices, all tending toward the increase in the percentage of the hatch and all in favor of the inexperienced operator.

He has letters from thousands of people who have never successfully hatched chickens artificially until they had read Mr. Sheer's book.

You will make no mistake in sending for this book at once.

The Rochester Radiator Co., 88 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y., have been manufacturing their cross tube Radiators for the past eighteen years, and have been so well advertised that "SAVE ONE-HALF YOUR FUEL" has become a household word all over the United States.

The greatest leak in household economy is the loss of heat up the chimney. It is said that a teakettle will boil quickest on the chimney; however that may be, all agree that there is too much heat wasted, nothing but the cross tube Rochester Radiator has ever stopped it. If you were to heat a poker, would you hold it at the side of the flame or over the top or would you cook food at the side of the cook stove in preference to the top? It is thus with the Rochester Radiator, which takes its heat from the top of the current instead of from the side. They absolutely save one-half of the coal, or money refunded.

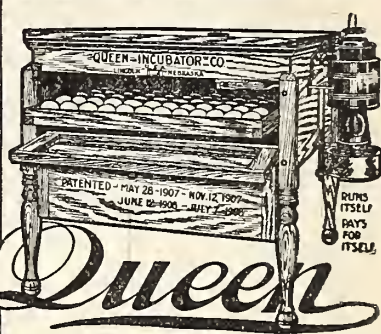
When ordering, insist upon a ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.'S RADIATOR, as there are a number of cheap imitations on the market, and the words ROCHESTER RADIATOR guarantees it to be the best that can be made.

90,000

Poultry Raisers

Know, Just What

I Want to Tell You



Out of my experience I have been telling others how to make more money with their poultry. No matter whether you have 50 chicks or 500 they ought to make more money for you, and I can tell you how to get more money out of them. Don't be afraid of cold weather. With

Queen Incubators and Brooders

you can have summer conditions with large hatches, healthy, fast-growing chicks right in the middle of winter, and you can get friers and broilers on the earliest market when prices are highest and most profitable.

Last year while all other incubator manufacturers complained of falling off in orders, the sale of Queen Incubators more than doubled. Our business grows because Queen machines absolutely "make good" for our customers.

Note Sizes and Prices

80 Eggs	...	\$ 8.00
130 Eggs	...	10.00
180 Eggs	...	12.50
240 Eggs	...	15.00
360 Eggs	...	18.50

I pay freight and give strong and binding 5 year guaranty and 90 days Free Trial. I want to tell you all about Queen machines and their work, and prove everything I say. Therefore

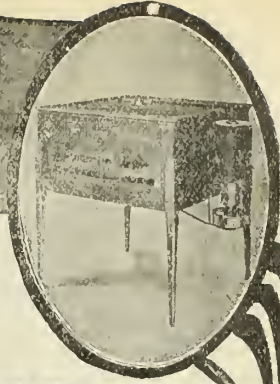
I Ask You to be One of 90,000 More Who Will Write Me To-day for My Free Queen Book

WICKSTRUM, Box 2
QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

Lincoln, Nebraska



MODEL
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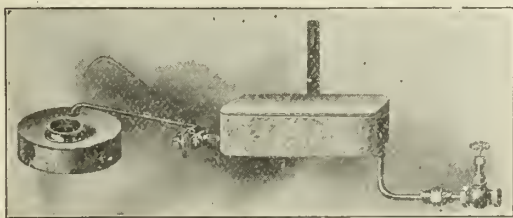
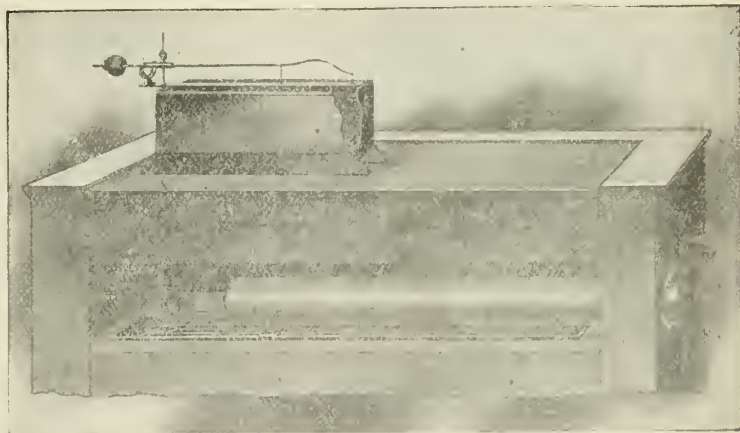


AN AUTOMATIC MOISTURE REGULATOR

I have the honor to offer you the first moisture regulator to regulate the moisture in the hatching chamber. A device that not only supplies moisture, but turns it on and off *automatically*, as needed.

The Model Moisture Regulator

Controls the degree of humidity in the Model Incubator just as the famous Model Thermostat controls the heat.



The Model Patent Automatic Lamp Filler

Is the greatest economizer of time and labor ever put on an incubator or brooder. It keeps the lamp filled throughout the hatch, and maintains a uniform oil level which insures a uniform flame.

The Model Patent Flame Extinguisher

New this year, is a practical device that will put out the flame, should the lamp smoke through improper handling. In the Model there is no housing of the lamp to heat the oil and cause an explosion. My fusible-link flame extinguisher prevents the burner and oil from heating—a simple and perfect fire-proofing contrivance. Furnished on all Model Incubators.

As always, the improvements in the Model show distinct progress, insuring biggest hatches with lessened labor. Send for new descriptive literature.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,
 President

MODEL INCUBATOR CO.

**314 Henry St.
 Buffalo, N. Y.**

WE WANT AGENTS

To Solicit Subscriptions to Poultry Keeper. Sample Outfit Free. Liberal Terms. Write to **POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Illinois.**

Whitewasher, Sprayer
& Disinfectant Machine works automatically. \$3.50 cash with order, buys 4-gal. Galvanized Steel, complete machine. \$5.00 4-gal. **ALL BRASS** complete machine. Guaranteed to whitewash, spray trees, vines, etc. Sold by all poultry supply firms in U.S. Catalog free, of all kinds Sprayers, Cookers, Mixtures, Poultry Supplies.
RIPPLEY HARDWARE MFG. CO.
Mrs. Breeder and Sprayer Supplies, Box 21, Grafton, Ill.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL GET A SUCCESSFUL

The world's best Incubator, 15 years in use and has made prosperous poultrymen out of thousands. Simple, positive, self-regulating—as good a chance for the beginner to succeed as for the expert. The only incubator that has a world-wide use. Get our great catalog to show why.



Booklet on "Proper Care and Feeding Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Catalog free.

Des Moines Incubator Co.
47 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price.

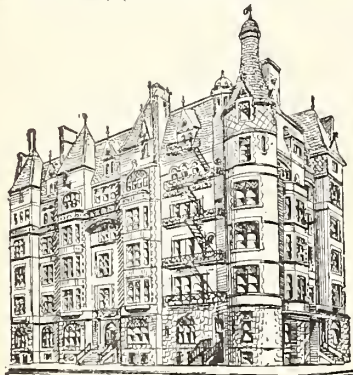
THE WYANDOT REFINING CO.,

Dept. D Cleveland, O.



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17th and H Streets, Washington, D. C.
Open all the year. 100 Rooms, 50 Private Baths, American Plan, \$3.90 per day, upwards; with bath, \$1.00 additional. European plan, \$1.50 per day, upwards; with bath, \$1.00 additional.



A High-class Hotel, conducted for your comfort. Directly on car line. Union Station, 15 minutes. Capitol, 15 minutes. Shops and Theatres, 5 minutes. Two blocks to White House and Executive Buildings. Opposite Metropolitan Club. Summer Season, July to October. Wayside Inn and Cottages. Lake Luzerne, N. Y., in the Adirondacks; Switzerland of America; 45 minutes from Saratoga. Send for booklet.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Proprietor.



Wigwarm Brooders

are backed by 15 years of brooder building. My ideas and inventions are found on three-fourths of the Brooders sold

today. Why? Because other manufacturers know they are the most practical. The WIGWARMS have all the good points my 15 years' experience has brought out, including the latest and most important which belong exclusively to WIGWARMS.

Former manufacturer of the Peep-o'-Day Brooders. Full particulars will be found in my complete illustrated catalog, sent free.
E. F. HODGSON, Box 45, Dover, Mass.



AT ILLINOIS STATE FAIR 1908

A poultry exhibition of three thousand birds, and competition the very hottest. The First, Second and Third Prize Cock; First, Second and Third Prize Hen; First, Second and Third Prize Cockerel; First, Second and Third Prize Pullet; First and Second Prize Pen were

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What better proof can I offer you as to the excellent quality of our birds this season than the above record? You remember the fact that our White Rocks have won the leading prizes for years past at Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Indianapolis, Hagerstown, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Dallas, New Orleans, San Francisco, Louisville, Atlanta, Charleston, The Exposition, St. Louis World's Fair, Pan American, and Jamestown, Crystal Palace and Dairy Shows, England, Etc. Their claim to "The Best in the World" is well founded. I have over Ten Thousand Birds to sell, Selected Breeders, Choice Exhibition Birds and Utility Flocks of any size. Send two Dimes for 56 Page Catalog, the most instructive and elaborate Poultry Catalog ever issued. We sell you stock for less money and give you better value for your money than any one else. Write me.

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IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE

Now is the best time to secure subscribers for Poultry Keeper, and our offer of "Blocks of Three" for \$1.00 makes it easy for the club raiser to get his paper free for one year.

The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

each of the three subscribers comprising these clubs a special premium of our booklet, "Feeding For Eggs," that tells what and how to feed, with table showing feed values, so that every subscriber gets a 50-cent poultry magazine and a 25-cent poultry book, all sent postpaid.

Below is a subscription blank on which the names and postoffice addresses may be written. We urge an early effort to secure three names under this liberal offer. A dollar bill will reach us if sent in a letter.

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Large Size.
Big Eggs.
Lay 240 to
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how to keep away
CHICKEN LICE
AND MITES

For A WHOLE YEAR

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CARBOLINEUM CO.,
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TESTING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Mrs. Emily W. Brooker,
Whitesboro, N. Y.

I read Mrs. L. L. White's interest-
ing article in the November Poultry
Keeper, and wish she would kindly
write of her method of testing eggs
before incubation, to test out the in-
fertile eggs. She says, "all of you
seem to know nothing of this pro-
cess," yet she does not proceed to
enlighten us.

I have a method, which I have fol-
lowed ever since I first used an in-
cubator, some ten years ago, and I
get better results from the eggs thus
selected.

First, I select only eggs of normal
shape and size, rejecting abnormally
large eggs, very long pointed eggs,
very small eggs, and also those with
a pronounced ridge about the center.

Secondly, I take the eggs into a
dark room and test each egg by hold-
ing it before a strong lamp light,
closing my fingers about it to let the
light shine through. If the shell
seems of uniform texture, I consider
the egg good, but if the texture is
mottled, showing numerous spots of
thinner shell, through which the light
shines more readily, I reject the egg
as infertile and very rarely indeed does
the test fail.

This spring I received twenty-seven
eggs for hatching from a poultryman
of unimpeachable honesty. Before put-
ting the eggs in the incubator I test-
ed them and found only eleven that I
considered fertile, but as they were
from extra fine stock I set them all
and obtained just nine living chicks,
two dying in the shell.

When so simple a test as I have in-
dicated gives such certain results,
would it not be well to use it as a
saver of time, eggs and money, and
is it not a point which has failed to
receive proper attention in the past?

I think this subject is one of special
importance to breeders of pure bred
poultry who sell eggs for hatching. I
believe the great majority of poultry-
men are honest, patient, reliable and
kind hearted, and in my experience,
have found them most obliging and
willing to make good any shortcomings
in stock and eggs sold.

Many a fine flock of pure bred fowls
has been made possible through buy-
ings eggs and starting in a small way
and if gratitude were a more active
human sentiment we should read many
more testimonials from those who have
had their money's worth in fertile eggs
and sturdy chicks therefrom.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, who for a num-
ber of years has been Associate Editor
of Poultry Keeper, has recently pur-
chased a splendid farm on one of the
high hills near the center of Massa-
chusetts, which will be devoted ex-
clusively to poultry raising. His post
office address is Holden, Mass. He
has some surplus cockerels and pullets
(Buff Wyandottes) on which he will
make low prices for December sales.

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Barred Rocks

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UTILITY AND BEAUTY

140 acre farm, 2,600 square feet of floor
space in poultry houses, 600 Barred Rocks,
\$3,000 invested in stock and buildings.

STOCK FOR SALE

At reasonable prices, quality considered.
Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens
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Aluminum or Copper, two
sizes, adjustable to fit any
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They can't lose off.

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Can't be removed without destroying band,
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tively, no duplicates will be made.

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32

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lock, can't lose off, six sizes,
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Either kind, postpaid, 12, 15c;
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This is one of the greatest/laying strains of S. C. W. Leghorns in existence—Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in Existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, STANDARD QUALITIES have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood or as foundation stock. STOCK FOR SALE, both old and young. Illustrated circular free.

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BREEDING RHODE ISLAND REDS.

E. W. Foster, St. Marys, Ohio.

IN your November number, Mr. W. E. Lillycrop, of Caroleen, N. C., asked about color of R. I. Reds and wishes information concerning same. I will give our experience.

Several years ago, we decided to get the Reds, and disposed of our other breed and purchased a pen of the Reds. We were like Mr. Lillycrop, as we thought of course, being named Reds, they would be what the name signified, but when the pen arrived the females were buff, while the male was much darker, more of a light cherry red. Of course we did not know what the meaning of red and "to be frank" do not yet as I have been reading everything in print on the breed that I can obtain and find that none of our large breeders can explain the exact color of red, so I have come to the conclusion that a person to breed Reds, should have a desired color of red fixed in his mind and breed accordingly, for it seems that no two people have the same opinion of what a Red really is, as it is a color that can not be described.

The ticking or black spots in neck or hackle as described by Mr. Lillycrop, was supposed to be there, but now I see at the state fair at Springfield, Ill., it was decided that ticking in the female hackle was undesirable.

Going back to the pen we purchased, will say, the first season's hatch in the fall our Reds were somewhat darker, and so it has been each year, until now we have some very dark reds that same even colored. We have only one from our flock that comes always near to what I desire a Red should be in outer color, and yet I am not sure it is the proper shade.

In November number of "Poultry" Mr. E. T. DeGraff says, at the Springfield, Ill., R. I. Red school of judges: "The proper shade of red over the

back and hackles was the most disputed point and the ideal shade was decided to be a shade about between the dark mahogany red and the straw red, and while no word in the dictionary covers it exactly, the color bay might describe it as near as any, or better still light bay."

To breed Reds a breeder should belong to the clubs. There are the National S. I. R. I. Red club, Joseph Vallien, secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the Rhode Island Club of America, Geo. P. Coffin, secretary, Freeport, Maine. A breeder of any fowl should have a copy of the Standard of Perfection in his home, which can be purchased from Poultry Keeper for \$1.50.

Before closing will say to Mr. Lillycrop, don't be discouraged for it is impossible for every bird of any breed to be what is desired, for it takes time and patience in the poultry yard every day in the year. Try next season to get a little better results from what you have by careful mating, and selecting. In a year or so you will have Reds that are right. It takes time. Go to a few poultry shows this season, if possible, and see other breeders' Reds. It will give you more of an idea what a Red should look like, than what any person could write you.

I have found the Reds to be all that has been said of them; good layers; healthy; easy to raise; the young quick to mature, and a fine table fowl, so what more can I say. For me they are my ideal. You must have a few light colored birds each year for the very best flocks will have them (culls) and if a person would have all eggs set, hatch but good show birds and good layers, the pleasure of the business would be lost, for we are living in a world of expectations and disappointments.

When a breeder does produce a fine

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Amatite is a self-reliant roofing. You don't have to go out and coat it every few months or patch it up to stop leaks. After it is laid, you can go off and forget about it and it will stay at its post and do its duty year after year. A booklet about it and a sample may be had for the asking from the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Allegheny, Kansas City, New Orleans, Minneapolis. Please mention Poultry Keeper.



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contains the rest and in the right proportions for mixing with the regular feed. One user writes: "Its use quickly doubled egg production." Its results are unequalled. Prices 25c, 50c, \$1.00 etc. Ask your dealer. Rust's Egg Record and excellent poultry booklet free. Write today.

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The most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market, is our book entitled, "Money in Squabs." This book has had a most generous sale during the past year, greatly exceeding the expectations of the publishers, and is without doubt the only reliable publication of its kind. "Money in Squabs" treats of every topic pertaining to pigeon raising and is illustrated

with the most modern and practical ideas for housing and breeding pigeons on a large scale. You will surely be interested in the industry after reading this book, and the information gained will be worth many times its cost to you. "Money in Squabs" contains chapters on the following interesting subjects:

Introductory, Breeding Houses, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Disease of Pigeons—Canker, Cholera, Egg Bound, Enteritis, Going Light, Roup, Small Pox, Sudden Colds, Wing Disease, Worms—and Douglass Mixture. Some of the illustrations are full-page drawings of Homers, Plans of Single, Double and Continuous House for Breeding Squabs, Arrangement of Aviaries to a Garret Room and to a Barn, Plans for Building a House in the Back Yard, Plans for Nests, Perches, Mating Boxes, Bath Tubs, Drinking Fountains, Sale, Feed and Grit Boxes, etc., etc. This book is thoroughly practicable, reliable, and of untold value to all who are interested in raising pigeons for profit or pleasure. Price, 50 cents.

A year's subscription to Poultry Keeper (50) and a copy of "Money in Squabs" (50c) for 75c. Or we will furnish "Money in Squabs" free as a premium for two subscriptions to Poultry Keeper at 50c each. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



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HARDING'S 1908 "Baby Chick Food" mixture contains a proper proportion of cracked dried milk, clean grains and seeds. No Grit, Screenings, Dirt nor Charcoal. All Food. A CAUTION—"Baby Chick Food" is Harding's trade-mark, properly registered, and all dealers are cautioned not to use the same either on packages or advertising matter, unless under Harding's brand.

100 lb. bags, \$2.50; 50 lb. bags, \$1.50; F. O. B. Point of Shipment.

HARDING'S GRANULATED MILK for poultry gives an increased egg-production of from 30 to 40 percent over Beef Scrap, and can be kept in any climate. Price, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.; \$1.75 for 50 lb. bags—F. O. B. point of shipment.

Call for Harding's Lice Killing Nest Eggs; Egg Shipping Boxes; Roup Cure; Cholera Cure, etc. Send 6c. stamps for book, "How to Make Poultry Pay."

GEO. L. HARDING, Manufacturer,
Box 111, Binghamton, N. Y.

Trade Mark

specimen, it makes him feel like the time and labor was well spent, and gives him courage to try to do better each year.

How to start the hens and pullets to laying is a question that comes to us often in the early days of winter. Poultrymen feed and wait and wonder, all the months of October and November, but get anxious when the neighbors are receiving from forty to sixty cents a dozen for eggs. A change in feed will often stimulate the egg coming. Then a better egg ration may be required to produce the desired results. If the birds are closely housed and crowded in small quarters, little should be expected of them along egg lines. A warm mash every night for a week, may start the eggs. If green food has been omitted since the stock went into winter quarters, that may be the missing feed. Try these suggestions in the spirit we give them and see whether you cannot have a part in the good prices now being given for eggs. One of our staff is getting good results from the yearling hens by keeping a dry mash before them all the time, made as follows: bran, three parts by measure, cornmeal two parts, gluten feed one part, cut clover one part, and high grade beef one part. This makes a ration that is one-eighth beet scrap. This ration is supported by noon feeding of mangles and cabbage, and night feed of wheat, corn and barley. The hens go to roost with full crops of grain. They have the mash before them at all times, and the litter fed grain keeps the birds busy enough to get the needed exercise.

DOUGLAS MIXTURE.

We are constantly having requests for the formula on Douglas Mixture and in reply to recent inquiries, we

give below the information for the benefit of any who may want it.

Douglas mixture is composed of sulphate of iron (common copperas) 8 ounces; sulphuric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce. Put into a bottle or jug, one gallon of water, and into this put the copperas. When dissolved, add the acid, and when the mixture is clear, it is ready for use.

In hot weather, or when the flock is small, less may be prepared at a time, but the above proportion should be observed. This mixture or tonic should be given in the drinking water every other day, a gill for every twenty-five head, is not too much, and when there is infection, it should be used every day, but where there is no disease not so often, or in smaller quantities, if it is used every day.

This preparation, simple as it is, is one of the best tonics for poultry known. It is alterative as well as tonic and possesses besides antiseptic properties which make it a remedy as well as a tonic.

FROM MISSOURI.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

If Mrs. White (see article in November issue, on "Poultry Secrets") or anyone else can "make good" on any practical way of testing fertile from infertile eggs without incubation, I and plenty of others are willing to pay a fair price for the "secret." All the recognized authorities claim it is impossible and we agree with Mrs. White in one thing—"We are from Missouri and will have to be shown."

Wheatland, Ill.

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Poultry Judge, also member A. P. A., Elmira and Hornell Poultry Assn. Can give services as Judge for one or two more shows during February, or late January.

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Lay When Eggs are High

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eggs—profits in eggs are during
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BOOK NOTES.

"Colonel Greatheart," by Henry Christopher Bailey. A novel of romance, of love and adventure, written in the best modern style is "Colonel Greatheart." In time it dates back to Cromwell and Charles I, to Roundhead and Cavalier, but in method and quality of thought it belongs to the day of Stevenson and Hewlett. It recalls great and beloved titles in historic fiction—Lorna Doone and Henry Esmond, David Balfour and Richard Yea and Nay—and beside them seems an achievement not unworthy of its place. Illustrated by Ralph. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Price \$1.50.

"The Calico Cat," by Chas. Miner Thompson. This is a tale of the mystifying and laughable misunderstandings which arose from an impulsive assault on a calico cat by an eminently respectable New Englander. Having shot at the cat and hit a tramp, he finds himself drawn on the jury which is to try an innocent boy who has been accused of the deed. The boy's father thinks the boy is guilty, and to increase the tangle, the boy believes his father fired the shot. Things finally reach such a pass that even the cat must have grinned. Illustrated. Published by Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass. Price \$1.25.

"Pratt's Stories of Colonial Children," by Maria Pratt. A charming little book in which the children of the early days of our country's history have an appropriate setting. It takes the reader in the child life of the times—home, school, church, wars and Indian troubles. Fully and quaintly illustrated. Price, 60 cents. Published by Educational Pub. Co., 50 Branfield St., Boston, Mass.

"Dawe's Stories of Our Country," by S. E. Dawes. The Norseman, Pocahontas, the Pilgrims, the Boston Tea Party, the patriots of Lexington and Bunker Hill move along the graphic pages in story and illustration. Price, 50 cents. Published by Educational Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

"The Circular Staircase," by Mary Roberts Rieuhart. A cunning round of mystery, by which the reader makes a continual ascent of alluring bewilderment, winding upward with a thrill at every step, a breathless pause at every landing. It is more exciting—more thrilling—more "holding"—than any detective story ever dreamed of. Pictures by Lester Ralph. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Price, \$1.50.

"The Little Brown Jug at Kildare," by Meredith Nicholson. A comedy in high spirits, rapid action and droll situations, with a double love story to lend vivacity. The plot is wholly new and the characters altogether fresh and unhackneyed. Illustrated by Flagg. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Price, \$1.50.

"My Lady of the Fog," by Ralph Henry Barbour. A book from the author of "Kitty of the Roses," "An Orchard Princess," "A Maid in Arcady," and "Holly," charming stories all, is coming to be a Christmas institution. In this latest love story the scene is set on the rock-bound coast of New England. The story is told easily and gracefully, and the characters are real, live, modern young people, not abnormal types. Lavishly illustrated in full colors and tints by Underwood. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Decorated cloth, with medallion, \$2.00. In a box.

"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by Jno. Fox, Jr. The most fascinating story Mr. Fox has written. The story is that of a young Kentuckian and his romance with the girl who as a child kept guard at "The Lonesome Pine." The course of love was by no means smooth, for there was one of those tragical Kentucky feuds in her family, and she herself had been destined to marry a fierce and fiery young cousin, who would likely to have killed the handsome young lover who claimed her heart. The feud lends excitement to the tale, and a flavor of adventure that will make an especial appeal. The love story is peculiarly engaging, with that touch of poetic romance that

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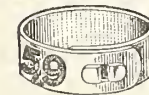


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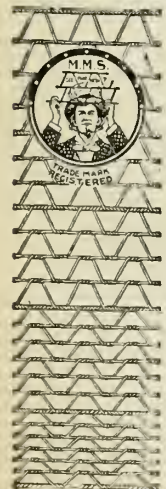
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The article by Ed. Schoepel on page 293 of the November issue of Poultry Keeper, was through mistake on our part, printed with the address shown as Ellis Grove, Missouri, whereas the State should have been Illinois. Our attention has been called to the error by Mr. Schoepel and we take this method of calling attention to the same.

F. I. Bradford, R. F. D. 64, Troy, Pennsylvania, one of our regular advertisers, writes us under date of November tenth, that he has had a very successful season on the road, that his birds are looking fine, and his ducks are extra good. He has all the standard varieties and of the best quality at reasonable prices. He will appreciate an order from you.

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Fully one-third of all the chickens ready to hatch die in the shell. After thirty years of study and practice we have discovered a simple way to save every chick that is fully developed and ready to hatch whether the egg is pipped or not. This, we believe, is one of the lost arts of the ancient Egyptians. It takes but a minute to save a chick and no skill is required.

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Nelson, B. C., Canada, July 21, 1908.

Gentlemen:—

By employing "A trick of the trade" as outlined in the Philo System book, I brought out in five or six hatches of my machine and hens quite a number of chicks that would have never seen the light, and have proved strong and active. I wish to add a word about the Poultry Review. It is very helpful because replete with original observations of men who are experimenting and using their best powers of observation.

Wishing you success.

Sincerely,
GEO. A. PURVIS.

Whittier, Iowa, June 28, 1908.

Dear Sir:—

Early last spring I bought your book, the Philo System and the Poultry Review. After reading it was thoroughly convinced that what it contained was entirely practical. I made ten fireless brooders and coops and am highly pleased with them. Have adopted other of your methods with like satisfactory results. We take three poultry journals but the Review is the best one of them all. Very truly,

H.E. HOYLE.

By special arrangement we are able to give for only \$1.00, the book with the right to use all patents and one year's subscription to Poultry Review.

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IN MAKING POULTRY PAY DEVOTED PARTICULARLY TO PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING.

Vol. XXV

January, 1909

No. 10

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Alabama Experiment Station

AUBURN, ALA., May 9, 1907.

GENTLEMEN:—I set my Incubator and got a good hatch of very nice, plump chicks and Allen's is hatching today.

I think you have a good machine, and I can sell several if you will send me advertising matter.

C. C. Hays

Maryland Experiment Station

COLLEGE PARK, PRINCE GEO. CO., MD., June 15, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of June 9th has been received and noted. I am glad to say that your goods have given entire satisfaction, especially the Universal Hover. During the four months that I have operated the brooders I did not have one lamp to smoke. This is a point that cannot be overlooked, as a smoke brooder means ruin for the poultryman.

E. L. Opperman

Connecticut Agricultural College

STORRS, CONN., June 19, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—We have seven of your Incubators in use here alongside of many other makes. The Sand Tray machine not only gives as good hatches as any incubator at the College, but when properly handled produces large, vigorous chicks.

I consider the Sand Tray Prairie State Incubator one of the best.

C. C. Hays

Texas Experiment Station

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., Sept. 25, 1906.

DEAR SIR:—The No. 1 Prairie State Incubator you sent me about a year ago is giving perfect satisfaction. I would like to have you quote me price on a 300-chick Brooder for use at this college for instruction.

W. H. Housley

Quebec MacDonald College

STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P. Q., Sept. 4, 1907.

DEAR MR. NIX—I have your favor of August 24th, and in reply will say that the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders have given satisfactory results. The Incubator gave 75% of the fertile eggs, which was about 14% better than the best of several other makes tried.

J. C. Elyard

Iowa College of Agriculture

AMES, IOWA, June 19, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of June 9th, addressed to the College has been referred to me. Our equipment of Prairie State goods consists of two No. 2 Sand Tray Incubators, ten Universal Hovers, grit boxes and drinking fountains. The Universal Hovers are placed in 8x12 colony houses, two to a house. All of this equipment has given us good satisfaction. The brooding apparatus has enabled us to raise chicks in larger flocks than we are able to do with any other commercial machine.

A. C. Dene



Rhode Island College of Agriculture

KINGSTON, R. I., June 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—I received an Incubator from you some time ago and find it has been improved since last year and I got an even hatch of nice, big chicks.

Arthur B. Holden

Nova Scotia Agricultural College

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA, Nov. 18, 1907.

DEAR SIR:—The Universal Hovers which we purchased of you last spring have given satisfaction. We have attached them to two small coops and find them very handy, as we removed the hovers, when the chicks were five weeks old and give them the use of the coops. A good feature of your hovers was a noticeable saving in the amount of oil required to keep the temperature up to the proper degree.

J. P. Landry

From Thirteen

Experiment Stations

Again Proves That

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS

Hatch the Most Livable Chicks

North Carolina Experiment Station

WEST RALEIGH, N. C., June 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 2nd, I would say that we have used quite a number of your Universal Hovers, for the past three years and have found them a very satisfactory brooding device, so much so that for the last season we have used nothing else.

J. J. Hays

Cornell N. Y. College of Agriculture

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—We have four of your 150-egg capacity Incubators and four 100-egg capacity. We have had the machines running continuously since January and have obtained very satisfactory hatches all along. Several of the hatches in April, May and June were exceptionally good.

W. Burton Somers

Michigan Agricultural College

EAST LANSING P. O., MICH., July 7, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—I take great pleasure in saying that we have most gratifying results with the Prairie State Incubators the past two years. They hatch good, strong, healthy chicks, that it is a pleasure to brood.

J. G. Halpin

Virginia Agricultural Institute

HAMPTON, VA., June 8, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—Some months ago we received from your hands a 150-egg Incubator and have given it a thorough trial. It meets our expectations in every way, hatching a good percentage of vigorous chickens with each trial.

W. S. Sweetland

Ontario Experiment Station

GUELPH, CANADA, October 1, 1906.

DEAR SIR:—We have used six of your Universal Hovers, also one Colony Brooder, during the past season. These have been the most satisfactory brooders, all things considered, that we have used to date. Your method of introducing pure air or fresh air beneath the hover is the best that we have seen so far.

M. K. Graham

These Letters Should Decide You. After reading such proof as the above, don't you think it is decidedly to your advantage to put your money and trust in Prairie State Machines? They are built by one of the oldest, most successful makers known—backed by years of successful use, and have kept in the lead by improvements that are always ahead of others.

You Want Chicks That Grow Into Cash Profits. You'll get them when you run a Prairie State, just as these people have. Why waste time and money experimenting? Why plunge yourself into loss and discouragement by purchasing an unproven machine? Don't let people

guess at your expense. Buy a Prairie State and make assurance doubly sure. You'll have no regrets then.

It's Living Vigorous Chicks You're Looking for. Invest your cash in a machine that's safe; that hatches chicks so full of vim and vigor that they are bound to live and grow into money fast. A machine built on the latest, most natural and successful principles. We don't ask you to take our word that the Prairie State hatches chicks that "Live," and the most of them. These people who have written the above letters have done it, so can you. Catalog is free and tells you how to succeed.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 471 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

THE POULTRY KEEPER

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY

VOL. XXV.

JANUARY, 1909.

No. 10.

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR PROFIT.

B. L. Schmied, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

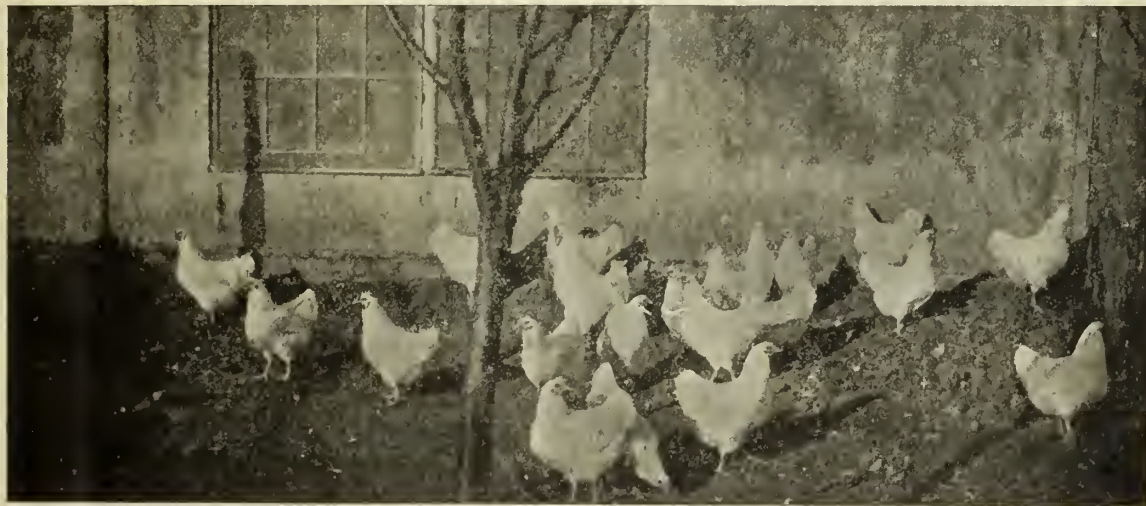
WE have been breeding White Wyandottes in a business way for a good many years and during these years we have seen a good many people start in the poultry business with a hurrah and a flourish, run along in slip shod sort of a way for a few months or a season or two, then fizzle out and quit in disgust, saying that there is no profit in the business.

ers if only the right person is at the helm.

Right here are two points which we wish to emphasize. The first is, that success depends upon the "man behind the gun." Second, the selection of a breed, this though, is in a matter a secondary consideration. However, it must be admitted that some breeds are capable of paying larger profit

\$50 to \$500, and as all year 'round layers they stand at the very top. They make the very best of broilers, squab broilers, friers, roasters, capons, and for almost anything else under the sun that a chicken can be used for in a culinary way they are "there with the goods," thus making them one of, if not absolutely the very best, all purpose chicken and profit maker.

But bear in mind that the fancy profit is not to be had in a season or two and from a haphazard carelessly bred hit-or-miss sort of a flock. It takes



Pen of Schmied Bros., Colerain Strain, White Wyandottes. This Pen of 20 Pullets made an average egg record of more than 50 per cent for November, December, January and February, 1908. Owned by Schmied Bros., Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

Now what is the cause of these failures? Is it because there is nothing to be made in the poultry business, or is the trouble with the man and his management? The latter is undoubtedly the case. The proof of this is in the fact that we see in every community people making money on their poultry. Some have large flocks and are making a good income from poultry alone, others with only small flocks by looking after them in a careful business like way are making a large, very large, profit on a small investment and a very little of their time, and these money makers do not all pin their faith to any one breed either, nearly every variety is in the list of dividend pay-

than others. This is so because they are gifted or rather endowed with natural characteristics which fit them for a greater range of usefulness.

The White Wyandotte is one of these favored breeds. Under reasonable environments they make good wherever you put them. It is an old saying that the ultimate end of all chicken is the pot. This is figuratively so and is a point that the breeder who really knows his business always keeps in mind.

Correctly bred, White Wyandottes are one of the most beautiful breeds in existence from a fancier's point of view, single specimens frequently changing hands at prices ranging from

careful, painstaking work and the breeder must have constantly in view, not one, but the several good points and uses of his breed. Improvement all along the line, that's the idea. Some breeders can't see anything but egg production; some want only size; others go crazy on so called fancy points; one wants color; another goes up in the air on shape, etc. We must admit that by such methods great improvements are more quickly made in a particular line or a given section. However, if the other necessary qualifications are overlooked or neglected which is usually the case, it can readily be seen that but little of any real headway has been made and that if

a well advanced bird is the aim, one that is strong in all the essential points that go to make really high grade stock, then this careless "one point" breeder must go away back down the line again and pick up his thread and start anew. In other words he must find a specimen or a few birds that possess in as high a degree as possible the traits absolutely necessary in a breed or strain that will make it a factor in giving the largest measure of profit and step by step, by careful, thoughtful work, he must improve and intensify these characteristics in his stock.

To take a breed and follow closely the standard requirements and at the same time improve the laying qualities and other utility considerations and also to maintain vigor and rugged constitution, is a slow process. Writers assert that it cannot be done, but this is not true.

We know from our years of personal experience with our Wyandottes that it can be done, as we have been working along these lines for over twelve years and know that we have made great strides in the betterment of our stock. The fancy and utility must pull together, in fact they are just beginning now to try to reach an understanding as to where one leaves off and the other starts.

The high authorities of the American Poultry association, the men who make the Standard and its rules are surely beginning to "sit up and take notice" of the utility man and his right to recognition and why?—because the ultimate end of all chicken is the pot. It is well enough to breed fancy poultry but if it is fancy and only to look at, there's not much profit in that for the great rank and file of poultry keepers over this broad land.

Of course we want something fancy for the back yard and also for the front yard on occasions, and we positively want something to lay fancy eggs and something to look fancy when dressed up for market and we surely want something in the poultry line to taste fancy when the cook gets through with it.

Yes, fancy and utility go together for profit, and correctly bred White Wyandottes certainly fill the bill as fancy and utility stock and they are some of the greatest profit payers in the poultry world today.

All writers on poultry topics tell us that the poultry business is made up of small things (details). This is not only true of the chicken business but of nearly every other business as well, and in building a profitable poultry business one must start at the very beginning to eliminate all needless waste. Turn everything to best advantage. We can't tell each one how to do this best but everyone must work out the details for himself. It's no difference what business one goes into nowadays, if he would "make good" he must keep his eye peeled for the small things which mean profit. Now take our White Wyandottes for instance. See what we can do with them. We catch them "going and coming." First we have eggs to sell every week in the year. This season we shipped hatching eggs from New

Jersey to California, and can dress up a broiler, frier, or roaster for a customer almost anytime. Can sell breeders to our friends that will produce good stock from them, and frequently ship out high grade exhibition stock to our customers with which they lick the other fellows and this pleases the customer while it helps our business grow, which is equivalent to more profit.

We have given some of the best years of our life to this business and while we had our share of "hard sledding" in the beginning, think it was a good investment because we have health, are never out of a job and are making friends and a profit with our Wyandottes.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

The Rhode Island Reds, being a popular subject of discussion, I thought I would write our experience with the breed in regard to color.

Our first birds, ten half grown chicks, were given us by a friend who had been raising Single Comb Rhode Island Reds for several years and had won many blue ribbons. His birds were also good layers.

Of the ten chicks five were cockerels and five pullets. Of the five pullets, three were light with dark red necks, one a buff, the other a mottled red.

The cockerels were very good birds. We won first and third premiums on the two we exhibited at a poultry show that fall.

In the spring, we bought the rest of the flock, six pullets and a cockerel. These pullets were a uniform red with a nice salmon undercolor like the cockerels possessed. The first year we also had our friend send for eggs for us to a party with whom he was acquainted. We obtained 100 eggs in March from which we hatched thirty chicks, but lost them all. We sent for another hundred in July and hatched thirty again but only raised seven, three cockerels and four pullets. Of the cockerels one was a nice even colored red with good undercolor, one had lots of white feathers, the other lots of black.

Two of the pullets were a uniform red color, one mottled with a dark neck, the other a very light but even colored bird. We made up our pens by placing all the uniform colored pullets with the even colored cockerels and the remaining pullets with our first premium cockerel.

From the first pens we obtained our most even colored birds, the pullets being best.

From the second pen came our fine cockerels, but the pullets varied in color, due I suppose to the poor color of the hens in this pen. Our young birds taken as a whole are much better colored than the ones we started with. The chicks change a great deal in color, many that are buff when small become fine red birds later, but the light ones with dark necks, will always be culls. Peppering and shafting is quite a fault in the pullets, in fact it is much more difficult to get a good colored pullet than cockerel.

Next year we will use only good colored birds in our breeding pens and try to avoid mistakes made this year.

We have found the "Standard of Perfection" a great help to us and of the twelve poultry papers we have taken we think the "Poultry Keeper" the most helpful.

Mrs. E. C. Bartholomew,
Ceylon, Minn.

AN OLD BREED.

The Rhode Island Reds have been known and bred for many years in the East and were known for some years in parts of Massachusetts as the Bucks Counties. These latter were bred heavier than the Rhode Island Reds, but finally the two strains were bred together and the result was only a slight variation in color.

How and when did the Rhode Island Red originate? From a cross between the Malay Game and the Brown Leghorn with some red Shanghai blood, say some poultrymen. Others say Malay and red Cochinchina. It appears that they were bred in Rhode Island in 1850 simply for the male bird, no attention being given to the females. And history tells us that years before this date there was bred in Rhode Island a red breed of fowls, and that later on the red Cochinchina cocks and red Malay cocks were selected and crossed with these red fowls in Rhode Island. Some good authority says there is no Leghorn blood in them, but there is one thing sure, they have the egg producing qualities of the Leghorn. Their being bred for years without regard to feathering, shape of comb, etc., etc., is what has caused fanciers so much trouble in making show birds of them; but by careful mating and discarding all birds that did not breed true they have made great progress in perfecting strains, until now they run quite as even in color as many of our better known breeds, and I believe there are no others that will breed more true to type, laying qualities and other characteristics than the Reds. They are spoken of in some localities as a new breed, but history tells us differently; in fact, one well known breeder says that the Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes were both made from the Reds, and it is from the Reds that they take their practical qualities.—Exchange.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is afforded so that the birds if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The P. K. marker which can be furnished by us is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, for sixty-five cents.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Michigan Agricultural College Bull. 245.

THE selection of an incubator is one of the most difficult problems confronting the beginner. There is no make of machine that is better in every respect than all others. Some people seem to do better with one make of machine, while the success of others is secured through the use of another sort. There are a lot of good machines on the market and we should try to select one of these, even if the price is a little higher. It costs more to build a good machine than it does to fasten a lamp onto a single walled box, but the good machine will soon save the extra cost by hatching more of the fertile germs and saving in time and temper. A well-constructed machine is also less likely to take fire. Any of the better machines can be safely operated by anyone who is careful enough to be allowed to clean and care properly for kerosene lamps.

Having decided to buy a machine, write to the companies that advertise in your papers. Do not depend too much on testimonials as successful experiences only are related. Testimonials are most valuable when they come from some one in reputable standing in the poultry business. If some friend or friend or neighbor already has an incubator go and see it and get all the information possible relating thereto. He perhaps has seen or used other machines and can, therefore, advise concerning them. Most of the companies have agencies in the larger towns, and one can see the machines there. Buying from a local firm saves freight and may prove more satisfactory in other ways.

The best place to operate an incubator is often a perplexing question on the farm. A great many find the cellar to be the most suitable place, and it will answer if it will keep vegetables and apples without molding. The dining room or kitchen is sometimes used, but the variation in temperature is often too great to give satisfactory results. Although a properly constructed machine will do good work with a little care, where the range of temperature amounts to more than 20 degrees F., a less varying temperature will be found more satisfactory.

Having decided where to run the machine, unpack and set it up carefully, according to accompanying directions. Before strating see that the machine is level. If the floor is uneven or sloping, block up under the legs with pieces of shingle or blocks of wood. Choose a place in the room that is free from draughts or sudden gusts of wind which may blow the lamp out, or start it smoking. Direct sunlight should not fall on the machine for any length of time, yet the room should be reasonably well lighted and ventilated. Proper ventilation is necessary as the unhatched chick requires air in order to develop properly.

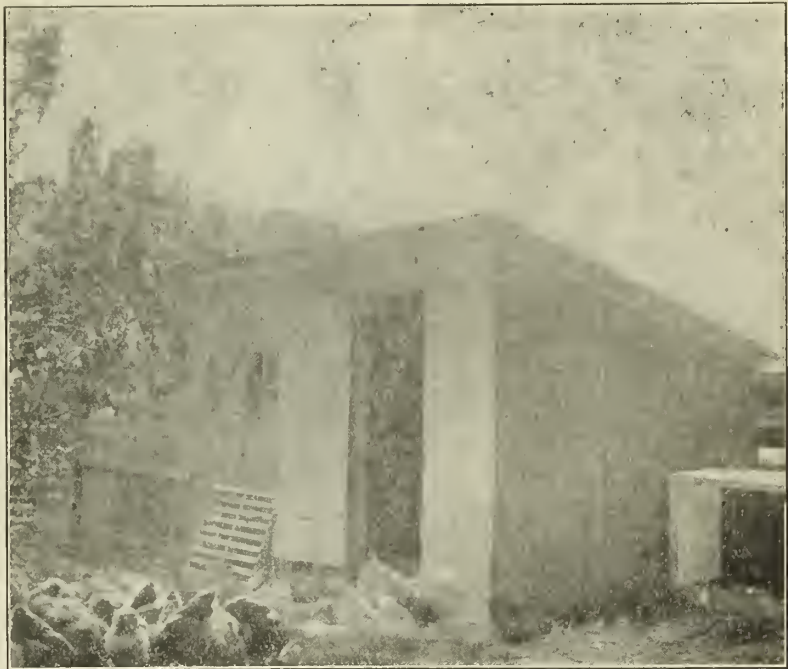
Use nothing but the best grade of lamp-wicks and oil. Be sure that the incubator lamp burns with a flame such as is desired in an ordinary house lamp. If the lamp smokes a little at first do not be alarmed, but allow it to warm up

and dry out. When starting, screw the thermostat nut down until the rod almost, but not quite, lifts the damper. In this way the risk of breaking the thermometer which usually registers but 110 degrees F. is avoided. On returning to look at the machine one should find the damper raised, if so and the temperature is not up to 100 degrees, let it down and so on until the machine registers 103 degrees with an ordinary flame. The thermometer is a very important part of a machine and should be taken to a druggist or some one having correct thermometers and tested for accuracy. Although nearly all firms endeavor to sell accurate thermometers this precaution will sometimes repay the trouble involved. For experimental purposes record the

the 18th day do not open the incubator until the hatch is over, then remove the shells and eggs that have not hatched.

THE SELLER'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

I have of late read with a great deal of interest a great many articles in the Poultry Keeper with the heading, "What Would You Do?". I notice that these articles are written mostly by those who have bought of poultry dealers and had been dissatisfied with the deal. I do not remember of seeing a single article written in defense by the poultry dealers. I am a poultry dealer, having a few choice Houdan hens, and selling eggs in a small way. This last summer I shipped a sitting of eggs to Nebraska on an order. After a while the party to



Colony House in use on poultry farm of W. H. Prewitt, Onawa, Iowa. See his descriptive article, page 427, of this issue.

correction at 100 degrees, 103 degrees and 106 degrees, F.

Then, with a corrected thermometer and the machine regulated to the proper temperature, put the eggs in, being careful that they are moderately warm from having stood in a warm room for an hour at least. Careful work is now needed to see that the machine varies as little as possible from the proper temperature. A slight variation, however, is not to be feared unless it is of long duration. Do not throw away a lot of eggs unless certain that they have been spoiled. Test about the 7th, and again the 12th day to remove the infertile eggs and the dead germs. With a little practice one will soon learn to test rapidly. Cool the eggs once a day after the second day and until the 18th. Turn twice a day during the same period. It is a matter of considerable interest to know that the hen turns the eggs frequently and moves them about in the nest. After

whom I shipped wrote me that he had got six chickens from the sitting. He said that he was not satisfied with the hatch. I at once sent him another sitting, fifteen eggs, without cost.

After a while I wrote the party and asked him to write and tell me what luck he had with the last shipment and if he was satisfied with my dealings with him. He never answered my letter. The above is what I did and also what the purchaser did. I have bought eggs, of dealers and sometimes I have not been satisfied. I think that in a given number of persons, there will be as many honest ones found among poultry dealers, as among the purchasing part of humanity. I like to have my customers satisfied. One satisfied customer is worth a dozen unsatisfied ones. As we have had a number of letters from purchasers may we not have a few from the dealer?

G. W. Robinson,
Garner, Iowa.

PROSECUTIONS FOR SELLING STALE EGGS.

M. F. Reeve, Rutledge, Pennsylvania.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Enclosed you will find clippings from the Philadelphia Press and Public Ledger, which will give you an idea of what the State Dairy and Food Commission's agents are doing in Philadelphia to break up the traffic in "spots" and "rots."

There have been several suits before Magistrate Beaton against dealers who have been selling these eggs to cake bakers and confectioners at which it was shown that the eggs seized by the agents were decaying and had a vile smell. Several firms were fined.

The men engaged in the business are mostly foreigners and buy the stock from cold storage houses. Fresh eggs sell in the markets where countrymen have stalls for 42 to 50 cents a dozen and are scarce.

Many cases of illness have been traced to the use of cakes and other articles in which the tainted eggs have been employed. The lower classes of foreigners buy such stock for household use and suffer from ptomaine poisoning.

The following is one of the clippings in full which will give readers of Poultry Keeper a good idea of the seriousness of this traffic:

The arrest of a number of alleged dealers in "spots" and "rots," terms used by the trade for decayed eggs, has caused wholesalers to take further precautions for their own protection. They have adopted the plan of stamping all bills for such eggs as "sold for manufacturing purposes only."

Members of the Produce Exchange discussed the traffic in this class of eggs yesterday and deplored the conditions that are said to exist. Ninety per cent. of the eggs used in this city at this time of the year are storage house eggs. These eggs, when they have been properly stored, have few "spots" or "rots" among them. Commission men and wholesalers say there would be no traffic in this class of eggs if it could be avoided.

These eggs are usually disposed of to persons who are supposed to use them for manufacturing purposes other than foodstuffs. Unscrupulous persons then sell them for baking purposes. Every effort is being made to discourage the shipment of eggs likely to become unfit for use by the time they reach the market.

Eggs vary in the stages of decay. A "spotted" egg may be opened and the part that is actually decayed adheres to the shell, thus allowing the egg to be easily separated from the "spot." Some bakers hold that such eggs are all right.

The rules of the Produce Exchange classify eggs into four classes. The "extras" are not supposed to have more than six "spots," to a case of thirty dozen. The other three classes, known to the trade as "firsts," "seconds" and "thirds," average from a dozen to three dozen to a case of thirty dozen. Eggs unfit for food purposes are sold to dealers who in turn sell

them to manufacturing firms, who use them in the finishing of leather, the glazing of certain classes of paper and for various other purposes.

The absence of odor from a "spotted" egg makes the detection of its use by bakers extremely difficult. Eggs of this class may be even foisted upon the public at hotels and restaurants. Dealers say they are powerless to stop the traffic in them, and the best they can do is to stamp all bills for such eggs sold as "sold for manufacturing purposes only," which is calculated to relieve them of responsibility.

One of the test cases showed that a party had purchased spoiled eggs from a firm, at a price of one cent per egg, and that when the eggs were opened they were found worse than stale. Any candling process would have shown that all of the eggs were bad.

In another case, a bakery bought eggs in cans at 14 cents a pound (twelve eggs to the pound), and the eggs were in a decomposed state.

The prosecuting agent of the State Dairy and Food Commission intends to keep up the fight by continued prosecutions and declares that the selling of stale eggs will have to stop, and that the law should make such a practice a criminal offense. One firm which was fined \$62.50, is still selling the stale eggs to bakeries, and does not seem disposed to be put out of such business.

FEEDING LAYING HENS.

Foods for Egg Production.

Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin 150.

THE food requirements of a laying hen are very like those required by a growing chicken. The production of eggs requires material similar to that required to produce flesh. One addition to the list is, however, required for egg production, which is lime, of which the shell of the egg is formed. In the summer time hens on the range will find sufficient lime to supply their needs. Yarded or shut-in chickens should be supplied with more lime than the food contains. Crushed oyster shell is now sold for this purpose, and answers the purpose admirably.

A supply of green food is one of the requisites of successful winter feeding. Vegetables and refuse from the kitchen help out in this matter, but seldom furnish a sufficient supply of this kind. Vegetables are sometimes especially grown for this purpose. Mangels and sugar-beets are excellent. Cabbage, potatoes and turnips answer the purpose fairly well. Mangels are fed by splitting in halves and sticking to nails driven in the wall. Clover and alfalfa are excellent chicken feeds and should be more extensively used by farmers in winter feeding. The leaves that shatter off in the mow are the choicest portion for chicken feeding, and are best fed by scalding with hot water and mixing in a mash.

Almost all grains are suitable foods for hens. Corn, on account of its cheapness and general distribution, has been more widely used than any other grain for feeding chickens. Many

people, having found out that an addition of other kinds of food to a corn diet results in a better egg yield, have concluded that corn is not a good egg-making food. This conclusion is a mistake; and, while experiments have shown that a diet of mixed foods is superior to a diet composed chiefly of corn, it has also been found by repeated experiments if hens are supplied with green foods, as alfalfa, with mineral matter, some form of milk or meat food, and are forced to take sufficient amount of exercise, the danger from overfatness due to the feeding of a reasonable amount of corn need not be feared.

As has already been emphasized, the variety of food given is more essential than the kind. Do not feed one grain all the time. The more variety fed the better. Corn and Kaffir-corn, being cheap grains, will perhaps form the major portion of the ration, but, even if much higher in price, it will pay to add a portion of such grains as wheat, barley, oats or buckwheat. Where a mash is fed, corn-meal, shorts and bran, because least expensive, should form the bulk of the mash. Other meals that can be added in smaller amounts are linseed-meal, pea-meal, soy-bean and cottonseed-meal.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AS LAYERS.

As I am breeding the B. P. Rocks with a view of obtaining a heavy egg laying strain without sacrificing standard requirements, I find the work very fascinating and I enjoy reading the letters in the Poultry Keeper from others who are breeding their birds for the greatest number of eggs they can get them to lay in one year.

I noticed in the December number of Poultry Keeper, O. U. Turner's record of his R. I. Red pullet laying 13 eggs in 13 consecutive days, then going broody. I wish to give the record of one of the many B. P. Rock pullets which I have. This one was hatched in April 1908. Commenced laying November 16th, and laying an egg each day for 4 days, then missing one day; then laying an egg each day for 9 days, then missing one day; then laying an egg each day for 5 days, then missing one day; then laying an egg each day for 4 days; then missing one day, and to date of writing she has laid an egg each day for the last three days and shows no signs of broodiness, making a total of twenty-five eggs to date.

The mother of this pullet began laying in November 1907 after she had finished molting, and laid continuously all fall and winter, even in the coldest weather, but I did not keep any record of her work until I placed her in the breeding pen in March, 1908, where I have my trap nests, which shows she laid in March, 23 eggs; April, 23 eggs, and in May up to the time I quit trapping, 9 eggs.

I trapnest, leg band, and am keeping a record sheet of my best layers and from these I expect to select my breeding stock for the coming season. In so doing I expect to get grand results.

E. S. Richardson,

Edgerton, Ohio.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?—THE SELLER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

(E. W. Foster, St. Marys, Ohio.)

I HAVE been reading, with interest, the articles under this heading the past year and have given it considerable thought. Most of the writers have been buyers and not sellers. I will now state I was one of the sellers and here is my experience in one case.

Early last spring I arrived home, about 1:30 p. m., and found a letter waiting for me. The writer, a lady, wanted two sittings of eggs, and was in a great hurry, and wanted me to call her up by long distance phone at her expense, and tell her how soon I could ship them. I sat down and wrote her saying she could have them inside of two days; walked to the nearest mail box and dropped the letter, knowing the mail would go out at 5 o'clock, and that the lady would have the letter by noon the following day, and save the phone charges to pay the express on her eggs.

I had hardly got to the yard again when here came the young man from the telephone office and informed me I was wanted; a party from _____ wished to talk to me. It was the same lady, so I told the messenger I would be down in an hour or so, as I was very busy.

Well, I talked to the lady, who had just bought a 50-egg machine; had never operated one before, but knew all about how, and wanted 50 eggs at once. The price was satisfactory, and the next afternoon I received the money order and the eggs were shipped. I sent 55 eggs, so in case one or so should happen to be broken she would still have 50. In due time I received a letter stating they arrived safely, none broken, and that I had shipped five too many by mistake.

In about four weeks I received another letter, and here is what it contained:

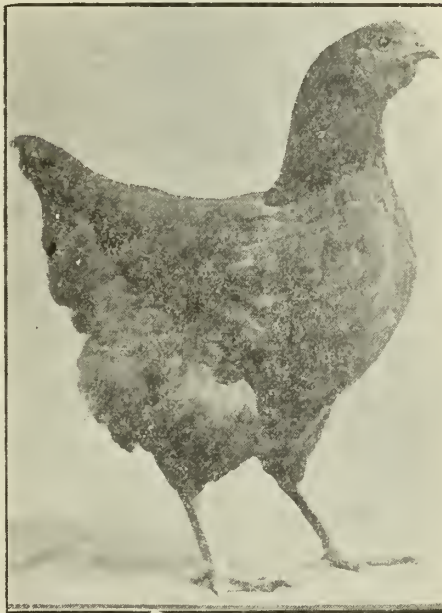
On the sixth day she said she took out 31 infertile eggs; on the tenth day she found 13 more. She stated in her letter, these 13 died about the eighth day. That left six eggs, as she could only place 50 in the machine. Out of the six eggs she hatched 3 chicks, the other three eggs being as she wrote it, rotten.

Well, what would you have done? Here is what I did, packed 45 more eggs, and shipped them to her, writing a letter notifying her of the same. Up to date I have not heard if she received them or not. Now do you suppose I got stung? Well, if I did it did not hurt much, for I thought I was helping a beginner over a few rough places. If I did, I am glad. If I was beaten I do not know if for sure, so I am not losing any sleep thinking over it.

Upon another occasion, a man came to me and wanted 100 eggs. He had bought a second-hand machine on trial, and had never run one before. I asked about the machine, and found it was several years old, a "has been." Well, he got the eggs with the understanding that if he got a poor hatch, I was to replace at half price. I replaced 50 of them, the truth is I just gave them to him, for he was a bus-

iness man and honest. He did not have the change with him and I trusted him, but he still owes me, also the man he got the machine from, as he said the machine was no good, but failed to return it to the owner. So there you are. Mr. Buyer, you will find the Seller also has a few hard roads to travel, but in this last case I was to blame for selling eggs to be put in a machine that was out of date, and in the hands of a person who did not understand the least thing about artificial incubation.

What I cannot understand is this: why it is that so many people who buy eggs for hatching, expect each and every egg to hatch and every chick from those high priced eggs to be a show bird, and winner of the blue, or else if for trapnest stock every one to be a 200 egg hen? Why is it?



A good specimen bird of R. C. Rhode Island Reds, from yards of E. W. Foster, St. Marys, Ohio.

I have also been a buyer. In fact, almost every season I buy stock, or eggs to improve my own, and I will frankly and honestly say I have the first time yet to be beaten, for I have always gotten my money's worth each time, not saying that I always got what I wanted from a sitting of eggs for many a time after the stock had matured they were not what I wanted, and I would not breed from them, but I was never looser on that, for I always sold them to other people that did care for a fine breeder. I made such stock at reasonable prices to them and I always came out about even. I cannot blame the breeder for my not getting what I wanted from the eggs he sold me, for he cannot tell how many good birds are wrapped up in the eggs he sends out and as long as he has his stock mated to the best of his judgment and experience, and sells just what he claims in his advertisements,

and makes good what he says he will, then he is not wholly to blame.

If people who buy stock or eggs to go into the poultry business would use the common sense and reason that they would in going into any other business, there would, I believe, be less trouble and fewer kicks for the seller. There is no doubt in my mind that there are a lot of people in the poultry business who are there to beat the buyer, but they do not last long, for the poultry journals soon pick them out and refuse them advertising space, so they have to quit business.

The plan of Mr. Jos. Elpers, of Logansport, Ind., in December issue, looks good to me. Let the buyer and seller practice the Golden Rule, a little more and I am sure there would be less trouble, for the buying and selling of eggs for hatching is no easy business, for so many things can happen to eggs shipped before they reach the buyer.

I like to buy and sell stock on the money back plan, if not satisfied return the bird or birds to seller, you can almost bet that seller is on the square deal plan.

In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

Elsewhere in this number of Poultry Keeper, we call attention to the Pilling's Caponizing instruments, which we can furnish for \$2.50, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper for \$2.75. The time is at hand when this subject should be looked into, as the superfluous cockerels may be used to good advantage if one understands the principles of caponizing, and the extra weight and price will well pay for the trouble.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

The present time offers many inducements to those desiring to purchase breeding birds, to make their selections early. Many surplus birds will be sacrificed to the market at molting time and as the winter sets in prices of good birds will be high. Do not delay this matter until so late that you will find it expensive or impossible to get the stock you want.

WHY THE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN IS THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE FOWL.

F. A. Tecktonius, Racine, Wisconsin.

SINGLE Comb Buff Leghorn breeders base their claims for the superiority of the breed on the fact that they are the heaviest laying fastest growing, lightest eating, hardiest and richest in color of all breeds. For every one of these claims there is ample foundation in actual experience as well as in the history of the breed's development.

"Which was made fust, de hen or the egg?" asked the young and inquisitive darkey of his minister, according to the old story.

And the minister replied, "Well chile, ef dat aint de most nonsenselicas 'terrogation ah evah hearn. See heah; sposin de egg was made fust. De good Lawd he'd haf t' grow a forest foh de wood to make a incubatah, he'd haf to build a sawmill to saw de planks an' a glass factory for de glass, an' a steel mill foh de nails, an' a lamp works foh de lamp, an' a oil refinery foh de oil, as well as creatin' a lot of wuthless walkin delegates so that these several an' respective industries c'ud operate. Den he'd haf teh put de egg in de incubatah, light de lamp an' sit down and wait foh de egg to hatch and take chances on its bein a chiny egg orh a bad one an' not hatchin' out. No, no chile, de good Lawd he jes made de hen fust and let Natuah take its co'se—but ah reckon he didn't make a cullud man foh a considerable period aftah."

In perparing this article on the Single Comb Buff Leghorn, I was, for a time, in the same quandary as the young darkey. I did not know which to discuss first, the hen or the egg. And, though chronologically, according to the opinion of this dark philosopher the hen stands first, still for my purpose the egg deserves the earliest consideration. The hen will keep for a while, perhaps the egg will not.

To either the breeder or the egg farmer the number of eggs laid per hen is of primary interest. And here I think I may be pardoned for introducing another apt quotation. Josh Billings, in an intensely funny "essa" on the hen wrote:

"Sumboddy stole my old blew hen,
I wish they let heer bee
She used to lay
Tew eggs a day
And Sunday she'd lay three.

Now that sounds all rite for poetry but I will bet severly-five thousand dollars that it never happened in reel life."

Most certainly it did not, but some of the actual records made by the Buff Leghorns in the matter of egg production would be subject to almost as much doubt unless they were well authenticated. One breeder who kept careful record reports an average of 232 eggs per hen, per year, and an average of 20.01 per hen, for the month of January. This was in Canada too, where the mercury gets down to thirty degrees below zero and sticks there sometimes for weeks at a time. Another reports that thirteen pullets hatched in January, 1906, had by July

1907, laid 1,247 eggs, or an average of 96 per pullet. This was in a yard ten by thirty feet, and a coop seven by eight feet. These eggs were sold for \$160.00 or about \$2.00 per set. Another reports that nine Buff Leghorns averaged four eggs per day during the molting season.

Some of these egg laying records were made in competition with other breeds and were watched and recorded by men who were unprejudiced and only seeking to find the best general purpose breed for their own raising. In one case the other breeds tried were White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. Of these the first three named, under exactly the same conditions, averaged just one-half as many eggs as the Single Comb Buff Leghorns and the number of eggs laid by the other breeds was even less than half. In addition to quantity Buff Leghorn eggs are high in fertility. Many breeders say that ninety-five per cent hatch out successfully. So it can be very plainly seen that, in point of egg production at least, and especially in cold weather when their price is high, the Single Comb Buff Leghorn is far ahead of all other breeds. The eggs are a beautiful pure white, full size, weighing from two to three ounces and with rich, solid, fine flavored meat. Besides their excellent habit of keeping busy laying in cold weather, when other hens are on a strike, the Buffs will lay well until six years of age.

Some of the points of special merit in the Single Comb Buff Leghorn chicken are hardness, quick arrival at maturity, unusually fine eating quality, beauty and the fact that they are just the right weight for marketing.

It is the experience of most breeders that, with ordinary care, only about two per cent are lost in brooding. And many fanciers, who have only a few birds, claim that with special care, in nearly all cases, not one need be lost. One cause for this is that, owing to their quick development, they are very clearly able to take care of themselves and fly up on the roosts away from the reach of rats and vermin. But the principle cause is that the Buff is naturally one of the most hardy of all domestic fowls. And there is good reason for this. Though the Leghorn species are supposed to have originated in Italy, the Single Comb Buff Leghorn breed, is a later product of Denmark, which is far more trying climate than our own. Transplanted to England and America the breed still maintains its native hardness, resisting the effects of cold and the attacks of disease with extraordinary vigor. Their liveliness and constant activity give them plenty of exercise and exercise is as healthful for feathered creatures as it is for man. They mature very quickly. Some of the finest chickens shown at the midwinter exhibition were hatched after June 15th. Pullets lay at four months, and have been known to lay in a trifle over three months and the eggs are marketable

from the very start. Cockerels can be depended upon to produce one and one-half to two pounds in six to eight weeks and there is no more deliciously flavored and delicious dish than a broiled Buff cockerel of this age. The meat is firm, fine flavored, juicy, sweet and tender.

The Single Comb Buff Leghorns are less subject to the common chicken diseases than any other breed. In the first place they stand confinement well. Even when cooped up in very small space their active nature seems to insure their getting enough exercise but, further than this, they do not seem to contract any disease rapidly when there is contagion near at hand. In one case roup developed in a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks and while another breed, in the pen to one side of the Rocks, contracted it almost immediately, the Buffs in the pen on the other side, did not contract it at all. They seem to have a faculty for taking care of themselves as well as earning their own "keep" as no other breed can, and when, as will sometimes happen to the best, diseases do break out they throw them off in the shortest possible time.

I have heard it claimed that the Buff Leghorns were very timid and shy and that any handling of them had bad effects, but any one who has raised them knows better than this. They are just a bit nervous, that's all. Every high bred creature has that peculiarity in greater or less degree. Treat them with kindness and gentleness and they are as easy to handle as any breed.

Feed, fuel and quarters are the principal items of expense in the raising of chickens. I know that Buff Leghorns require a smaller expenditure in all three items than any other breed. In the first place they do not require large quarters. They are, as I have said, so naturally active that they get exercise enough in very contracted coops and thrive as well as another breed would in much more space. Their houses do not have to be kept very warm. This is due also to their naturally active natures as they keep moving and keep warm in that way and it is also due to the natural hardness of the breed. In certain sections of the country where the cost of fuel is high this is a very important item, especially where a large number of chickens are kept.

A New York breeder reports as follows: "I have a house eighteen by sixty feet with a single wall of one inch matched pine and, with the mercury sometimes down to ten below zero, I gathered from the 7th of February to the 7th of March, 1,225 eggs." Of course no one would advocate restricted quarters and unusually cold houses for any breed. Good roomy pens and a uniform temperature of about forty degrees are the ideal conditions but it is nice to know that, when you can not have these conditions, for one reason or another, you have birds that will adapt themselves in the best manner possible to the conditions you can give them.

The actual food that it is necessary to give Buff Leghorns is from one-half to one-third less than other breeds require. They are so healthy that they seem to assimilate everything they eat

and to extract from it every atom of its food value. Besides this they are great foragers and if there is any natural food to be had they will get it even if it requires a good deal of hustling. This is just another advantageous result of their natural activity. It keeps them always busy earning their living by laying eggs, hustling for food or keeping themselves healthy through abundant exercise. In one instance where careful record was kept of food consumed by a number of different breeds Buff Leghorns consumed four and one-half ounces per day, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes eight and one-half ounces per day, Langshans ten ounces per day and Cochins eighteen ounces per day. So it can be plainly seen that the Buffs will thrive on less than half the food that the larger fowls consume.

Farmers often figure that the large fowl is best for their purpose as it weighs more when shipped to the market and that is of course true but the Buffs more than make it up in economy of food and egg production. Suppose that a farmer has one hundred Buffs and fifty of a larger kind and that the larger breed are as good layers as the Buffs (which they are not as a matter of fact). Now the fifty large fowls require more food than the one hundred Buffs but for the sake of being conservative we will assume that they can thrive on the same amount.

At the end of the year the Buffs will have averaged about 230 eggs apiece or 23,000 eggs. If the others do as well (and you can prove to your own satisfaction that they will not) fifty of them will have produced in a year 11,500 eggs. The Buffs will average three and one-half pounds and we will say that the others average seven. After the chickens had been sold the farmer could figure about as follows:

Buffs.	
23,000 eggs at 18c doz.....	\$345.00
350 lbs. chicken at 10c.....	35.00
	\$380.00
Large breed.	
11,500 eggs at 10c doz.....	172.50
350 lbs. chicken at 10c.....	35.00

207.50

Balance in favor of Buffs. \$172.50

This does not tell the whole story however. It does not show the difference in the care necessary, in trouble from disease, higher value of eggs where sold for sittings and many other things in which the Buffs are far superior to any other breed. It does not tell either that the three and one-half pound fowls are much easier to sell than those weighing seven pounds or more.

There are a few buyers who want a seven pound bird because there is a popular belief that these large birds are tough and also because it is too much for a small family and not enough for a large one. But even when that much weight is wanted by the buyer nearly everyone would prefer getting two birds of a smaller size especially as they will be more tender, of a better flavor and there will be more parts.

legs, wings, second joints, etc., to make even distribution easy.

Experienced marketers say that only about eight per cent of the demand is for birds weighing over four pounds and that fifty per cent of that demand can be satisfied with two or more of a smaller bird. Thus it may be seen that in reality only about four per cent of the demand cannot be satisfied with Buffs. The result of this is that the owner of the large birds waits till the very last and finally is compelled to close out his birds at a sacrifice or take them home with him. On the other hand the Buff Leghorns being not only the ideal weight for easy selling have the desired yellow skin and shanks with absence of dark pin feathers and so find ready buyers at good prices—the top prices always. There is never any closing out at a sacrifice.



F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine, manufacturer of "Ideal" Trap Nests, and prominent poultry writer, whose articles are appreciated by Poultry Keeper's readers.

Getting away from the purely commercial point of view let us consider Buff Leghorns as a breed to attract the fancier, the man who likes to have handsome aristocratic fowls on his place and to take prizes at exhibitions. The Single Comb Buff Leghorn meets the demand of both fancy and utility. It is a most beautiful bird and is in addition a fowl of today. It is not an old breed that long ago reached its highest development and is perhaps on the down grade but one that is just coming into the full beauty of perfection. It is safe to say that inside of twenty years the very highest development will have been reached and we will have the perfect Single Comb Buff Leghorn and the one perfect fowl. Is that not the period of greatest interest from the fanciers' standpoint? Every year an improvement can be seen; every year new beauties develop and new points of excellence are revealed. Even now Buff Leghorns are the main show at exhibitions and when one considers that, aside from their excellence as a show bird, they have so many points of merit that cannot appear in the exhibition but which save and make money for their owners, it is hard to deny that they really are the one ideal general purpose fowl.

Then the fact that they thrive well in all climates within the temperate zone is of great importance. Buffs have been raised in Kansas that took first at the World's fair and prize winners have come from states in almost every section of this country and Can-

ada, California, the South, the Central states, the Dakotas, the Eastern states, all are now the homes of many successful Buff Leghorn breeders, both those who raise the birds for exhibition and those who merely sell the eggs and meat.

I have never heard of a case where a breeder, taking up Buffs, abandoned them for any other breed. They seem to combine all the good points that a chicken should have, only one or two of which are found in any other one breed. They are splendid business birds, heavy layers, quick developers, light eaters, and healthy. Besides all of which they are the most beautiful to look at. The golden buff color seems to contrast peculiarly well with the other colors in nature. With their rich plumes, bright red combs, white lobes and yellow shanks and toes, graceful shape and size and aristocratic bearing they are striking to behold, an ornament anywhere and stand very much in a class by themselves in the feathered world.

Every year the demand for this breed is increasing. Every year more and more breeders are dropping other and older breeds for the Buff Leghorn which is truly the breeder's fowl, the egg raiser's fowl, the meat raiser's fowl, the fowl of the fancier, the very best general purpose fowl on earth.

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS.

The caponizing tools we offer are known as the Philadelphia Caponizing Set. They are made by expert surgical instrument manufacturers, and are first class in every respect. With each set of instruments we send a booklet containing instructions for using the instruments and caring for the capons. Price, \$2.50, postpaid. Address Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the paper includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experience at poultry work and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

W. C. Ellison, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been appointed State Commissioner of Minnesota for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. He will be glad to give any desired information to prospective exhibitors.

THE GETTING OF BETTER LAYERS

THE GETTING OF BETTER LAYERS—HOW MANY EGGS SHOULD BE EXPECTED OF A LAYING FLOCK?—SOME CAUSES FOR POOR RESULTS—STARTING WITH EGGS AS COMPARED WITH STARTING WITH BREEDING STOCK—NOTHING BUT THE BEST CARE WILL PRODUCE THE BEST RESULTS—KEEPING UP QUALITY BY YEARLY SELECTION.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass.

MUCH has been done along the line of breeding better laying stock but there is much left to do. The work of the Maine experiment station has not brought all the results that were hoped for, but it has given us much to encourage honest work for profitable egg returns. The little that has been accomplished, should make us all take new courage to improve on the results of the past.

What is a Good Egg Yield?

What has been done along lines of better laying and increased profits from eggs? Individual poultrymen have succeeded in getting single pullets to lay 184, 196, 108, 210, 221 eggs, in twelve months from the coming of the first egg. Pens have averaged 170, 187, 196 and 210 eggs, in the same time. Flocks have averaged from 144 eggs to 188 eggs in a single year. This has been done, not by any single variety or breed, but by Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. In fact you find good laying strains in nearly all the varieties listed in the Standard of Perfection. There is more in the strain than in the variety. I used to breed a variety that had been made a "show-room stock," winter eggs neither cared for or worked for, that was a failure when used for the laying of eggs for table use. If the chicks matured for mid-winter showing, or ready to lay eggs in April for hatching, the owners were satisfied. When I added another variety of the same breed, bred largely for utility points, I soon saw added value in the fall and winter eggs that I sold to my neighbors. I believe that if more attention is not paid by all poultry raisers to breeding for larger egg yield we shall drop back in the average egg records of the last five years. It is easy to work along this line for a year, perhaps two, and then the other duties of life step in and make us less interested in the problem of holding, or increasing the egg yield.

The Causes for Poor Egg Yields.

The common hen, handled in the farmer's way, seldom lays over eighty eggs a year. The chicks are hatched late, the pullets seldom begin to lay before winter, and few eggs are seen earlier than the middle of March. Then they are closely yarded as soon as the "garden" is planted and between crowding and much corn, broodiness is great and eggs few. The in-breeding of such a flock of birds cannot do less than to cut down the moderate laying record with which they started.

The beginner with thoroughbred stock is likely to look for fancy points before practical. They are really all practical points but he does not look at them with this idea in view. Life, vigor, rapid growth, do not attract his notice as do perfect ear-lobes, blocky shape or a "closely fitted comb." In

the fancier's rush to get "one even shade of color" he fails to pay attention to sturdiness of body that every winner needs.

Some Requirements of Good Egg Yields.

What can be done to increase the laying powers of our fowl? How get added eggs per bird as the years come and go? Better layers come from well bred, sturdy stock. Better layers can be owned by improved methods of care, feeding and breeding. There is no luck in this matter. It comes as the reward of thought, selection and persistent breeding along certain lines. What those lines may be, is a matter that we do not all agree on. Certain things we all accept. Some of these are, that certain breeds are naturally better layers; some varieties are now better layers than others in the same breed and that the man who mixed the feed had a large part in the egg record that attracts our notice. Accepting these few statements as of value, what can be done along the line of increased egg laying?

I want to make this personal. If I, knowing all I do in this matter of large egg yields, had to start over again, what would be the line of my progress? I should look about for a breed that was hardy in my section; that was giving good results in the hands of many of the poultrymen in my county, and try to select a variety that pleased my fancy. It is seldom wise to start with a breed or variety that is seldom seen in the yards of your neighbors, or that just being introduced. There are reasons for this that I have not space to tell you. Having decided on the breed and variety you need to buy your foundation stock. It is doubtful if you can find the strain of egg-bred stock you need, right in your own town. You are likely to have to go out of the state to buy the best that has been bred. Take time to look up a breeder who has been working along this line for several years. There are those in every state who have been breeding from their best layers, hatching early, maturing in middle fall, getting good winter egg records, and making money from the selling of table eggs. Some of these breeders have been sought out by such interested persons and forced into the selling of eggs for hatching. Not all of them advertise in the good poultry papers but enough do, to meet your needs right now. Inquiry near home, or the careful study of those who advertise stock and eggs, will finally send you to some one who can help you to better egg layers.

Starting With Eggs or Getting Breeding Stock.

The old question now comes up. Shall it be eggs or stock? What I say in

the matter is likely to change no one's orders, but if I were to be placed in this position I should buy a small pen of the best laying stock I could find. The first cost of eggs for hatching is less than that of starting with birds, and sometimes is a perfect success, but I prefer the few, well bred, splendid specimens, that may be the beginning of great things in my work for better layers.

I should not expect to find those foundation birds at a "dollar each." In fact I should go elsewhere if too low prices were quoted me. A yearling hen, of a bred to lay strain, with her own record of 160 to 200 eggs, is worth from five to twenty dollars, according to her nearness to the Standard of Perfection. I say she is worth that price to the man who is earnest in this matter we are considering. The man who will pay what the birds are worth, is likely to get back his money, many times over, before the buyer of cheap stock realizes his entire failure. Fifty dollars put into a pen of five hens and a bred to lay cockerel of merit, will be money well invested and should make friends of buyer and seller.

Caring for the Birds.

Shall this pen of bred to lay birds be housed in filth and roost in foul air? Shall lice multiply and red mites have free sway? Will any old method of feeding do for them? Better not buy any good stock rather than neglect them at home. Unless you are willing to put your best efforts into caring and feeding these record birds, let them stay in the yards of the present owner.

You have bought this first small pen on the honor of the seller. It is up to you to maintain his quality or improve it if possible. You need a house that is light, well ventilated, clean, and free from vermin. The roosts and droppings boards should be free from germs of previous illness. The feed should be suited to your purpose. You propose to breed chickens of bred to lay quality. This pen, then, is not to be pushed for large numbers of eggs that you can use for hatching chicks of promise. Crowding for eggs seldom gives you the best kind of hatching eggs. You will feed variety, food that is sweet, supplying a ration that is shown to be correct when passed on by the fowls of your pen.

Before you begin to set eggs you will want to know the hen that laid the egg. It is along the line of pedigree breeding that will come your largest satisfaction. Trap-nests cannot be left out of the pen in which we house this foundation stock. In the fall you will want to select the chicks that came from each of your five hens, and next year you will need to know the egg record of the pullets from each of the hens. Trap-nests must be part of the

poultry outfit you start with this winter. Whether you should hatch with hens or incubator is a question for you to decide, but as for me I prefer a good machine to the best sitting hen I ever owned. The same is true of the brooder or mother hen. Much as I like an incubator, if I could own but one artificial help, I would take the brooder before the incubator.

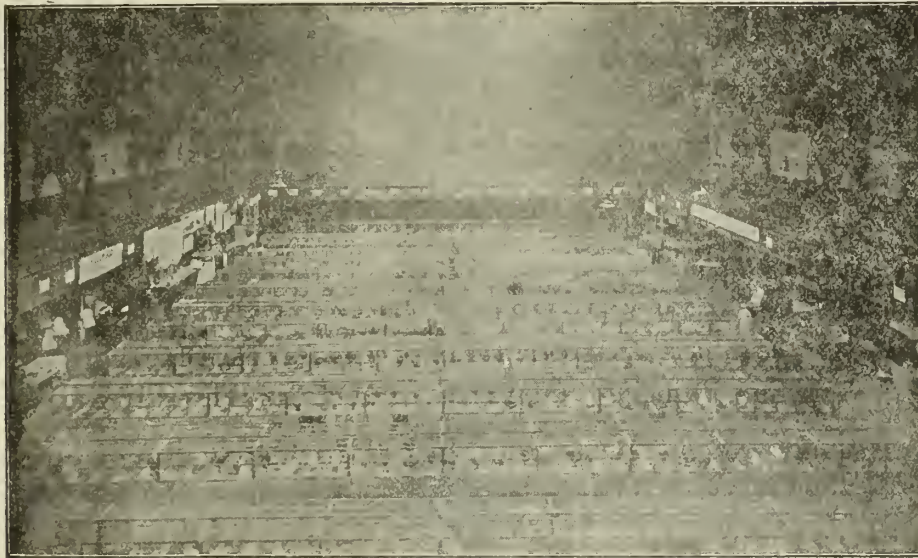
The chicks, however you incubate and raise them, need plenty of well nourishing food and range. You cannot handle them any too well for our purpose. They will not make you splendid layers if they get a set-back of any sort while growing. Red-mites, crowded coops, poor rations, will spoil them for profit makers.

Selecting Best of Each Year's Hatch For Future Pens.

The original breeding pen had strong and well fitted leg bands. The number of each hen soon became known to you without keeping up the handling

adjust your matings several times before the opening of the hatching season.

The important thing in getting better layers is to make the start. It is now high time that you own the foundation stock. Buy before breeders have mated up their pens for 1909 hatching. They are somewhat crowded now and will part with stock that would not be sold two months later. If you do not see the way clear to spend much money, just now make the most of the stock you own, but get an order in for some eggs for hatching from the very man you would go to if you were going to spend fifty dollars for that pen of foundation layers. It may be that you will get more good chicks from ten dollars put into three settings of eggs than in any other way. Eggs are worth money now and will be high for years to come, so start now—and right.



Where Cleveland's Big Show will be held, January 25th to 30th, 1909.

of the hen. Each hen had her special points that were plain to you. As the pullets matured in the fall you proceeded to leg band them, also. As winter comes you install more trapnests in the pullet pens. Legbands are also put on the shanks of all pullets of promise. The mating of the pens for another season's work will make you some anxiety. If the original pen turned out the chicks you wanted I should let that pen remain unchanged. Then you know just what to expect another year. Two of the best cockerels may be retained for emergency use and the other sold. At this stage in the work, for a beginner, I would buy two new cockerels from the same breeder as the original pen, or from one of as good standing, and mate them to the two selected pens of pullets. The season's pullets should be at least fifty, and out of this number there should be twenty that appear to be of good breeding value. The other pullets go into pens for laying, and every laying bird should be taught to use the trapnest. You may find the best layers in the second-quality pen, and you may re-

A WARNING TO POULTRY SUPPLY SHIPPERS.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28, 1908, a prepossessing stranger, giving his name as "Stewart Wilson," called on me and for some two hours talked understandingly about poultry keeping in general and various poultry supply advertisers and my own "Ideal" trap nests in particular. He had copies of American Poultry Advocate and Farm-Poultry with him and seemed to be well posted regarding other poultry journals of national circulation and their regular advertisers and writers. He claimed to be manager of the poultry department of a large dairy farm at Melrose, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and said that his present stock consisted of 1,400 laying Leghorns.

This party was apparently very much disappointed to find that my "Ideal" trap-nest outfits did not call for a larger investment of money for such a stock as he claimed to have. I can now see that when he came here he evidently intended to "work" me for a larger sum than he eventually succeeded in doing. However, I did sell

him a thirty dollar order of "Ideal" trap attachments, record sheets and leg bands, in payment for which he presented a certified check for fifty dollars payable to his own order.

That is an old game, or course; I had heard of it, but he "had me coming" and I gave him twenty good dollars in change with but slight hesitation and invited him to supper.

The rubber-stamped printed certification signed by the teller of an Albany, N. Y. bank, all in red ink across the face of the check, looked good to me. I banked the check as soon as possible (Monday morning, Nov. 30,) and did not learn until Wednesday afternoon that it was a forgery. I had just shipped the goods, but owing to a train being behind time I was able to stop them by 'phone before they got out of town.

Description of the Forger.

Name given: Stewart Wilson, of Melrose, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Face: Fair, well filled out, smoothly shaven.

Complexion: Medium, light, healthy.

Height: About five feet, eight inches.

Weight: Apparently about 160 lbs.

Clothing: Neat dark blue serge suit, dark overcoat, with velvet collar, black derby hat, large brilliant tie, tan colored shoes.

Age: Uncertain, but may be thirty-five—more or less.

In conversation and general appearance this party seemed like a quiet, modest, clean-cut, well-bred country gentleman of leisure and means and "as honest as the days are long." Anyway that was the unfortunate impression he gave my wife and me.

I recall now that he smiled somewhat sneeringly when anything that I said did not suit him. One of his habitual mannerisms,

no doubt, and worth noting.

The forged check was made out in a large "business hand," and the t's were crossed to a peculiar upward angle. The forged name of the bank teller in red ink was in a finer hand with a flourish at the end.

This individual's call here was so timed—end of both the week and the month—that he had plenty of time to make a long jump before I could hear from the check or this warning be published in any poultry journal. It seems to me very unlikely that this swindler came into this section to victimize but one man. Probably there are others. His interest in and familiarity with other advertisers in class journals of national circulation, suggests that he is likely to try his scheme in other sections of the country for some time, unless caught, and I trust that this warning may not be too late to save somebody from loss at his hands.

F. O. Wellcome,

Trial Justice, Yarmouth, Maine.

POULTRY KEEPER

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

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All subscriptions invariably discontinued at expiration. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to us any irregularities in receiving the Poultry Keeper.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

JANUARY 1909

No. 10

We wish to call special attention to our clubbing offer on inside back cover of this issue. We have arranged to furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside, Successful Farming, and the Western Fruit Grower, all for one year, for ONE DOLLAR. The regular price of these papers is two dollars, and our offer exactly cuts in two the regular publishers' prices. No matter whether you are a new subscriber, or if a renewal, your subscription will be entered or extended so that you will get all four papers as agreed by us. This offer is open to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it.

JANUARY HINTS.

The pullets should now be laying freely and the old hens nearly paying their feed bill. It is usually considered good laying if pullets average an egg every second day during January. Yearling hens will not do this under most conditions but should be doing some laying this month. If the fowls are not visiting the nests to your satisfaction, you need to increase their exercise and supply a better egg ration. What is missing? Do you give animal food? Meat, green bone or milk are good foods to supply protein for the body building and egg making. More scratching material may be required to make the birds dig harder for their whole grain. A balanced ground dry mash can be fed from hoppers, or the mixture can be wet with water and fed once a day.

Why do not more poultry owners raise millet and oats for litter and grain. The seed that can be got on a small piece of ground is more than people usually realize. The millet should be let grow until some of the seed is formed and then cut and dried. The same is to be done with oats. Both these are welcome to the hens and they get hours of exercise in scratching in the litter, and the seed that comes off the stalks is good food. In handling millet the seed shells off easily in the barn loft and can be saved to add to the ration of the little chicks next spring. Loft and hay waste

makes the best of litter for brooders and brooder house floors. Not only is there seed in it, but more or less grit, leaves and weed seeds. Do not allow any of this waste to be swept into the barn cellar. It is too valuable to the poultry owners.

We have never known a time when fancy poultry was attracting the attention of men as today. The December shows have been attended as never before, the fall fairs brought out large exhibits of well bred stock in poultry lines, and letters of inquiry are coming to breeders by dozens. We do not say that sales have been any more in number than in previous winters, or that larger prices are being paid, but the interest shown in poultry of quality is great. We believe that the dull times in the fancy have passed and the future is bright with good sales right in sight. Men who consulted their pocket-books last year and refrained from spending cash for new blood, or a fresh start, are looking for stock for breeding and eggs for hatching. Men who have kept well in front in poultry matters will now gain what is their due.

As nearly as we can learn by careful inquiry the supply of good blooded poultry is below the normal. Breeders are realizing this and make their prices higher than a year ago. We know men who have been turning down cash orders since the first day of December and are taking especial care to make sure they are not sold too low on their pens for spring hatching. Another thing we notice is that good breeders are not selling so many of their best birds unless very high prices are offered. We are glad to know this because we have always taught that the man who would gain the top of the ladder in poultry keeping should never part with his best birds. Progress is not made when your high scoring hens are scattered in a dozen states. Seedsmen have what they call their "stock seed." This is especially selected seed from which seed for selling is to be

raised. You seldom can buy this stock seed and it is as much for the benefit of the market gardener as the seedsmen. So with poultry. Your foundation stock is worth more to poultryman at large when you hold on to and breed it year after year. Sell good birds to customers but take care that you retain better than you ship. These may be few in numbers, but if quality better than found elsewhere is there, you will be the better fixed to sell good stuff in coming years. We know a few men who adopt the plan of breeding from the best six cockerels raised each season, and then selling them as cocks. This may not be the best plan but it is better than that followed by most breeders.

If you wish to get eggs next fall at the time of high prices you will be starting the incubator within six weeks. It is March hatched Wyandotte, and Plymouth Rock, that does the autumn laying. April hatched Leghorns of good weight may do the same "stunt," but after all it is the larger breeds that give the fall and winter eggs. We used to think that these early chicks would surely molt in autumn, after laying a few eggs, and be poor property ever after. We have not found this to be true. Not one in twenty of our Wyandottes hatched between the fifth of March and April first has lost feathers in middle autumn or become like old hens in mid-winter. Fall eggs will run up to figures that pay, and pay well, and we hope that our readers will have the eggs to supply the demand. Our American people are learning that eggs and milk are better forms of animal food than is meat. If eggs were sold by the pound, and their food value well known, they would more often be compared with steak and roast beef. These early hatched chicks will be half cockerels. They are salable when summer call for small roosters is good, and they should be sold for enough to pay their cost and well as the food used in the raising of the pullets. Looking forward to good prices for cockerels, and forty cents per dozen for eggs, you will see the wisdom of owning good incubators and brooders, and in supplying food that will make the best possible chicks. A balanced ration, good care, proper housing, and well hatched chicks, will give you a product that is satisfactory and profitable. The well matured pullets should be laying by the middle of September, perhaps earlier, and with fair care should meet your expectations of plenty of eggs for autumn sales. Every March hatched pullet will not be a quantity layer of fall eggs. Some strains of pullets run to the "beef type" and others to the "egg type." You need a strain of laying stock as much as any special variety. There are egg-bred strains of Buff Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds, while other strains are slow to mature and indifferent fall and winter layers. Get the egg bred kind for this profitable egg work.

A JERSEY MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH SQUABS.

Chas. A. Umoselle, Hammonton, N. J.

FIRMLY believe in the future of the squab industry and that more breeders are now needed in order to supply the increasing demand. In order to help beginners to get a correct view of the situation and to show how I have succeeded so far, I will give my personal experience in the squab industry.

My attention was first drawn towards squabs some years ago. I did not then know exactly what a squab was for. Some time later I heard of the possibilities of the squab industry, and upon investigation decided there was a market for them, provided the squabs could be produced cheaply enough. I admired the trimness of the pigeon and made arrangements with my brother to give the squab business a try.

My experience with poultry had taught me to be careful in buying. I was advised by some breeders whom I could trust, to buy only thoroughbred Homer pigeons. I have no cause to regret taking their advice. I now myself advise prospective buyers to be very careful about this. Keep none but the mated birds in the breeding loft; for an unmated cock will cut down results by bothering the hens in trying to find a mate.

It was with a great deal of hesitation that the first 50 pairs were purchased, but a dozen pair for a starter is enough. About three months will give enough experience in management to decide whether to continue. Then, too, a test of the stock can be made at a comparatively small cost. We thoroughly cleaned a good poultry house and lined one wall with empty egg crates laid on their sides, one crate for each pair of pigeons. These lidless crates, open in front, formed little coops about one foot each way.

In each we placed shallow wood or pottery nest pans about 12 inches in diameter. A feed hopper, a gallon drinking fountain, a small sectional hopper for charcoal, crushed oyster shell and sand mixed with salt, and a box full of straw for nest building completed the outfit. I have seen no necessity to make any change since. Almost any kind of a building can be fitted up to make a start. Ours cost less than \$10. We put a shallow dishpan of water in every morning for a couple of hours to allow the birds to bathe. Bathing keeps the lice from them.

Our birds did not begin to lay for three weeks. Birds take some time to get settled in a new home, build nests and get to work. It was a couple of months before we built a fly outside the house to allow the birds out for sunshine, exercise and fresh air. This did not seem to interfere with them in the least and it is my experience that Homers are an easy bird to handle, for they adapt themselves readily to most any reasonable situation. The fly was made of ordinary 2x4-inch studing, covered with 2-inch poultry netting. It was 12 feet wide, 25 feet long and 10 feet high. It required

one and one-half rolls 4-foot netting, which cost \$7.50.

In this county of Atlantia, squabs sell from \$2.50 to \$4.00 a dozen, according to the season. All squabs are shipped to Atlantic City, a summer resort. At the present high rate of grain first-class birds will show a net profit of \$1.50 a pair a year. I figure that pigeons are paying just as well as poultry with far less work. There are many farmers in this county who are beginning to raise squabs which they will ship to New York City. An average sized loft of Homers should breed 5 or 7 pairs of squabs a year. There is a satisfactory reward for reasonable and intelligent effort, providing one sarts right. As a negative illustration, a man that just moved here from the city last spring bought 100 pairs of cheap stock at 40 cents a pair and started to raise squabs. He told me not long ago that he had been waiting for five months for the birds to lay, so I doubt very much if his birds have paid for their feed yet.

The squab business is just like the poultry business. I have seen many of well-to-do men come out in the country thinking that the poultry business was just going to double their money in no time, and they lost all they had. Some

city folks think that by figuring on paper will make profits, so I will repeat again, not to go into the squab or poultry business too heavily. Make a small start and if you can make it pay then go ahead and buy heavily, otherwise stop.

The presence of the long evenings and the shut-in season of the short days lend an interest to the subject of proper reading matter. Our subscription department is in position to furnish any periodical, paper or magazine at reduced prices and several papers may be ordered from us at the same time at a greatly reduced price. If you are in the market for any quotations on papers or magazines of any kind, do not neglect to drop us a card, giving the proposed list, and let us quote you our price.

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

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Poultry Secrets Every successful poultryman knows important facts he never tells. They are peculiar secret methods and records of discoveries he has made in his work with chickens. Some of these he does not regard of sufficient importance to tell, and others he guards with extreme care. They are the foundation of his success and a valuable asset of his business.

We Will Tell You These Secrets

Every secret printed in this book has been obtained in an honorable way, either by permission of the owner or through the experience of Mr. Boyer, our Poultry Editor, who writes the book, and who is one of the ablest Poultry men of the country.

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

One of the best-known figures in the poultry world is I. K. Felch. Certainly success has crowned his efforts as a breeder of blooded stock. Many years ago Mr. Felch published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its value, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given us permission to use this information, and it is included in this book.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth \$100 to any big producer of setting eggs. It is something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it.

The Secret of Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for \$5.00 and pledging those who buy it not to disclose it to anyone else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, Mr. Boyer among them, and the method has been fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

We Will Pay \$10.00 For Any Secret Not in the Book

provided it is practical and valuable. See conditions of this offer on last page of "Poultry Secrets" when you get it.

Poultry Department of Farm Journal

FARM JOURNAL for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents.



FARM JOURNAL of Philadelphia is the leading farm paper of the country. It is clean, boiled down, cream, not skim milk. It treats topics in season, is written by practical men and women, who know when they have said enough and quit. Its poultry department is strong and ably conducted, and its garden, orchard, household, stock, dairy and other departments are invaluable equally to the expert and beginner.

OUR OFFER: We will send a copy of "Poultry Secrets" and FARM JOURNAL for 5 years, both for only \$1.00

And to every one who takes advantage of this advertisement before February 1st, we will send also a copy of the Lincoln Farm Almanac, filled with Lincoln stories and helpful matter, for 1909.

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We Are Willing to Name Some of the Secrets Here.

- 1 Burnham's secret of mating fowls.
- 2 Felch's method of breeding from an original pair, producing thousands of chicks and three distinct strains.
- 3 Mendel's Chart of Heredity.
- 4 Secret of strong fertility by alternating males.
- 5 Secret of knowing what to feed and how to feed it. The secret of having green food in winter.
- 6 Secret of sprouting oats and barley for poultry feeding.
- 7 Secret recipes for chick feed; practically the same as is now sold on the market at a high rate.
- 8 Secret of fattening poultry economically, so as to make the most profit out of the crop.
- 9 Secret of having healthy fowls without use of drugs.
- 10 Secret of telling the laying hens of the flock.
- 11 Secret of detecting age in stock.
- 12 Secret of knowing how to judge dressed poultry.
- 13 The only safe way of preserving eggs.
- 14 A secret of dressing fowls so as to do the work quickly and thoroughly.
- 15 The fancier's secret of preparing fowls for exhibition.
- 16 An exposure of the methods employed by some fanciers to kill the fertility of the eggs.
- 17 The secret of celery feeding to flavor the carcass in imitation of the canvas-back duck.
- 18 Scaly-leg treatment—a remedy that really cures.
- 19 The winter egg crop and how to get it.
- 20 How to create the ideal roosting fowl.
- 21 Fattening turkeys for market.
- 22 Hunter's Secret of Success.

SOMETHING NEW IN ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

MR. Chas. A. Cyphers invents an automatic moisture regulator that controls the humidity in the hatching chamber of incubators, in the same manner that the temperature has been controlled for many years. When asked about it Mr. Cyphers grew reminiscent. We let him tell the story.

"To go back to the early experiences of the chicken man, not a few of the old timers had their experience with the 'hot-water jug' incubators, the incubators in which a measured amount of warm water was poured in a heating tank after the same amount of water that had lost its heat was drawn off. The boxes, and they were little more than boxes those days, had heavily packed walls, and this was the only means of keeping a hatching temperature. Many of these machines were in use fifteen years ago, and, in fact, it is the French peasants' hatcher of today. Supplied moisture was used, but practical heat regulators were not invented.

"Next came the hot water incubator with lamp attachment to keep up the heat; and shortly thereafter the expansion and contraction of the water in the heating tank was taken advantage of to operate a float connected to a lamp trip for reducing the flame; thus the temperature of the water was regulated, and approximately the temperature of the hatching chamber. The old 'Monarch' incubator, made by James Rankin, the father of the 'green duck' business, was typical of this class of hatcher.

"About this time came a stream of thermostatic heat regulators, the most successful of which was one made by Renwick and used on his 'Thermostatic' incubator, and a similar one used on the old 'Perfect Hatcher' which was made at Elmira some thirty years ago, in both of which a 'clock-work motor' did the work. From this time on thermostatic heat regulators almost without number were introduced, some worthless, but many showing steady improvement.

"The wafer thermostat, originally made by Herson, of England, has had considerable exploitation, principally because the original was not patented in this country. The barometric changes effect this thermostat too much to make it the ideal heat regulator. The toggle-joint thermostat has been worked out in many designs during the past thirty years, but while the accuracy of movement was present in nearly all designs, they were too feeble to do positive work. This fault was overcome to a very large extent in the thermostat I put on the Cyphers in 1895, and wholly overcome in the corrugated leaf thermostat, now used on my Model, and invented and patented by me.

All this time improvements in devices for supplying moisture remained as primitive as at the time of the 'hot water jug' incubator. The nesting material was wetted; water pans were put in the hatching chamber in various positions and styles; saw dust and sand were put in pans or in the bottom of the hatcher and kept wet;

the eggs were sprayed with, and sometimes dipped in, warm water, or covered with wet cloths at intervals; but no attempt was made at an automatic supply and regulation of humidity. Occasionally, a German hygrometer with an indicating hand made with thin metal and litmus paper, was used to indicate the humidity, but discarded after having been found worthless. The standard Mason wet bulb hygrometer was too bulky and expensive for popular use.

"With the advent of the diffusive principle in artificial incubation, which I was the first to use, incorporating it in my original incubator in 1895, the need of supplied moisture was, to a large extent, eliminated. I took advantage of the fact that the rate of movement of the air had more influence over the rate of evaporation under the conditions found in the hatching chamber of an incubator, than the actual degree of humidity, and so regulated and diffused the incoming air that

there has been little need for supplied moisture in incubators of my design. Probably for this reason, more than for any other one or combination of reasons has the moisture question been neglected, even in arid parts of the country where it is of undoubted advantage.

"Some four years ago some of my Colorado customers, out in that arid country where they dry meat in the sun, and even the human lungs all but refuse to rot, began to ask for some better moisture device than was available. The idea then came to of an 'automatic regulator,' one that would regulate the degree of humidity in the hatching chamber, the same as the heat was regulated.

About every known substance that had any hydrostatic qualities was tried out in my experimentation with automatic moisture regulation. I did not want to be precipitate, realizing I was the first in the field, and entitled to the strongest kind of a patent if I covered the ground properly. And then I had the long line of heat thermostatic experi-

(Continued on Page 421.)

Young and Old Birds From Guaranteed Standard Bred Stock

ALL THE STANDARD VARIETIES—TRUE TO NAME.

Light Brahmas
White Cochins
Dark Brahmas
Buff Cochins
Black Cochins
Black Langshans
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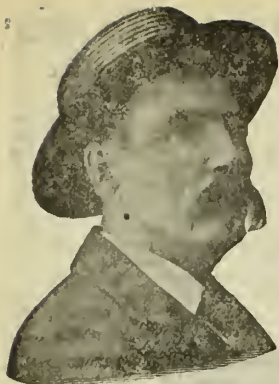
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get 75 per cent better hatches from all fertile eggs guaranteed. Easiest, simplest incubator
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Redwood from Top to Bottom—Legs and All Fire-Proof

Old Trusty always has set the pace as a chicken hatcher that practically runs itself, and it does still. Everybody knows that
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when I just used the best California Redwood. Now I use the same California Redwood and the finely finished metal encasing
too. Because the only way to make an incubator so it won't burn up under any circumstances is to make it so it can't burn. You
could build a fire on top or under it—pour oil on it and light the oil—or try and test it every way to burn it—or set fire to it—top—
bottom—sides—or legs—you can't do it because it can't be done.

I just want to send you an Old Trusty on

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Now about price. Don't pay two prices. Don't fuss with experiments or
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years and you can read why and all about me and my 100,000 customers and
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We are giving away hundreds of these incubators to our seed customers. This incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best hatcheries made.

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can not be cured unless the germ is destroyed and a stimulant administered at the same time. This has baffled medical science and not until

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was perfected, has the buying public had such a remedy offered them. A trial will convince you. You take no risk, as it is sold under positive guarantee to cure or money refunded. 50c postpaid.

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Box B, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Free Book "Poultry Diseases." Write for one.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**FEED—SPARROWS.**

1. Are brewers' grains good to feed old fowls or chickens? What other feed do they resemble?

2. How can I exterminate sparrows. Last year they cleaned me out of two or three bushels of sunflower seeds and it costs more to shoot them than the seed is worth. I thought there might be some method of poisoning them.

3. Which will be better to plant on a small piece of ground, clover or Essex rape for poultry? G. C. E., Port Jervis, N. Y.

1. Dry brewers' grains is a high protein feed and should be fed in connection with more carbonaceous foods, such as corn meal, etc. They are of the nature of linseed meal, gluten, etc.

2. Poisoned grain can be placed on the top of a building or some high place out of the reach of fowls and other animals.

3. Rape will give you the quickest returns, but clover will last for several crops. If there is less than half an acre rape would probably be the most satisfactory.

DISTINGUISHING THE SEX IN GEES.

Please tell me how to distinguish the male from the female in Toulouse and African Geese. Subscriber, Whitefish, Montana.

The male has a thicker neck and is generally masculine in appearance. The voice of the female is harsh, while that of the male is fine.

FEEDING FORMULA—PROTECTION.

In your last February number of Poultry Keeper, you had an article by Dr. Sanborn on the "Farm Flock" which is very interesting to me, as there is so little printed in the poultry papers about the farm flock, and on the farm, is where the greatest part of the poultry is raised. In this article he gives a formula for a dry mash, made as follows. four parts bran; two parts corn meal; one part each middlings, gluten and linseed meal, and also one part meat scraps may be added. I keep a flock of White Rocks. At present, I have about 130 hens and pullets and I want to give them a mash made of the same ingredients leaving out the gluten and adding alfalfa meal. The meat I use is lard cracklings ground in a bone cutter. How should these ingredients be proportioned to be fed dry or kept before them all the time, and are the parts to be weighed or measured? If it is better to feed the meat in a hopper to itself. I wish you would tell me how that hopper can be made to keep the cats out. I have always been compelled to mix the mash as I have failed to devise a plan that the cats will let alone. How are we who desire to raise only pure bred stock, to protect ourselves from unscrupulous persons who watch to take advantage of us? We farmers in particular, usually sell our surplus cockerels and our culls on the market, and sell our eggs at the store and there are people who will watch both, in order to get pure bred stock without paying for it. Some one will get your culls that you would not sell for breeders and will breed from them and then they will say that they have the same breed and strain, when their birds are worthless. Now what can we do to avoid this? R. Y., Palestine, Illinois.

Dr. Sanborn usually mixes his formulas by measure. In your change it would be better if you substituted the alfalfa for a portion of the bran, and retained the gluten. Gluten is much richer in protein than alfalfa while bran has about the same quantity. If you leave out the gluten and put in one part each of alfalfa and cracklings the ration will be good. We know of no cat-proof hoppers, but think one could be devised. It is just as well to put the cracklings in the mash if they can be milled quite fine.

As to people buying your culls and using them for breeders that is their loss, not yours. They will get only poor stock that in time will put them out of business. The eggs, however, is a different matter. You could market them in some other near by village where the people could not keep track of you, or you could destroy their hatchability by piercing the air cell with a fine needle, placing them in hot water or greasing them. The two latter methods detract from their value somewhat as it destroys the "bloom" which denotes the fresh egg.

**BUY HIGH-PROTEIN FOODS**

DIRECT FROM MILL

TO CONSUMER.

Egg Mash.....\$2.00 per 100 lbs.
Egg Scratch.....\$2.25 per 100 lbs.

FREIGHT PREPAID on 300 lbs. to any point east of Mississippi river. Foods guaranteed to contain no inferior or damaged materials, no loaders, grit, dirt or seeds of no value. In each 100 lb. sack there are from 7 to 10 lbs of beef scraps.

Order **NATIONAL H. P. FOODS** and you will be satisfied with the results.

Write for Catalogue and Samples

CITY MILLING CO.,

Box 92,

Quincy, Ill.

We Guarantee to Make Hens Lay



Our Automatic Non-freezing Drinking Fountain furnishes fresh warm water for fowls and makes them lay during cold weather when eggs bring high prices. It takes the chill from the hen house. Costs only about 6 cents a week for oil. Water up hills itself automatically. Won't freeze in zero weather. Guaranteed to increase your egg output 1/4 during winter. Shipped on 15 days trial. SEND FOR CATALOG.

Automatic Hatching Co., Box 11, Flint Mich.
We also make the famous Mother Hen Brooder.

THE IMPROVED CHAMPION LEG BAND

25 PAT APPLIED FOR

Aluminum or Copper. two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. They can't lose off.

THE RIVETED.



Can't be removed without destroying band. six sizes, sealer free. Numbered consecutively, no duplicates will be made.

THE SUPERIOR. Positive lock, can't lose off, six sizes, always state breed and sex. Either kind, postpaid, 12, 15c; 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c. Initials extra on Champion only. 10c per 100; 50 or less 5c. Also Pigeon Bands. Stamp for one sample. Circular free.

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More Poultry Profits
are quickly and easily made by more economically feeding and handling your birds. Do not pay more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel for your main feed. You can easily care for 2000 layers and 3000 chicks, unassisted, by using my method, and also save \$25 on every 100 birds raised to maturity. Get my new illustrated book, "Profits In Poultry Keeping Solved"—it tells how. The third edition of 5000 is just off the press and the books are selling rapidly. Visit my plant and study my method in actual use where 5000 White Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns are growing for fall and winter trade. Write for circular and testimonials and learn how to raise fully 95 per cent of all chicks hatched. Do it today—now—they're free.

EDGAR BRIGGS
BOX 17 PLEASANT VALLEY
NEW YORK

LAYING—COLDS—LAME COCKEREL.

1. Several of my hens go on the nest several times a day, get off and crow but do not lay. Can you explain?

2. About 25 of my hens and pullets have a running off of the nose and sneeze considerably. Have dipped them in creolin mixture and also in two advertised cures and also put same in the drinking water, as directed but to no avail. What is the trouble?

3. Have a cockerel, April hatched (White Wyandotte) of a \$5 sitting, that limps and can hardly stand up; leg is swollen around shank. I have been bathing it daily in warm water and painting it with iodine. What will cure it?

4. Have a February hatched pullet which laid one egg August 29th, and has not laid since. Am sure of it, as I used a trap nest. Can you explain? A. F. R., Louisville, Ky.

1. There is nothing to explain. That is all there is to it. Hens often go on the nest when they have no intention of laying. By examining them by the Potter system you can tell if they really want to lay.

2. Your hens probably have hard colds. Give them a one grain quinine capsule once a day and anoint throat and nostrils with camphorated oil.

3. The cockerel has probably injured himself in some way. Make a thorough examination of ankle and foot to see if there is not a corn, sore or foreign substance in it. To reduce the swelling bathe in hot salt and vinegar. If you succeed in reducing the swelling the best disposition you can make of the bird is to fatten him and send him to the market.

4. It is not unusual for a pullet to lay but one egg in the first clutch. Perhaps she is laying out of the house. Examine her and see if she is laying or not.

BURNING CHARCOAL.

Can you tell me how to burn charcoal. I noticed quite a long article in the Poultry Keeper, on the value of charcoal for poultry and as we burn wood enough to cook with, any information you may give me along this line will be greatly appreciated.

Mrs. I. J.,

Mayview, Mo.

Charcoal is burned in a pit. A pit is dug in the ground, the wood piled in and covered with earth, except one small place where the fire is lighted. It is ignited and allowed to burn without blazing and with little or no draft. You could probably produce a small quantity by getting a stick afire and covering with ashes.

ABOUT TURKEYS.

Please let me know your experience in turkey raising for profit, and the best strain to raise and the best place to buy stock or eggs. At what time do the turkeys commence to lay and how long do they continue?? Would like to raise a flock next year. Mrs. A. C., Elders Ridge, Pa.

The turkey has not been studied as much as it should be and up to the present time they are mostly raised under natural conditions, though some few have adopted and are partially successful with artificial methods. The poult is somewhat tender but when they have "thrown the red" they can take care of themselves. In some sections where blackhead is prevalent it is almost impossible to raise turkeys. Aside from this disease lice are their greatest enemy, though they must not be allowed to become cold and wet while young. One breed is about as profitable as another. The Narragansett black and slate varieties are very hardy, but not as large or popular as the Bronze. The White Holland Turkey is becoming quite popular. It is not quite as large as the Bronze but makes a desirable table bird. It would not be fair for us to recommend any particular breeder. Write P. K. advertisers and you will find what you want.

The time turkeys commence to lay depends on latitude. In the northern states usually in March and April. They lay from 30 to 40 eggs if not allowed to sit when the first clutch is laid.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. Should a Houdan cockerel's crest stand up, or hang down over his eyes?

2. What makes my chickens shake their heads. Will lice powder do it? I never noticed it, till I put some on them.

3. Will either of these faults spoil them for breeding or selling?

4. Some of my pullets' crops are full while other in same pen will not have anything in them. What is the cause? Subscriber,

Elyria, Ohio.

1. The crest should fall backward on neck.

2. There may be numerous causes. Probably there is an irritation.

3. Shaking the head will not. The cockerel is not disqualified.

4. The pullets that have full crops are the vigorous birds and the ones that will do the laying.

MUSCOVEY DUCKS.

Will you kindly inform me through Poultry Keeper as to how to raise dark Muscovy ducks and where to get good breeders at reasonable prices. Are they different to raise, than Pekin Ducks? How old must they be to breed from? Will they do well without water for swimming? What food should be given the old and young ones? C. G., Gross Point, Ill.

The same treatment that will raise Pekin ducks will raise Muscovy ducks though they will not stand quite as much forcing as Pekins. They will do well without water, but better with it. They should be a year or more old to breed. The subject of feeding ducks is too extensive for this department. Send to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmer's Bulletin No. 64, which is devoted to the management of ducks and geese. It is free.

CHEAP FEED AND LAMPLESS BROODERS.

1. I saw an advertisement in Poultry Keeper about hen feed costing 8 cents a bushel. Can you tell what it is?

2. What about lampless brooders? Are they reliable? If so give us plans in Poultry Keeper for making them.

1. You should apply to the advertiser for this information.

2. Lampless brooders are successful under some conditions. We cannot well give plans at this time as we know of none that are not patented or the property of some person.

METAL MOTHERS

OUR

NEW DISCOVERIES

MAKE

POULTRY. KEEPING EASY AND PROFITS SURE

Our machines were used exclusively in the original Philo System Plant where over \$1,500.00 From 60 Hens in Ten Months has been cleared from the sale of eggs, baby chicks and fowls raised on a city lot 40 feet square. One of the largest hatching plants in America saved over \$700 this year by using our System of Brooding. We sell the best brooder ever made for only \$2.50.

One party hatched and raised \$500.00 worth of poultry last year with four Metal Mothers, and hundreds of others are delighted with Our Machines and Our New Way of raising Poultry. Our Combined Machine Hatches and Broods Perfectly at the Same Time with Only One Lamp and One-Fifth the Oil used in other machines. Once Filling the Lamp Completes the Hatch. It runs Steady as a Clock in any room from the Cellar to the Garret, and our Long Burning Safety Lamp, runs on for Weeks Without Attention. It is the ONLY Machine that Airls the Eggs in the Natural Way and Applies the Heat to the Chickens like the Mother Hen

**TESTIMONIALS.**

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—As per your letter I will send you an order for six machines in a few weeks. Am hatching with the one I now have. Got 47 chicks from 50 eggs. Have abandoned all my 200-egg machines. Am practicing in my store with a view to starting my 40-acre poultry plant near town here. Think I can sell a lot of these machines next year.

Respectfully, H. W. WHITE.

311 Ada St., Yankton, S. D.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN:—The Hatcher we bought of you last May is all right. We took off two hatches with it; one of 43 chicks and one of 46 chicks. All good ones.

Yours respectfully,

Austin, Pa. G. W. SIMPSON.

Our 1909 Pattern Metal Mothers

are the Perfected Results of the Latest Discoveries in Artificial Incubation. They will hatch Hens, Ducks, Turkey and Goose Eggs well and at the Same Time. Regulation of Moisture and Heat Entirely Automatic. One Metal Mother Complete, \$7.50; Two, \$14.00; Four, \$24.00. One Hatcher Complete, \$5.00; Two, \$9.00; Four, \$17.00; Six, \$24.00. Catalogue Free.

CYCLE HATCHER CO., 216 William Street, ELMIRA, NEW YORK.



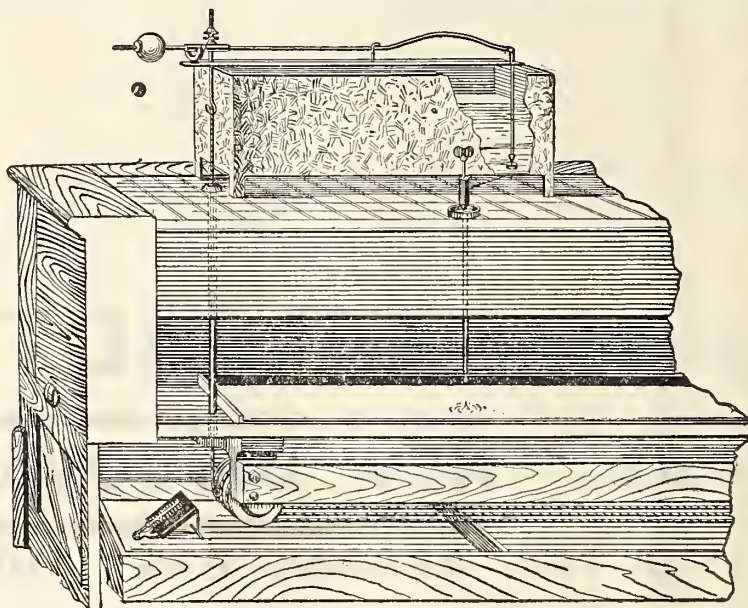
AN AUTOMATIC MOISTURE REGULATOR

I have the honor to offer you the first moisture regulator to regulate the moisture in the hatching chamber. A device that not only supplies moisture, but turns it on and off *automatically*, as needed.

The Model Moisture Regulator

Controls the degree of humidity in the Model Incubator just as the famous Model Thermostat controls the heat.

The Model Patent Automatic Moisture Regulator can be quickly and easily adjusted to any Model Incubator, old or new. There is nothing complicated about it, and it is not difficult to attach it to the Incubator. A special Hygrometer is sent with each Regulator. This is simply filled with water



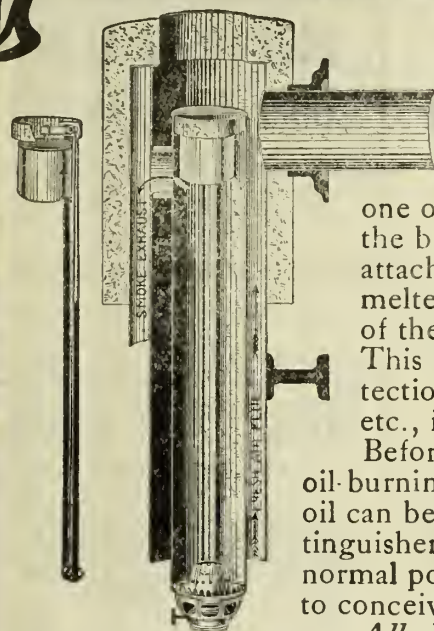
Model
Hygrometer

and set in on the egg tray near the thermometer that registers the heat, and the degree of humidity is read the same as the degree of heat is read. When the machine is heated up and the Hygrometer shows that additional moisture is needed, the water valve is adjusted so that it lets in a little water. When the proper degree of humidity is obtained the regulating nut is adjusted so that the flow of water is shut off, and after this it will turn water on and off automatically. If the weather is too dry for normal hatching conditions moisture will be supplied automatically thereafter. When the weather is normal and there is enough moisture in the hatching chamber the supply of moisture will remain turned off indefinitely. On the other hand, the "wet sand tray" and other devices continue to supply moisture whether it is needed or not. It has been proven time and again that too much moisture will do more harm than too little, and these devices constantly err on the side of too much. If you want to supply moisture at all you want a Model Patent Humidor and Moisture Regulator.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, MODEL INCUBATOR CO.
314 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MFD.
Chas. Cyphers
TRADE MARK

MODEL PATENT FLAME EXTINGUISHER



New this year, is a practical device that will put out the flame before the burner or oil can become over-heated.

The burner and oil can only become over-heated through the operator turning a flame high enough to smoke. With the New Model Extinguisher, within one or two minutes after the lamp flame smokes, and before the burner can become over-heated, a small fusible link, attached to the base of the chimney part of the heater, is melted and releases a smothering cup suspended in the top of the chimney flue, and the flame is extinguished instantly. This is on the same principle as the link used for fire protection in sprinkler systems, and to hold fire doors open, etc., in large Mercantile and Factory buildings.

Before oil can be set on fire it is necessary to heat it. In all oil-burning lamps it is necessary to heat the burner before the oil can become heated. With the Model Patent Flame Extinguisher it is utterly impossible to heat the burner above a normal point without extinguishing the flame. It is impossible to conceive of a more perfect safety device.

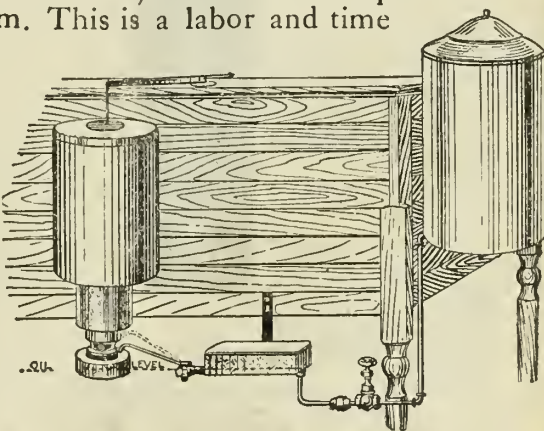
All Model Incubators are now equipped with the Model Patent Flame Extinguisher.

The Model Patent Automatic Lamp Filler

Is the greatest economizer of time and labor ever put on an incubator or brooder. It keeps the lamp filled throughout the hatch, and maintains a uniform oil level which insures a uniform flame. The lamp fount is reduced to diminutive size and is kept automatically filled from a barrel or tank; which can be placed at a distance, or even outside the incubating room. This is a labor and time saver for those operating a number of Incubators or Brooders.

This apparatus complete consists of a small lamp bowl, regulating float valve and connections for either side, i. e.—the feed pipe that drops into the lamp bowl and the supply pipe, including the union and main line valve. From this point it can be connected up with a quarter inch pipe to a barrel or oil tank of any kind that sits a foot or more higher than the float valve. The main line pipe can run along a row of incubators or brooders, taking in one after another.

As always, the improvements in the Model show distinct progress, insuring biggest hatches with lessened labor. Send for new descriptive literature.



CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, MODEL INCUBATOR CO.
314 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFER

#12 50

Without question this is the best Incubator Offer this season. A money-saving offer on a money-making machine. For \$12.50, cash with order, we will ship complete, all ready to run, a 100-egg "United Special" Incubator to any one east of the Mississippi River—west of the River we allow the amount of freight to the River. The machine is the regular "United Special," Model 45, with all the latest improvements, is double-cased, lined with Lone Star Roofing and wool packing, with a heavy sheet of asbestos paper covering the radiator, and contains the celebrated "United" heating system. Send the \$12.50 today, or write for free catalog.

UNITED INCUBATOR CO.,
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FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
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AMSTERDAM, N.Y.

STOCK & EGGS FOR SALE
PLEASE SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE
BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS IN AMERICA

2000 YOUNG REDS 1000 YEARLINGS

I can give you the selection of above at hard-time prices.

Guaranteed Winners For Sale

Send for finest poultry catalogue ever published.

Buy Direct from Factory

saving all expenses and profits of the dealer.

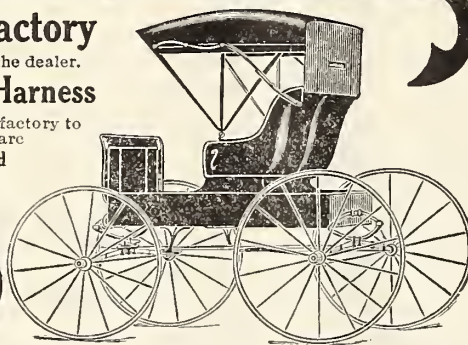
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have been sold direct from our factory to the user for thirty-six years. We are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness. Send for free catalog.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, - - - Indiana



"Tyco's" Thermometers

Tell the Truth About the Temperature in the Incubator and Insure Chick Life.

A Lying Thermometer Will Kill Chicks

A thermometer which tells you that a temperature of 106 or 107 degrees in the egg chamber is only 103 degrees, lies to you.

That lie will kill the chick in every egg in the incubator.

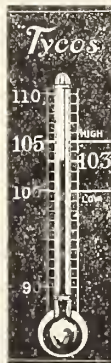
The Thermometer in incubation is more nearly parallel to the Thermometer in medical practice than any other use to which a Thermometer is applied.

Ask your doctor what the effect would be in his practice if his Thermometer lied two or three degrees.

A human temperature of 107 degrees is the danger point, and calls for heroic measures.

Suppose his Thermometer indicated 103 or 104 degrees when the actual temperature was 107 degrees. The result would be identical with operating an incubator at 106 or 107 degrees if your Thermometer lied and indicated 103 degrees,—sure death in the case of the chick, and probably with the patient.

Physicians are careful to know that their Thermometers tell the truth. You should be equally careful to know that your Incubator Thermometer tells the truth.



"Tyco's" Incubator Thermometers are made with the same relative care and skill as "Tyco's" Clinical Thermometers.

When a "Tyco's" Thermometer shows 103 degrees you know it is 103 degrees—"Tyco's" Thermometers do not lie.

Let us send our little booklet entitled, "Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing."

It will tell you many things about Thermometers you did not know. The information it contains will enable you to guard against temperature difficulties, and possibly insure a successful hatch.

If you are planning to buy an incubator, tell the manufacturer you want "Tyco's" Thermometer with your machine.

The manufacturer of any good incubator ought to be glad to have you ask for a "Tyco's" because he knows it is a Thermometer that will give you the greatest success with his machine.

Ask for a "Tyco's"—insist upon having it.

Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N. Y.

"IDEAL" TRAP NESTS WORK RIGHT



Accurate, compact, handy, inexpensive. You can easily install enough of them to care for a big egg yield without watching. Proved by years of practical work all over the U. S.

No trap-door, wires, strings or tilt-board. Nothing in the box but the nest, the hen and her eggs.

No freight. Write for "A Symposium of Evidence," and prices of

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Everything for the Trapnester.

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WRITE TODAY FOR OUR '09 FREE SQUAB BOOK.

Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs; new data. Millions of squabs now eaten yearly. Raise them for rich, growing markets, everywhere. Read up, make plans. Thousands of successful customers, Maine to California, Canada, Mexico. Safe delivery anywhere. We were the first; our big Plymouth Rock Homers are standard; these prolific breeders and our methods made a new business of squab raising. Our birds this year will be better than we ever sold. Ask for Carneaux circular.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
318 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks.

From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks, then killed, weighing up to a pound.

P. S. If you have one of our Manuals bought previous to 1908, mail it back to us together with Twenty Cents in stamps, and we will mail you our new edition of Luxe 1909 Manual which has 180 pages and sixty-eight illustrations.

BLANCHARD'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

This is one of the greatest laying strains of S. C. W. Leghorns in existence—Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in Existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, STANDARD QUALITIES have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood or as foundation stock. STOCK FOR SALE, both old and young. Illustrated circular free.

A. M. SHAW, (Successor to H. J. Blanchard) R. F. D. No. 24, GROTON, NEW YORK.



Hatch With the Least Cost Per Chick

That is what we guarantee you can do with the

Invincible Hatcher

Try it and if it doesn't produce more strong, healthy chicks than any other incubator, regardless of price, send it back. 50-Egg Size Only \$4.00. Same low prices on larger Hatchers, Brooders and Supplies. Write for 176-page FREE catalogue. The United Factories Co., Dept. X68, Cleveland, O.



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FOR 25 YEARS THE BEST LICE POWDER MANUFACTURED

Succeeds where others fail. Accept no substitute. World wide reputation. Sold by all druggists. 15 oz., 25 cents; 100 oz., \$1.00 O. K. Roup Remedy—a guaranteed remedy—50 cents per box. Send for valuable "1908 Pocketbook of Pointers" for 2c stamp.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., Apponang, R. I. 501 Monon Bldg. Chicago

Which Spray Pump

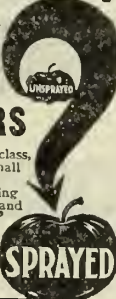
shall you buy? Buy the most scientifically constructed pump. Buy the Spray Pump that fully meets the demands of the Government Agricultural Scientists and all Practical Fruit Growers. These pumps are widely known as

DEMING SPRAYERS

and are made in 23 different styles of high class, high pressure machines for use in small gardens or immense orchards.

Write for our 1909 catalog with Spraying Chart. Add 4 cents to cover postage, and receive "Spraying for Profit," a guide book on suppressing all injurious insects and fungous diseases.

THE DEMING COMPANY, 740 Depot St., Salem, Ohio



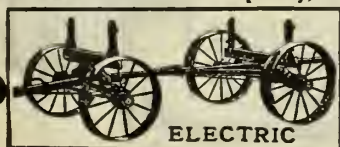
YOU Can Save a Lot of Work! Can Save a Lot of Money! Can Increase Your Comforts! Can Increase Your Profits!

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ELECTRIC STEEL Wheels and the ELECTRIC Handy Wagon

More than a million and a quarter of them are in use and several hundred thousand farmers say that they are the best investment they ever made. They'll save you more money, more work, give better service and greater satisfaction than any other metal wheel made—because They're Made Better. By every test they are the best. Spokes united to the hub. If they work loose, your money back. Don't buy wheels nor wagon until you read our book. It may save you many dollars and it's free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 240 Quincy, Ills.



ELECTRIC

WORMS.

In a young pullet which I killed, in the cavity between the walls and intestines were long slim worms, some of them two inches or longer, pointed at both ends, and about the diameter of a small darning or knitting needle. How could this condition come about; white worms in the cavity and not in the intestines?

This is a species of round worms, Heterakis maculosa, and have probably worked their way through the intestines into the cavity, as it is extremely doubtful that they formed there, though such might be the case.

R. I. REDS.

1. What original breeds were used to form the Rhode Island Reds?
2. Would one cock be enough for twenty hens. They have free range.

C. W. W.

Stratburg, Pa.

1. They were the result of continued out-crossing for more than fifty years. All strains do not contain the same blood. A red male was always used, but the breed did not matter. They show the blood of Brahma, Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Leghorn and Malay.
2. If the bird is a vigorous one he would probably answer.

BROODER HOUSE AND INCUBATOR CELLAR.

I am going to build a brooder house next spring with incubator cellar underneath. How big a building do I need for raising about 800 to 1,000 chicks? I would raise most all chicks from March to June. How big an incubator cellar do I need and how many incubators will be necessary? Which is the best roofing for brooder house and for hen houses? How much will it cost to build such a house for 800 to 1,000 chicks? I would have it steam heated.

E. S.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.

It will depend on how many chicks you expect to have in the house at one time. You might raise 1,000 chicks in a comparatively small house by getting them out in colony houses when six to eight weeks old. If you want 600 to 800 chicks in the house at one time it will have to be large. A good size is 14x16, divided into fifteen pens 4x10 feet, leaving four feet for an alley and brooders. Such a house will hold 750 chicks. As to incubators, it will also depend on the number you wish to hatch at a time. Three large machines (300 eggs or more) make a good equipment, as you can take off a hatch and start a machine every week after getting started. We do not know which is the best roofing. Most of the high grade commercial roofings are good. As to cost you will have to consult a contractor in your locality. The cost of building varies greatly in different localities.

GREEN CUT BONE.

Please tell me if I am feeding my poultry too much green cut bone. I have 21 S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets hatched the last of July and am feeding them one quart every day. I have a hopper of corn meal, shorts, linseed meal before them all the time besides hoppers of cut white clover and blue grass and they get a sugar beet run through my bone cutter, every day. I give them in the morning, 1½ pints of Globe feed, at noon same of oats and at night, all the corn they will eat.

Streator, Ill.

This is a pretty liberal allowance. It would be a good plan to weigh the cut bone, and allow from one-half to an ounce to each hen, according to the state of their bowels. If it has no bad effect it may be safe to feed an ounce. We should omit the noon feed and feed about three pounds of grain, dividing it for night and morning.

(Continued to Page 414.)

Cyphers Roup Cure Cures Roup

If Roup gets into your flock you cannot afford the time to treat each bird separately. You must have a remedy that will not take you hours to administer. You need a remedy that the fowls can take themselves; a remedy that will not only cure the roup but will!

Prevent Its Spread



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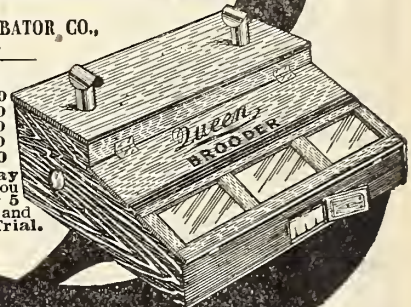
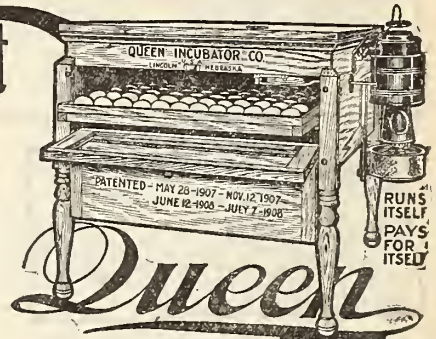
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RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT ARE NOT RED.

(C. Thornhill, Quincy, Illinois.)

WE were much interested in the short article on page 324 of the November issue of the Poultry Keeper by W. E. Lillycrop. For several years we confined our attention to Standard bred Barred Rocks with some success, but after much consideration, about two years ago we decided to give Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds a trial. After considerable reading we selected a Poultry Keeper advertiser and ordered three sittings (45 eggs) at a good price. From these eggs we raised 21 chicks, which at the time we thought was very poor luck, yet after results have proven that it was a fairly good investment.

After culling hard; taking out the buff, mottled and mahogany colored specimens, we had nine pullets left, that we decided to try as breeders. The cockerels from the bunch, though vigorous, shapely birds, were only indifferent, so we discarded them and decided to purchase another cockerel to mate with the pullets.

The party from whom we purchased the eggs in the first place had already told us that their birds had originated from the yards of the most famous Eastern R. I. Red breeders, and so we found another Poultry Keeper advertiser who had the same blood in his yards and opened up correspondence with him, resulting in the purchase by us of a cockerel at a good figure which had won third prize in good company in Iowa.

This bird had been cut hard for what we think were small defects, but even then he scored 90½ points. He was free from smut, was rich in surface and under color and in every respect was a typical, vigorous Red. We considered ourselves fortunate in getting what we thought at the time, and what the results have since proven a good bird for our mating. We now had our pen complete, and after settling down, the way these nine pullets shelled out the eggs was a wonder, and proved conclusively that our birds had originated in yards, and with breeders of the right kind.

Like Mr. Lillycrop we found that only a small percentage of our hatch came true to name and color, but when we remember that for many years the breed has been "out-crossed" this is hardly to be wondered at. In starting, though, we got our foundation stock from different yards. We believe we have secured blood lines that will "nick" and consequently this year we have bred young stock from our mating that are a distinct improvement on the parent yard. This is evident to any who will call at our yards and see for themselves.

Experts tell us that some intelligent method must be pursued to build up a good strain of poultry, and we believe that we are on the right track with our Reds. We know of others who have started with Reds whose experience has been most disappointing. Youngsters are full of smut; feather stubs on feet and legs; Wyandotte shape; buff color, and other defects appear which show that the greatest care and judgment must be exercised

if the best results are to be obtained.

This year from one original yard, we have a fine bunch of both pullets and cockerels, and we attribute our success to the care we exercised in selecting our foundation stock from the good advertisers in the Poultry Keeper.

Mr. Lillycrop asks for advice and information with regard to the Reds. It is a pretty difficult matter in a short article to comply with his request, much as we would like to tell him all we know. We were very "green" about the Reds, until we read everything we could lay our hands on about them. We take a round half-dozen poultry papers, never forgetting the Poultry Keeper, and nearly all of them contain something every month for those interested in R. I. Reds.

The "Standard of Perfection" is of course the American fanciers' "Chicken Bible." From this Mr. Lillycrop could learn what are the standard requirements for the Reds. This will give him "authentic" information concerning "shape" and color, but we are afraid it will not tell him "how to mate to get an ideal Red." Crowds of breeders are out after the same information, striving to breed "Ideal Reds." An "Ideal Red" is certainly "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" and so far no one appears to have pointed out a "royal road" to their production.

If you get a deep rich surface color, you are almost certain to find smut in under color, which instead should be "salmon color." And on the other hand if you have a pale, weak surface color, your under color will lack the "rich salmon" so desirable, and also the distinct rich black in tail and wing

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It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickenhood and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. **C. C. SHOEMAKER. Box 609. FREEPORT, ILL.**

Cure Wheezing, Swollen-Headed, Moping, Germ-Infested Fowls of the Dreadful ROUP!

Don't let ROUP get the upper hand. Watch your birds for the symptoms, which are: Sneezing, wheezing, gasping, swollen heads, moping in dark corners. In later stages, there is stoppage of the mouth and throat with a hard, cheesy matter of very offensive odor. Roup is **dangerous**. See that the sick fowls get proper treatment. Conkey's Roup Cure is a reliable remedy, backed by a record of success.

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This remedy comes in powder form and is easy to give. We have such great faith in it that we unhesitatingly offer to refund the price if it fails. Any dealer who sells you the remedy will make this guarantee good—at our expense. Conkey's Roup Cure is also valuable as a preventive. Prices 50c and \$1.00. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. We make one remedy for each disease.

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markings, and the ticking in the hackle of the pullets.

Up to the present, so far as we have been able to observe, Red breeders are agreed upon two main propositions, viz:

1st. Never to mate extremes in color; that is, never mate light buff pullets to dark cockerels, or vice versa.

2nd. Having selected a male typical in shape and medium in color, select females to mate with him as near the color of his breast as possible.

The rule that the female exercises the preponderating influence on "shape" of progeny, and the male on "color" applies to the Reds as well as other breeds, but keeping the two rules above named well in view, we believe that generally speaking the Reds will breed true to color.

To prevent disappointment, amateur fanciers should adhere strictly to their blood lines, and carefully avoid random matings. While our foundation stock came from different yards, we were as certain as we could be that it had a common origin and hence we had very few badly marked or off-colored birds in our flock.

We suggest that if Mr. Lillycrop will follow the same course that he will be more than satisfied with the results. The Reds possess many qualities which endear them to the true fancier's heart. The beautiful, brilliant, dazzling sheen of the males, entrance the eyes while the grace, the rich, warm red color of the females, coupled with their splendid utility points appeal not only to the mind with its fancies and sense of the beautiful, but to the "dollars and cents" side of life as well. We hope this will be of some service to Mr. Lillycrop and others.

SELLING CULL BIRDS.

I have just read J. A. Sophia's letter in Poultry Keeper and I believe there are hundreds of others. I know a breeder who has got rich selling high-priced poultry. He has sold a trio for sixty-five dollars and I was informed he cleared four thousand dollars a year.

I know one man who went to his yards to buy a sitting of eggs and they went together in the henery and picked the eggs from the nests and one chicken was the fruit of the hatch and I could go on market and buy from the hucksters and get as good as that man did. I passed his place this week and gazed in wonder at his "birds" in one yard. As tough and droopy a lot of chickens as you will find in a day's travel. They were mere skeletons and looked as if they had consumption and they are kept in a house that cost about a thousand dollars.

The house was built to keep out draughts and double walled to keep them warm, but it looks air-tight, as I could see no signs of ventilation. Some may say they are kept too close; they should have free range; but I have some hens, two years old or more

that have been yarded all their lives and they are as healthy and thriving as you can find.

Some breeders will have prize winners at the poultry show and some parties will take a fancy to them and desire some just like them. They get the breeder's card and prices and later get some eggs and sometimes they get chicks that satisfy them and sometimes they get chicks of lower grade than they bargained for and sometimes they find that the breeder has three or four grades and the price quoted was for the lowest grade and that the breeder does not sell eggs from his highest grade, or if he does the price is many times higher than the first quoted price.

But to come back to those droopy thorough-bred birds, someone may say: they have generations of selections and scientific mating behind them and they have fine markings, etc., but I say, I don't care if they have, the present condition will stick to them through

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future generations and I would not have them as a gift.

In 1907 from January 1 to December 31, we kept 40 hens and raised about 100 chicks and fattened 200 by milk feeding and stuffing. The feed bill was ninety-six dollars.

To breed safely from your own flock keep your very best kens until three or four years old and pick out your best cockerel and mate one season. I never keep a male over one breeding season.

C. C. Kaufman.

Springfield, O.

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125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$10

Why pay more than our price! If ordered together we send both machines for \$10.00, and pay all the freight charges. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery underneath the egg-tray. Both Incubator and Brooder shipped complete, with thermometers, lamps, egg-testers—all ready to use when you receive them. All machines guaranteed. Incubators are finished in natural colors showing the high grade lumber used—no paint to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others offered at anywhere near our price, we will feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money. It pays to investigate the "Wisconsin" before you buy. Send for the free catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

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Humphrey's Advice: Force Your Hens to Lay in Winter

A wild hen lays about 30 eggs in a season—just enough to keep ahead of race suicide.

The hens in your poultry yard can be forced to lay from 120 to 200 eggs a year.

During the winter time, you can average from 12 to 15 eggs from every 20 hens, no matter how large your flocks are.

These results depend upon the food and the way it is prepared.

Fresh cut raw bone is the food that forces hens to lay, and it should be prepared in a Humphrey Open Hopper Bone Cutter.

March chickens are the biggest money makers for the poultryman. Therefore, it is essential to your greatest success that you should get your hens into laying condition now.

Fresh cut raw bone will produce eggs for early setting.

Fertile eggs mean more chickens—more money.

Fresh cut raw bone insures fertile eggs. Low vitality causes chicks to die in the shell.

Fresh cut raw bone means vigorous chicks.

Early broilers and friers bring big prices—large profits.

Fresh cut raw bone is the best developing food in the world.

Early laying pullets are money earners. Fresh cut raw bone pushes pullets to early maturity.

Every poultry yard of twenty or more hens ought to have a Humphrey Open Hopper Bone Cutter—the easiest to operate and fastest cutting machine on the market. It will last twenty years.

It will more than pay for itself before spring.

It cuts your feed bills in half.

It forces hens to lay now when egg prices are highest.

You can also sell fresh cut raw bone to your neighbors, and start a sure profit-making business.

You can find out more about fresh cut raw bone and why it is best prepared in a Humphrey Bone Cutter by sending for our 48-page book of "Poultry Helps."

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Lay When Eggs are High

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR GENERAL PURPOSE FOWLS.

I notice a good many articles in different papers about the best all 'round breed of poultry. I know that everyone has his own fancy, but I prefer the White Rocks. They come as near to being the all purpose fowl as can be found anywhere. They are good build, good size, with rich yellow legs and as for layers, they rank high with any breed. It was the White Plymouth Rocks that captured the first prize in the egg-laying contest conducted by the National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburgh, Pa. There were eight White Plymouth Rocks that laid 289 eggs per hen making a return of \$5 per hen. I believe this is about as good a record as I have ever heard of.

Another thing in favor of the White Plymouth Rock, is that you do not have to have an eight foot fence to keep them from flying over, as the smaller breeds require. I remember that a few years back, I had a yard of Leghorn cockerels enclosed with a nine foot fence and I have seen one of the cockerels fly to the top of this high fence.

Some people want two breeds of poultry, one for meat and one for eggs. In the White Plymouth Rocks, both of these good points are combined, besides the birds are as beautiful as can be found anywhere.

I have heard some people make objection to white birds because hawks can see them better, because of the color. This is true, but the birds can be easily guarded, by fixing contrivances to scare the hawks. I have lost but one chick this season by hawks, and it was because the chick wandered too far from home. To make a good hawk "scare" take a man's shirt and a pair of pants and fasten them to-

gether at the waist. Then tie a string around the bottom of each leg and fill with straw or something light. Fix a head, and tie to a limb of a tree or to a pole letting the legs swing loosely when the wind blows, and you will not be bothered anymore with hawks.

R. B. Hiatt,

Jenny Lind, Arkansas.

EFFECT OF EARLY MOLTING ON WINTER LAYING.

Perhaps my experience with early molting may interest some of your readers. Though I have never forced an early molt, some of my hens have molted early for several years, and I was certain they never laid much until spring.

This year, some of my best layers (Wyandottes) started molting early in July, and feathered out in fine shape and started laying again in September and October. I marked them so that I could keep track of them and soon found that the laying did not continue long, and at the present time (November) some of them are molting again and are full of pin feathers, while others of the flock are just molting for the first time.

From my experience I believe the larger breeds are more apt to molt early than the smaller breeds, and when they do, I believe they will not lay enough eggs until spring to pay for their feed. If I was to start an egg farm, I would have nothing but Leghorns, hatched from the first of May until June and get rid of them when they start their first molt which would be about November of their second year, and have another flock of pullets to take their place.

C. C. Kauffman,

Springfield, Ohio.



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gives you the inside facts—and the outside ones also for that matter—without fear or favor, whether they relate to the American Poultry Association or a sixth prize won by an unknown breeder at a small show. Some papers mention only the winnings of their advertisers. This may be right—from their point of view—but we have always felt that FARM-POULTRY readers were entitled to

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A SUITABLE POULTRY HOUSE AND SOME OF ITS CONVENIENCES.

Dr. Sanborn's always interesting and valuable articles are watched for by us all and the one in the October number was no exception to the rule, but I can't help saying here that an easy solution of the varied house difficulties seems to have escaped the Doctor, as well as others. When I built my house I made it 12 feet wide (will make the next one 16 feet) 6 feet rear and 7 feet front and of course a 12 foot 2x4 was too short for rafters so had to get the next length—14 feet. This left me rather over 18 inches waste in each rafter and it occurred to me that an overhang might be a good thing so I let the roof extend the full spare length of the rafters beyond the front of the building. It took a little more roof boarding and roofing paper, but I think it has paid. The biddies have taken temporary shelter under it hundreds of times, from stray showers; under it is where they dust themselves, partly perhaps because its seemingly slight shelter kept the earth there drier than elsewhere.

A long opening 4 feet wide beginning just below this overhang and covered with 1 inch mesh wire gives ample ventilation. Two windows, each 2 feet 10 inches wide, extend from it to within 16 inches of the floor. A canvass curtain (10 oz. duck) covers the 4-foot opening in severe weather. As a result of that 18 inch overhang the canvas does not get wet and freeze when closed and the floor litter does not get damp from rain or snow when open; it keeps the sun out in summer and lets it in in winter just as we need it.

If I were to change the house it would be to widen it and perhaps get a little more width in the overhang. The space under the long opening is occupied by hoppers of the Maine Station pattern, simple and serviceable, roost platforms 4 feet from the floor with packed walls and roof and framed canvas curtains make the biddies comfortable at night and allow for a double row of trap nests underneath and still ample room for them to scratch below the nests and take advantage of every inch of floor space. Movable ladders with board rungs give them easy access to the roost at night and enable me to keep them from poking over the roost litter during the day.

Maine Station pattern trap nests modified so I can make an open nest by simply turning a button, enable me to cull out poor layers and pick hatching eggs from any particular one I may wish, or leave the nests open for general laying.

The house is built of unmatched lumber covered with tar paper well coated with roofing cement and then painted for looks sake. The roost platforms are ceiled up with matched flooring (hemlock) packed with planer chips. A window a little forward of the center in one end and a door opposite enables us to give thorough airing.

This house in two season's use has left little to be desired. The roof is nothing but tar paper carefully laid on plain hemlock and well coated with cement applied when the sun was hot, 3 coats. It looks as good today as when laid. By the time it gives out I will



The Wolverine Strain WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

The biggest and most consistent winners at the leading poultry shows since 1903.

The best layers winter and summer, as proven by trap-nesting. Five years of careful and systematic breeding has given me many 200 egg hens. My White Plymouth Rocks are guaranteed to please you. Money goes right back to you if they don't.

Write Today for My Beautiful Illustrated FREE BOOK

It tells of the many winnings of my birds, how I breed them, how I feed them, etc. Shows exact photographic reproductions of some of my many prize winners in the last six years. Many pointers on the care of birds for egg laying and show purposes.

Write for this book, No. B, today. It will pay you.

LYMAN H. HILL, JACKSON, MICHIGAN

PRIZE WINNERS WHEREVER EXHIBITED

Acme Incubator Lamp Wick

MINERAL
FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
BURN OR
CHAR



MINERAL
FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
BURN OR
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Practically Indestructible. Keep lamps well filled with oil and wicks do not need trimming, running uniformly throughout entire hatch. Can be used through two or three hatches. Made of non-combustible material. Save annoyance and aid keeping temperature even. Sold in three sizes. In ordering, state whether you want Number one, 5-8 inch wide; Number two, 15-16 inch wide; or Number three, 11-12 inches wide. Price, 25 cents each. Special rate made on large lots. Fit any lamp. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois

have had my money's worth. I think I have a rainproof, wind proof house and my White Rocks seem to be frost proof.

I was born lazy and never liked to do things with my hands when I could get out of it by making other things do it for me by using my head. I am trying now a new wrinkle on the most inconvenient feature of the Maine Station house, getting out to the birds at daylight to let them out of the roost closets. I want my own breakfast first and want to see if I can't fix it so my biddies can get up when they like and get their own breakfast without shrieking the profits. Uncle Hennery.

Wheaton, Ill.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

The best book on poultry ever published, one that embraces every branch of the poultry business, is Success With Poultry. From the first chapter, "How to Get Started," to the different chapters of every phase of poultry for profit, this is a book that is of greater value than any other ever published.

Do you want to start right Success With Poultry will help you.

Do you want to know the methods in use on the big poultry plants of the country? Success With Poultry will tell you.

Do you want to get plans for building practical poultry houses? Success With Poultry contains them.

Do you want to learn about broiler raising, capons, foods and diseases of poultry and remedies? Success With Poultry tells all this.

Success With Poultry contains 128 pages (9x12 inches in size) with numerous half-tones and etchings. Price is \$1 per copy. For the price of book alone we will furnish a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and send Success With Poultry postpaid. Offer is good for new subs or renewals. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

CHAS. F. THOMPSON & CO.

LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

BOX 4

Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks

Breeders at Very Low Prices During December

Write at Once.

CATALOGUE FREE. STAMP FOR RED STANDARD.

POULTRY RAISING IN MISSOURI— OR THE MISSOURI HEN.

As I have not seen any reports from Missouri, I thought I would write a few lines, thinking probably I might write something that would interest some of the many readers of Poultry Keeper. I have been in the poultry business for several years and have had many "ups and downs," probably more "downs" than "ups," but have overcome many of the difficulties which the beginner has to contend with.

I have two Standard make incubators which do excellent work, but owing to the large amount of farm work will have to dispose of one incubator—would like to exchange for young stock of some leading breed. I make my own egg tonic and get a good supply of eggs. There is no need for a person to pay a high price for egg tonics and foods, when they can very easily make just as good egg food at about one-third of what the dealers charge.

I do not believe in feeding too much stimulating egg food. Just enough to keep the stock in good condition and healthy. The people of Missouri are beginning to become more interested in the raising of poultry. They are also learning that it don't take any more feed for a standard breed of poultry than it does for a scrub lot.

The Missourians have pointed with pride to the Missouri mule; have also taken justifiable pride in Missouri hogs and cattle, but on top of all, and better than all, in the financial column is the Missouri hen. Last year the surplus poultry products of Missouri amounted to \$55,000,000, and yet the old hens are too small for many of the farmers to give any attention to, but yet most farmers like to have a basket of nice eggs to take to market to buy coffee, or a half dozen or so of fresh eggs for their dinner.

R.J. Byers.

Grimmet, Mo.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer of three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

THE ALUMINUM CHAMPION LEG BAND.

The Champion Leg Band is the oldest and most popular band on the market. It is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl.



This band always stays securely, where it is fastened, is held by a double lock, hence is impossible for it to slip off. To fasten bend the broad part of the band on your finger to conform to shape of fowl's leg. Put small end through loop until it fits loosely on the leg, turn the end back, then bend the two lugs over the loose end as shown in cut. Cut off surplus with scissors.



Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and turkeys; smaller size for Plymouth Rocks and other breeds. Not made in pigeon size. Prices postpaid: 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c. Be sure to state that you want the Aluminum Champion Band. Guaranteed satisfactory. Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

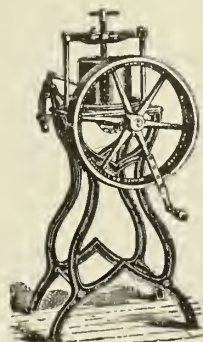
TWO GOOD HATCHES.

There has been so much written in regard to the question "What Would You Do?" that I will say that my experience in buying has been very satisfactory. I bought one sitting of eggs from one of your advertisers, and every egg hatched. I have raised eleven of the chickens, the other four having been killed by the hens. I also bought some Black Langshan eggs from another dealer, and had five chicks hatch, the other eight eggs being infertile. I told the dealer about it and he replaced the eight eggs. I also bought twelve more eggs from him, making twenty in all. When the three weeks were up, I had twenty little Langshans. I found both parties nice men to deal with, and also found the eggs first class.

Mrs. O. S. Jervan,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

Successful Poultrymen Know



That the healthiest hens, the greatest number of winter eggs, and the earliest broilers result from feeding poultry green bone, properly cut.

Stearns Bone Cutter

Cuts green bone properly for hens and chicks. It works quicker, easier, and more economically than any other green bone cutter made.

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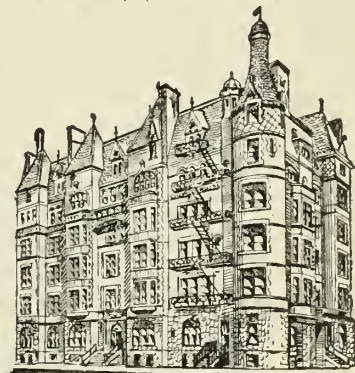


POULTRY CUTS

Our new catalog now ready; latest and best designs; all varieties. Send for it today. Also poultry postcards; sample of your variety for stamp. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O.

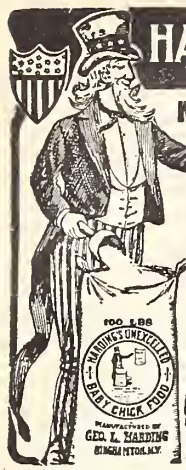
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A High-class Hotel, conducted for your comfort. Directly on car line. Union Station, 15 minutes. Capitol, 15 minutes. Shops and Theatres, 5 minutes. Two blocks to White House and Executive Buildings. Opposite Metropolitan Club. Summer Season, July to October. Wayside Inn and Cottages. Lake Luzerne, N. Y., in the Adirondacks. Switzerland of America; 45 minutes from Saratoga. Send for booklet.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Proprietor.



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TRADE MARK

Made of Dried Milk and Clean Grains THE KIND THAT'S DIFFERENT

HARDING'S 1908 "Baby Chick Food" mixture contains a proper proportion of cracked dried milk, clean grains and seeds. No Grit, Screenings, Dirt nor Charcoal. **All Food.** A CAUTION.—"Baby Chick Food" is Harding's trade-mark, properly registered, and all dealers are cautioned not to use the same either on packages or advertising matter, unless under Harding's brand.

100 lb. bags, \$2.50; 50 lb. bags, \$1.50; F. O. B. Point of Shipment.

HARDING'S GRANULATED MILK for poultry gives an increased egg-production of from 30 to 40 percent over Beef Scrap, and can be kept in any climate. Price, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.; \$1.75 for 50-lb. bags—F. O. B. point of shipment.

Call for Harding's Lice Killing Nest Eggs; Egg Shipping Boxes; Roup Cure; Cholera Cure, etc. Send 6c. stamps for book, "How to Make Poultry Pay."

GEO. L. HARDING, Manufacturer,
Box 111, Binghamton, N. Y.

Trade Mark

IMPORTANCE OF SUFFICIENT ROOM.

(Rolla O. Dickson, La Harpe, Illinois.)

A FEW thoughts and figures concerning the necessary equipment for raising chicks, will be of benefit to some who have not gone far into the poultry business.

It is a very common thing, since the opportunity of owning an incubator is within the reach of everyone, to find that there are those who buy a machine without giving sufficient thought to the matter of brooders and protection for the chicks after the hatch is off. Others perhaps think that anything will do so it has a lamp to it somewhere, but time will convince one that the brooder should be selected with as much or more care than the incubator and that a good one does not sell for almost nothing.

To be sure there are many who bring large numbers to maturity with hens for brooding, but there are others like the writer who keep a non-sitting breed and must use artificial means to some extent at least. In order to secure early chicks of the S. C. White Leghorns we must begin long before there are broody hens.

The brooder must be such as will keep the required temperature during March when we are likely to have as cold days as at any time of the winter. Artificial heat will be necessary for six weeks or more at that time, so if a second hatch is coming, double room must be provided.

Usually the beginner will try to do too much so let us consider the possibilities of a 200 egg incubator for bringing chicks into the world. If it is well built and carefully run according to the manufacturer's directions, it should average 70 per cent hatches and better, as experience is gained. That gives 140 each hatch. Now we want early chicks for fall layers and the males can be marketed as broilers in May for as much as if kept longer and lower prices taken. So hatches come off about March 1, March 23, April 15 and May 8. Four hatches and 560 or 600 chicks.

Now for a place to put them and have comfortable conditions until large enough to withstand outdoor temperatures.

We are told that not more than 50 should be allowed in one brooder and

that will be apparent after some disappointing experiences, but allowing two brooders for a hatch we start with 70 in each. Then two others for the second hatch when the first ones can be used for the third hatch and so on.

Again the place of operating the brooders must be considered. The manufacturer will usually recommend an open shed at least. A place to exercise is necessary for there may be bad weather for days at a time. We find the brooder house used at the Maine Experiment Station suited to our needs. Made 8x12 feet, 4 foot back, 6½ front, on runners for moving. This holds the two brooders and gives room for exercise beside. We find two of these houses covered with rubber roofing for each incubator and colony coops enough beside for the weaned chicks for every hatch above two, leaving the last ones in the houses after removing the brooders. Additional laying houses can be sometimes erected earlier for the brooder chicks when pressed for room.

Yard room is as important as incubator or brooder room. Chicks cannot do well when running with older stock. Each hatch had much better have its separate yard. This means considerable ground enclosed with chick-tight fence of a height to suit. This means about 5 feet for our White Leghorns, in order to avoid trouble, as well as new ground yearly to avoid disease.

Last but not least, are vessels for eating and drinking from; hoppers for grit and charcoal, fountains for water put where litter will not be scratched into them.

With such proper equipment the work should be easier, with less worry, and much less loss. Better two incubators than one with twice the brooder room if the number wanted is large. Without proper facilities losses result in discouragement and fewer efforts made to raise more than one or two hatches and perhaps brooding being done with hens, if the incubator is not also discarded for good hen mothers.

Such an outfit may look like buying an entire factory to one who has not brought himself face to face with the requirements for care of hundreds of

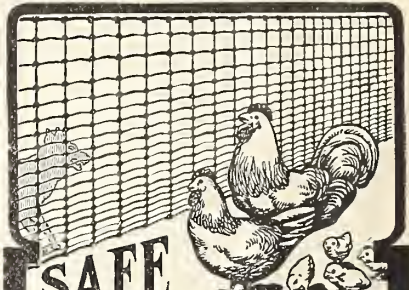


There is nothing in a poultry yard more important to the reader than a good poultry marker. By the use of the marker herewith shown any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different breeders and strains can thus be kept, affording also a mark of identification for your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. This marker costs, prepaid, 25c; or for 55c we will send, postpaid, a marker and a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Be sure to ask for the Poultry Keeper marker when ordering. It is the best there is. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16 for 26-inch; 18 for 31-inch; 22 for 34-inch; 26 for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

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Box 229, MUNCIE, IND.



SAFE

BROWN HEAVY WEIGHT POULTRY FENCE

Does Not cost one-half as much
as the Common Chicken Netting,
yet will last five times as long.

Size of Wires. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 gauge—same size as nearly all stock fences. Intermediate and stay wires in same proportion.

Quality of Wire. All material used in Brown Poultry Fence is best grade of High Carbon, Double Strength Spring Steel Wire. The galvanizing is the heaviest and best possible. All wire is subjected to careful inspection and acid tests before being made into fence.

Construction. Very closely woven, and a sure protection against marauding animals. Your poultry is safe from everything when enclosed with Brown Fence. Built of material heavy and strong enough for horses and cattle. Wires cannot possibly slip.

Saving in Cost. With a No. 9 top and bottom wire you can save at least one-half the posts, and besides you require no top railing or bottom boards. These items alone usually cost more than the fence.

Price. Our prices are less than common netting costs. WE PAY THE FREIGHT and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest railway station.

Guarantee. We guarantee every rod of our Poultry Fence. Every customer who buys this fence and does not find it entirely satisfactory and fully up to his expectations is at liberty to return the same at our expense.

Before buying Poultry Fence get our catalog and investigate the many superior qualities of our fencing. We have 150 styles of fencing—a fence for every purpose. Write today.

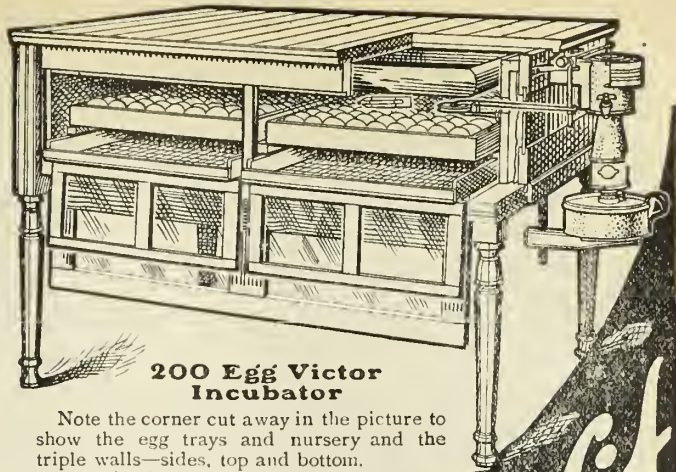
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.,

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Victor Incubators

do not waste your eggs, oil or time. You cannot afford to fool with a machine which makes poor hatches, or which is liable to fail and destroy all your effort. Ertel machines are not that kind. They are correct in design, perfect in operation, and sure in results. We are building them to meet the requirements of the Fire Underwriters, and to conform in all respects to the suggestions of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We pay freight.
We give you



200 Egg Victor Incubator

Note the corner cut away in the picture to show the egg trays and nursery and the triple walls—sides, top and bottom.

Note the double glass doors.

Note the new side regulator which leaves the top free and clear.

Note the big generous size lamp.

Note the big 14-oz. copper tank.

In every way this is a splendid dependable incubator.

Write us for a price delivered at your railroad station.

Machines that Profit a Record that Tells

Ertel's Poultry Diary

shows how to keep records that tell what your poultry is producing in the way of profit. There are spaces for eggs laid, chickens hatched, what your feed costs and what you get for what you sell. No other way can you figure out what you are making.

Poultry raising is a business which must be conducted on business lines. To succeed you want modern machinery, and business-like methods of recording the results.

Ertel's Poultry Diary tells about the latest and best incubators and brooders, and how you can get them at prices that are low, and have freight paid to your railroad station. It also provides the blanks for keeping the proper records.

Better write us today, and get the advantage of the information this book contains. Use the enclosed coupon or drop us a postal card mentioning this paper.

Geo. Ertel Co.

Established 1867

Quincy, Ill.

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill. 123

Please send me "Ertel's Poultry Diary"

and give me a special price on a..... egg incubator.

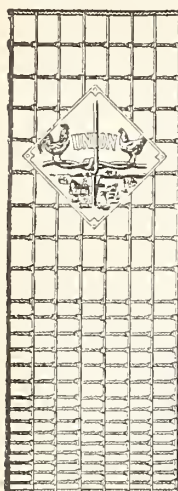
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Union Lock Poultry Fence



has 1½x3-inch meshes at bottom. All the long wires are cabled, giving the maximum of strength and enabling the fence to be properly stretched. Fits uneven surfaces. Can fence down to and across a stream with perfect success. Requires no top or bottom rail and but few posts. This is but one of the large line including lawn, field and poultry fencing. Write today for illustrated printed matter and don't forget to ask about

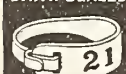
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REVOLVING BARB WIRE

Tell us what you can use and we will name you special delivered prices.

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LEADER ADJUSTABLE

LEG BANDS

Get our samples and prices before buying. Largest and best line on earth.

Smith Sealed. Used by America's leading fanciers. Prices: 12, 50c; 25, 50c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; postpaid.

Leader Adjustable. Smoothest and most secure fastening ever invented. Prices, postpaid: 12, 11c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 65c; 250, \$1.50; 500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$5.25. Send stamp for sample. We make other styles.

KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd., Mfrs.
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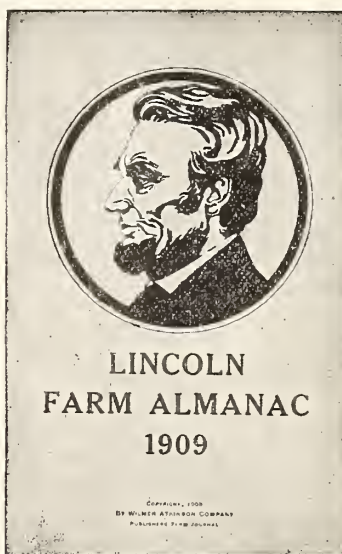
PROFIT IN CAPONS.

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market the capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of Poultry Keeper can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending a 2c stamp for postage to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill. A full set of capon tools are sold for \$2.50. A set with full directions, including book, on receipt of price, sent charges prepaid. Or, on receipt of \$2.75, we will send the capon tools prepaid and a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

chicks. Have we not heard someone say, "I would not pay more than \$3 or \$4 for an incubator"? Then what kind of brooders, etc., are thought of at that rate? I leave it for you to read something between the lines. Much remains unsaid but I hope some intending purchaser will enlarge his or her plans to a successful basis rather than spend the coming summer and at last to end with a fraction of the flock that might have bought and paid for the best brooders and feed.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR THE LINCOLN CENTENARY.

February Twelfth, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Many of the regular publications will have interesting articles that cannot fail to appeal to all believers in this truly great man. Among the special offers of which we have already been advised, is a fine 9x13½ inch colored picture of President Lincoln which will be issued as a supplement to Farm & Fireside, and will be sent to all subscribers for Farm & Fireside, whose subscriptions are sent in to reach them by Jan. 15th. We are now carrying a special offer of Farm & Fireside and Poultry Keeper, both for one year, for fifty cents, and this offer is so liberal that it should be taken advantage of by many.



We are also advised of a special "Lincoln Farm Almanac" for 1909 which will be issued by Farm Journal, of Philadelphia. This almanac will contain a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's life, a number of his famous stories, the wonderful Gettysburg dedication speech, and other material concerning his life and death. In addition to the Lincoln features, the almanac will also contain 24 pages of useful information on general subjects of interest to farmers. We can offer the almanac, with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and a FIVE YEARS' subscription to Farm Journal all upon the receipt of one dollar. Please be careful to state in your order that you wish a copy of the "Lincoln Almanac."

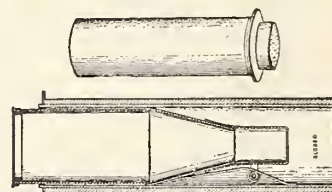


THE THERMOMETER That Tells The Truth

Correct temperature is necessary to get big hatches. No matter what incubator you use, to KNOW that the temperature is correct is equally essential. No guesswork with "Thermometers. Always right. Get our book "Tycos. Thermometer Facts."

TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES, Rochester, N.Y.

THE CELEBRATED MEIER DRAIN TRAP



Prevents water from backing into cellar when water rises in the sewer. Lets water out of cellar. Keeps out sewer gas. Guaranteed. Anyone can attach it. If your dealer does not handle the Meier Trap, write at once to

MEIER DRAIN TRAP FACTORY,
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
(Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.)

Greider's Book on Poultry

production, preventing disease, etc. Simple, concise, easily understood. All poultry supplies at reasonable prices. This valuable book, postpaid, 10c.

Greider's *Cornicide* is a safe, certain cure for lice and other insect pests. Is also an excellent disinfectant—prevents spread of disease.

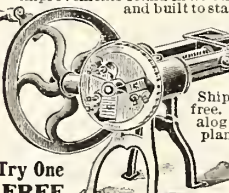
B. H. GREIDER, RHEIMS, PA.



Standard Bone Cutter

or gristle. Guaranteed the best of all bone cutters or money refunded. Runs easiest, cuts fastest lasts longest. Cuts bone across the grain, giving greatest feeding value. The Standard is the only positive automatic feeding center built, has many improvements found in no other, is low in price and built to stand the work. Eleven different sizes from \$6.75 to \$105, for hand and power. Cuts shows No. 9, price \$8.80. Shipped on 10 days' trial free. Write for free catalog, prices and free trial plan.

STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass.



Try One FREE

Pearl GRIT PAYS

That's why you should feed it to your fowls. It's as much better than ordinary grit as sugar is better than sand—simply no comparison.

"Throw Pearl to Poultry and Watch Results"

and you will find this clean, white, sharp, hard, double-purpose grit that grinds and makes shell the best you ever tried. True Grit! Booklet free.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.
Box 214 N. Wayne St. Piqua, Ohio.



PEARL GRIT T.O.M.C.

A WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL FOR HOVERING CHICKS.

(Sarah A. Nichols, Lynden, Wash.)

J. W. Cheney, in November Poultry Keeper wants to know if any of the readers have anything to beat his R. I. Red Cockerel caring for chicks.

I have a sixty-egg Ideal Incubator. I bought some thoroughbred White Leghorn eggs and hatched twenty-seven chicks. When they were ten days old a rat got in during the night and slaughtered them all except one little rooster who got away. I had to care for the chick. I did not know what to do with it. I had my incubator full of eggs and hatched thirty-three chicks, part of them Rhode Island Reds. The little rooster was then three weeks old.

I got my chicks into the brooder and the little rooster followed me out and went in among the little chicks. He did not seem to know what to make of them at first, but finally he took in the situation and seemed to be trying to feed them. I left them; he did not offer to follow me, he was so interested with his flock.

As a test the next time I went out to feed them I held the feed in my hand. The little rooster would pick out of my hand and drop it down for the little ones. He would hover them, one under each little wing and one under his crop and he in the center and the rest all around him. I have seen him sit down and spread his little wings as much as to say, "Come under my wings, my dears." He is not ten weeks old and still caring for them. The chicks are seven weeks old.

Sometimes when I go out now when they have all gone to their little bed of straw all I can see of the little rooster is his head in the center of his family.

Sometimes the little chicks will get to fighting. The little rooster will walk up give them a tap on the head as much as to say, "No quarreling, children," and then will walk away and that ends the fight. He is a great crower and began before he was six weeks old. He has a very high and long comb with five perfect points. His comb is a little lighter red than any of my others. I named him Taft. If President Taft should ever notice this article and read it I think he will be very proud of his little namesake.

If we all work and dig for the grub as these little chicks have under their little protector we will not, any of us, go hungry under our big protector during the next four years.

SOME POINTS ON R. I. RED BREEDING.

(Carl Wells, Mitchell, Indiana.)

I have noticed in your journal time and again a statement that you would be glad to receive and publish any article pertaining to poultry and the care thereof and I take the liberty of writing an article upon my experience in breeding S. C. Rhode Island Reds, because I have watched several articles in Poultry Keeper, regarding the Reds and parties who write ask for the opinion of some breeder of Reds.

Good exhibition Reds are not hard to breed to the man or woman who attends to all the little details of the business. I mated my breeding pens



Reliable Dress-goods

For over 65 years the women of the United States have used Simpson-Eddystone Black-&White calico prints. A long time for one kind of cotton dress-goods to remain the favorite! The reason: beautiful patterns, absolutely fast colors, and cloth of enduring quality.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

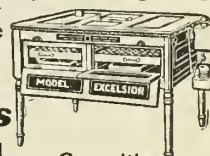
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of
Simpsons have made



Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl Incubators are thoroughly practical at every point—proven so by years of service; thousands in successful operation. Require but little attention; guaranteed to produce a chick from every fertile egg. Heating, ventilating, and all the details necessary to hatching strong, healthy broods have been carefully worked out and perfected in the



Capacities
50 to 600 Eggs

Excelsior and Wooden Hen Incubators

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GEO. H. STAHL, Box 98C Quincy, Ill.

this year as I have always done and this past week I gathered up my pullets and cockerels for their winter quarters and I never had a better and finer lot of rich, red, even colored birds than now, all the result of line breeding.

In selecting females for breeding pens, I select all as near alike as possible and of the same age and I mate hens to a good vigorous cockerel, and pullets to a cock bird. In this kind of mating you will always get large, strong chicks.

Select a male that is an even, dark cherry red surface color, with a good under color, free from slate, black or smut and white in under color, with red eyes, good red comb and up to standard weight.

Mate this male to females that their surface color is like the color of the breast of the male and the under color free from smut, black, white or slate, and all up to standard weight and all with red eyes and you will get from this mating winning Reds. Of course, in mating you must look to shape, that long back and angles (not curves), that shape once seen never forgotten.

April, 26; May, 7; June, 26; July, 16; August, 14; September, 21; October, 6. The last egg was laid the ninth making exactly eleven months, for 230 eggs. On the 9th, I moved her to another pen, where she was hurt the same day and died a few days later. I have every reason to believe that had she not met with the accident, she would have reached the 250 mark. I would not have taken ten dollars for her, but I have a nice bunch of her offspring which look good to me.

The other pullets were good layers, but nothing to compare with the one I have mentioned. They had only ordinary care, were always fed dry feed, corn and oats, with grass, some milk, and a few table scraps. They were never given egg stimulants. Their coop was an old peddling wagon box, covered with red rosin paper, all around except the south side, which had a door in it, that was always open, day and night. A dry place with an abundance of fresh air no matter how cold, is the best place for poultry, according to my experience.

Daniel Jones,

Low Point, Illinois.

A 250-EGG BUFF WYANDOTTE PULLET.

In March, 1906, I sent a \$5.00 bill to a well known breeder for a sitting of Buff Wyandotte eggs, which came in due time, but in bad condition. Some of the eggs were broken and looked as though they had been roughly handled. However, I set what were left and on April 13th, four eggs hatched, and the chicks grew well, and proved to be one cockerel and three pullets. One pullet started to lay on the 10th of November and laid 17 eggs that month; during December, 25; January, 28; February, 21; March, 23;

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May we hear from YOU!

SOME COMMON MISTAKES OF TURKEY BREEDERS.

Importance of Selecting Fine Specimens With All Necessary Points of the Fancy and Utility Demands.—Heavy Weight a Sign of Aged and of Unprofitable Birds.—Dry Feeding Gives Best Results.

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Ill.

THE season is here in which turkeys are very much in evidence, both in the show room, and in filling orders for breeding stock. A great many people make a mistake by waiting just as late as possible before buying, thinking they will save the feed bill and also not have the care of tending to the turkeys. This is mistaken economy as turkeys are very nervous and well know the person who raised them as well as the ground on which they were raised. The turkeys that I exhibited at the Pan-American exposition, as soon as they were returned home, started out for a stroll over their favorite haunts, and seemed glad that they were back home. When they change homes, it takes them months to acquire the same feeling that they had for their old home. Late buying means that the buyers have to take what is left and as a consequence such buyers do not get the best birds, as a shipper who is trying to please the public will ship the best birds he has first, as one cannot afford to hold over his best birds and sell them for market birds if the demand for breeders is less than the supply.

I get calls sometimes for prices at the latest possible dates that buyers can put off buying, thinking that they can get the birds for less money as the breeder will likely sell for a little more than the market price. Instead of having to sell for smaller prices, in many cases breeders are unable to fill the regular orders and those wanting stock have to put off buying for another year. It was this way with even market birds last year, as a neighbor who thought she would raise turkeys began to look around late in the season and could not even get a turkey egg, as breeders cannot afford to sacrifice their own interest to start other people in business. I once had an order for some turkey hens, after they had laid their first litter, which is always the most profitable litter, and as I had more hens than I needed, I filled the order, but of course the buyer was the loser as he had lost the best part of the season's work as the hens had to get accustomed to their new home before they would lay again.

What the True Fancier Does to Improve Flocks.

Turkey raising, next to ostrich raising, is a very profitable business. A pair of ostriches require one acre of ground, while I can keep ten hens and a tom on three acres. Alfalfa is as fine for turkeys as for ostriches. Our turkeys spend a great deal of their time in our alfalfa meadow. In South Africa they have got to raising alfalfa to feed the ostriches, and now they can pasture a pair of ostriches on an acre of alfalfa. Ostrich eggs are as large as the head of a six months old baby. The eggs are ivory white, freckled with little black specks. They are hatched in South Africa in incuba-

tors and it takes forty days for the eggs to hatch. When ready to hatch, the breeders take a hammer and crack the shells. When the young birds are a month old, they are as large as a turkey. The farmers of South Africa have learned to improve their stock by always selecting birds of fine plumage and by introducing new stock of good plumage birds. As our climate is not suitable for ostrich farming, and is suitable for turkeys, our flocks of turkeys can be greatly improved by selection, and made to double in value as thoroughbred turkeys grow larger frames, the same as Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, and all the larger breeds of cattle. The great trouble with turkey breeders is, that as a rule, they want to get along cheaply, and they consider that a few extra dollars invested in good, thoroughbred stock as that much money thrown away. I often let some of our neighbors have

an extra tom for temporary keeping and have noticed that their flocks would be greatly improved even from a single cross of my bird, and they would seemingly be greatly pleased, but the next year, they would get the smallest mongrel they could find to breed from, until they finally got their eyes open to the advantage of using only first class birds. The farmers of South Africa have so improved their ostrich stock, that an ostrich chick may bring from \$500 to \$1,000 each. While we can never make turkeys pay as well, we can easily double their value by improving our flocks. Most of our turkeys are raised by women who raise turkeys for pin money and they count the extra dollars paid for good birds as so much money thrown away. They cannot look ahead to having more money next year, as that looks so long off.

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have just priced two toms for my use next season, and the price given was \$50 for the two. I can almost hear someone say, "What if one should die?" I suppose that one might die the same as a cheap, one dollar tom, but when men import cattle, horses and hogs, paying thousands of dollars for them, if the animals die, it does not discourage the breeder. They fig-

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LOOK Lamp where it should be—Underneath

ure that good stock pays so much better, that the loss would be more if they stuck to poor stock. Turkeys are to the United States much the same as the Ostrich is to South Africa. The demand for poultry is growing every year, and will continue to grow as the country grows in population. I do not think there is anything that helps to bring comforts to the home, more than poultry and egg money.

The Subject of Over-Weight.

In almost all the letters that I get asking about turkeys, the first question is "How much do they weigh?" Of course, when we sell on the market this is a very important question, as more weight means more money. The points to decide in buying breeding stock are frame, color and marking, as well as weight, but the public usually thinks the only point to determine is weight, and they have no hesitation in buying a heavy turkey no matter what the defects are. I might buy an extra heavy weight young tom, but would under no consideration introduce him into my flock. He might be a good shaped bird, but have dull plumage on his body, poorly marked wings, tail way off in pencilling, not a good black band across tail feathers and very dark buff tips on tail coverts, not showing a good gold color in back or over wing and fluff. A bad tom introduced into a fine flock of Bronze turkeys would spoil years of careful breeding, and still be an extra heavy turkey, sold solely on his weight. A Bronze turkey will not reach full weight until it is four years old, and should then be disposed of.

I sold a prize winner that stood nearly as high as a yearling calf, with legs that I never seen equalled, to a prominent turkey breeder. His weight was forty-five pounds in just ordinary flesh. If he had been fat, he would have weighed over fifty pounds. Very fat, he might have weighed sixty pounds. I have never seen his equal, and it is these occasional mammoths, that have reached maturity, that make the demand for heavy turkeys. People think that an ordinary good turkey for breeding or an extra fine bird to be good for breeding stock must weigh fifty pounds, to raise large turkeys, and as a matter of fact, when they reach the age limit which brings excessive weight, their posterity are small. Three years should be the age limit of a tom, and four years for a hen, no matter how valuable the specimens are.

In ordering stock, get quality and do not demand extra weight, as extra weight is added only when the birds reach an unprofitable age for breeders, and they should be marketed. When young turkeys are heavily fed to make extra weight, their livers become diseased, their vitality impaired and the flocks of breeding turkeys are badly impaired, as their weakened digestive organs are transmitted to the flocks of young birds.

The Effect of Health on Posterity.

I get letters by the score saying "My turkeys are dying. What shall I give them to save them?" Go back and give them a healthy constitution, by letting your breeding stock grow

according to nature's ways. Let them eat just what they need to grow frame and plumage. It is a real pleasure for me to watch my turkeys grow. I have not weighed a single turkey as yet, as I know they are doing as well as turkeys possibly can do, without lowering their vitality, and sending my customers sick birds or birds that will be sick if overfeeding is kept up.

I remember of selling a lady some turkeys a great many years ago and she wrote me that she had her scales all ready, and as soon as they arrived, she weighed them and then she sat down and such a scorcher as I got from her. The turkeys did not reach standard weight as she thought they should weigh. She did not get what she thought she ought to have, still she did get some fine breeding turkeys, and I got an unpleasant letter, which hurt me in those days, as I had not gotten use to such things. I seldom get such letters now. Either I have learned to please people better or the world is getting better.

I quit feeding warm mashers years ago. I used to have roup, but since I have used dry feed, roup is an unknown disease. Warm food fills their crops and they get warmed up, and there is no incentive to exercise, so that they stand around in the wind and take cold, and then we have a bad case of roup. My turkeys get just enough dry grain to keep them growing, and I let nature and sunshine do the rest. The sun is nature's brush and brings out the beautiful colors that are seen on the Bronze turkeys.

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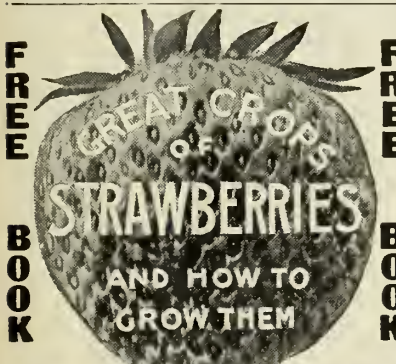
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CHICKENS FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING PURPOSES. ADVANTAGE OF EARLY INCUBATION.

Victor Fortier, Ottawa, Canada.

IN former articles bearing on this subject, we pointed out that in order to ensure the rapid growth of chickens, proper nourishment must be given from the start and until the chickens are full grown. We further pointed out how necessary it is to strictly observe the elementary rules of hygiene at all times and everywhere. Should these fundamental principles be disregarded, growth is considerably arrested and a noticeable proportion of the chickens remain stunted. These should never be kept either for laying or breeding purposes. No one can ever expect to get profitable returns from such fowls, no matter how good the breed he has on hand.

Chickens intended to be kept for laying or breeding purposes should be carefully selected quite young, the first selection is made to the best advantage when they are about eight weeks old, those which have been kept back by ailments such as white diarrhoea (chalky diarrhoea) bilious diarrhoea, leg weakness, or through any other causes should then be separated from the more robust ones and placed in a separate pen, where they can be fed, and prepared for the market as soon as possible.

The selected chickens on reaching the age of four months should be reselected and the weaklings removed. A third and final selection should be made in the fall of the year, just prior to placing the fowls in their respective winter quarters. There should be no reluctance on the part of the owner to sacrifice all the weaker birds and use them for table purposes, because such birds will always eat more than the profit they will give.

Careful experiments have most positively demonstrated the fact that weaklings of the same brood, of the same strain and of the same age do not lay as many eggs the first year or in fact during the following years as those which have rapidly and healthily developed. It has unfortunately been too often the practice of paying little attention to the wise selection of birds which are intended for egg laying. The farmer and amateur poultry raiser are often heard complaining of the unproductive bird in their possession, and they are unable to account for this lack of production, but we are quite convinced it is due to the fact that a proper and timely selection of chickens has been neglected.

Our remarks regarding weaklings, puny looking and abnormally developed birds, although hatched in good season, also apply to other birds that have hatched too late, after the 15th of June, or at the beginning of July. The latter are scarcely worth more than the former, in both cases the egg production will be very scant.

In support of this theory, let us take, for example, two broods of Barred Plymouth Rocks, all of the same strain, of which a certain number were hatched about the 15th of May and the remaining portion about the 15th of June, or say six weeks later, and let us winter them in a poultry house

identically the same, giving them the same kind of food. The first lot will invariably commence to lay during the months of November or December. The latter will continue to develop and probably take flesh, but will not commence to lay before February or March and will give from 40 to 60 eggs less than the first ones, though they may continue to lay a little longer in summer.

In proof of this assertion, we give here the result of experiments on this very interesting subject:

One group of 22 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, which had hatched in May and wintered in a cold poultry house (cotton front) each laid an average of 68½ eggs. A like number of White Wyandottes, which was hatched during the same month and wintered under like conditions, each laid an average of 76¼ eggs.

In another case, six pullets (3 Barred Plymouth Rocks and 3 White Wyandottes) all hatched in May, fed in the very same manner as in the first case, but placed in a warm hen-house, (both kinds had been slow in growth and had reached their full development dur-

ing October, November and December), had a record of an average of only 15¼ eggs for each bird. Six other pullets of the same stock, similarly treated and fed as the former, but which had hatched about the end of June, laid an average of 23 eggs only.

As a result of these experiments and the conclusions arrived at, we with certainty say to all who are interested in poultry keeping, that if they rid their yard of all unhealthy, puny looking and abnormally developed birds which threaten the ruin of poultry raisers, the success in this branch of agriculture would be enhanced in a few years by one hundred per cent more in the product of eggs, while the table would likewise be furnished with a fowl of far superior quality.

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as a premium in connection with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send, postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

GLEN EYER POULTRY FARM

New home of King's famous winning strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Have moved over only select stock. If you are in need of a fine cockerel to head a select breeding pen write us your wants. New mating sheet will be issued early, with description of new plant and some of the very best matings that I have ever bred from. Don't forget my new address. (Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.)

O. L. KING, Glen Eyer Poultry Farm, Rockford, Ill.

OUR BIG DOLLAR OFFERS

Sent To Same or Separate Addresses

Here are 15 Different Clubs, any one sent to your address for \$1.00:

Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Am. Poultry Advocate	.50	Farm Journal, 2 yrs.	.25	Woman's Home Companion	1.00
West. Poultry Journal	.50	Farm and Home	.50	This club \$1.25 after Feb. 1	
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Fruit Grower	1.00	Reliable Poul. Journal	.50	McCall's Designer	.50
Housewife	.50	Commercial Poultry	.50		
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Green's Fruit Grower	.50	Farm. Poultry	.50	National Fruit Grower	.50
Vick's Magazine	.50	Feather	.50	Green's Fruit Grower	.50
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Farmer's Wife	.50	Vick's Magazine	.50	Poultry Husbandry	.50
Farm and Fireside	.25	Mother's Magazine	.50	Poultry Tribune	.50
Park's Floral Magazine	.25				
Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50	Poultry Keeper	\$.50
Pigeon News	1.00	Weekly Inter-Ocean	1.00	Floral Life	.50
		National Fruit Grower	.50	Vick's Magazine	.50

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.: Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send the following publications for one year to addresses below:

State.....
P. O.....
St. or R. F. D.....
Name.....

ADDRESS, POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., QUINCY, ILL.

A SOUTHERN POULTRYMAN'S
DILEMMAS.

R. E. DuBose, Lake Park, Georgia.

Accepting your invitation to readers of Poultry Keeper to give their experiences, at poultry work, I venture to give mine. My experience dates back to my early boyhood days when I used to follow my mother's hens to see how many eggs I could get per day. I think that I must have been born with poultry fever, for I do not remember the time when I did not have chickens.

My experience has been good and bad. My incubator experience dates back to 1897 when I bought a 50-egg machine from a firm in your city. Since then, I have had all kinds of experience, but Jacob-like, I would not give up, but my experience this year with my chickens has been enough to make a dead man turn red in the face, and

the biggest old whiskey toper in Georgia turn pale.

In February I commenced setting eggs and it looked as though all the powers of the lower regions turned their entire attention to me. I bought two brand new incubators; one hot water and one hot air. My first hatch resulted in thirteen puny little chicks. I could hardly help crying every time I looked at them, they looked so weak. I wondered if they would live to get to the brooder, and to think of those other eggs, and how many good breakfasts I might have had off of them.

I have been like Dick Green's stomachache ever since, getting worse and worse, but I have come to the conclusion that I had just as soon whistle as whine. Some said the trouble was in the eggs, and some thought it was in the machines.

At this writing, I have at this time, out of all this year's chickens, big, little, old and young, sixty-three head.

You may ask, "What has been the trouble?" First, roup; second, lice, third, cholera; fourth, fleas; fifth, mites; sixth, sorehead or chicken-pox, and about everything else that one could be cursed with.

I think that I can hear the whole Poultry Keeper family say at one time, "Why did not you put your premises in good sanitary condition?" The first of the year I repaired, whitewashed, scalded, used petroleum oil, vinegar, carbolic acid, vasoline, lice powder, flea powder, mite powder, sulphur, lime, tar, cleaned out brooders every day, whitewashed with disinfectant every week, scalded drinking fountains every day, burned sulphur, and the Lord only knows what I did not do, and to cap the climax, the little chicks got to picking each others' toes off. I think that my experience would rather stump Dr. Sanborn. Don't you?

I have tried every remedy that I have seen advertised in Poultry Keeper

Get More Eggs

When Eggs are Worth Most

Let Us Send You a **Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter**

On 10 Days Free Trial—No Money in Advance

You can save enough in your feed bill and make enough in extra profits, soon to pay for the machine.



"Her Egg Basket
Is Always Filled"

YOU can double your poultry profits by the judicious use of fresh-cut, raw bone in your feeding ration.

Thousands of successful poultry raisers are doing that very thing—**doubling their poultry profits** by using raw bone.

Because raw bone cuts down the feed bill and increases the yield. It's a money-maker and a money-saver for you.

There isn't a poultry editor in the whole country, nor an expert tation, nor a successful poultry raiser who has tried feeding raw bone who will not tell you it is a profit-maker.

You ought to try it. We make the way easy for you. * * *

Fowls of all kinds and of all ages need in their food an abundance of those elements which the professors call "protein." It is protein which makes the white of the egg, the lean meat of all animals, and a large portion of the bones and feathers. And it must come from the food.

So chicks need plenty of protein to make them grow; pullets and cockerels need it for development; cocks need it for vigor and vitality, and the hen absolutely must have it if she is to lay eggs.

Protein is found in small quantities in all grains, but only in small quantities. A single ounce of raw bone contains more protein than a quarter of a pound of ordinary grains. In summer when fowls are on the range they get protein in the bugs and worms and insects, which they eat with such relish, but in winter or when confined, you must supply this needed protein or you will not and cannot get the best results.

Raw bone supplies it, in its most available form and at less cost than any other food in the world.

Remember, you have to feed into the hen every atom she uses in making eggs. She can't lay eggs in abundance unless you give her plenty of egg-making materials. Raw bone is the cheapest and the most productive of all egg-making foods.

It is the cheapest because it is richest in the food elements which fowls most need, and because it costs but little more than the time it takes to cut it.

It is best because it contains these elements in their most digestible form—and you know exactly what you

are feeding as you cannot know when you use so-called "beef scraps," or the ready mixed commercial foods, or the advertised "poultry foods" made from secret formulae, for which such extravagant claims are made.

You have to buy such foods "on faith," but you know exactly what you are giving your fowls when you feed them raw bone, and your own reason will tell you that it must be greatly superior to "beef scraps" that have been embalmed and preserved with chemicals, and from which much of the real nutrient has been cooked. * * *

Use raw bone this season—cut down your feed bills—get more eggs—get eggs of greater fertility—get bigger hatches and more vigorous chicks—develop your cockerels and pullets earlier—get earlier broilers—earlier layers—larger market fowls—improve the vitality of your entire flock—and best of all, make more money, by doubling your profits. * * *

Get from your butcher the trimmings from the block—fresh bones with meat and gristle adhering to them. Then cut with a

Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter

—the only bone cutter made that does the work satisfactorily.

Mann's turns easily and cuts rapidly—all the bone and all adhering meat and gristle, wasting nothing.

It turns more easily than any other because its self-governing feed automatically adjusts the cutting to your strength, so that any one can use it.

Its open-hinged cylinder takes in large bones and can easily be kept clean.

It is strong and durable and requires few repairs.

Mann's Latest Model is the result of years of experience in bone cutter construction.

We are so sure that you will be satisfied with it, that we will gladly send you one—

**On Ten Days Free Trial No Deposit
No Money in Advance**

Get our catalogue and select the machine you want to try. We will ship it to you and let you use it for 10 days on your own premises. If you are then satisfied, buy it. If not, return it at our expense.

Can we make you a fairer offer than that? We couldn't afford to do it if we were not sure of what our machine will do. You cannot afford to keep poultry without a bone cutter. It will double your profits. Send for catalogue today and make your selection.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 57, Milford, Mass.

Manufacturers of Bone Cutters, Clover Cutters, Grit, Grit Mortars, Corn Shellers, Etc.



SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

Contains MORE and BETTER
Practical, Reliable Information
on the general subject of

POULTRY FOR PROFIT

Than any other book published. It
treats of every branch of

Practical Money Making Poultry

And gives the cream of established
facts. The book was especially
compiled to help those who are
about to embark in the poultry busi-
ness. It is printed on embossed
book paper, handsomely illustrated
with new half-tones and etchings.

It contains 118 pages (9x12 inches
in size) and cover, and is the best
poultry book yet published. Con-
tents (briefly stated) are as follows:

HOW TO GET STARTED
LEADING STANDARD BREEDS
CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDS
PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES
(Plans)
FOWLS: CARE AND FEEDING
MODEL BROODING HOUSES
(Plans)
CARE OF ADULT FOWLS
FEEDING FOR EGGS
A HEN CATECHISM
FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS
CARE OF GROWING STOCK
ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION
INCUBATOR CELLARS
BROILERS AND BROILER RAIS-
ING
CARE OF BROODER CHICKS
PEKIN DUCKS FOR PROFIT
5000 DUCKS ON TWO ACRES
STARTING WITH STANDARD-
BREED POULTRY
PROFITABLE EGG FARMING
TURKEYS: CARE AND MAN-
AGEMENT
CAPONS AND CAPONIZING
POULTRY AND FRUIT COM-
BINED
DISEASES OF POULTRY

The publisher's price of "Success
With Poultry" is \$1. We will send
it postpaid and Poultry Keeper one
full year for price of the book
alone, \$1. If already a subscriber,
we will extend your subscription
one year and send the book to any
address you furnish. If taken alone,
the price of "Success With Poul-
try" is \$1. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
Quincy, Illinois.

for sorehead, and it seemed to get
worse. Some of the little chicks were
R. I. Reds that I have been trying to
install my plant with.

I feed well balanced ration of crack-
ed corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, green
feed of various kinds, oyster shells,
charcoal, etc.

Now will some one tell me what to
do? Don't all speak at once. Some
say that sorehead is the result of dew
poison, but this is not so, for my little
chicks have never been out in the dew.
I still have twenty-seven little Reds
that have not taken it yet. If you lov-
ers of poultry have a speck of sym-
pathy for me, tell me how to keep it
off.

HANDLING LITTLE CHICKS.

My experience has been that about
the time I think I know it all about
poultry raising, I find I am badly mis-
taken. One thing, I like to do, is to
add about a tablespoonful of lime wa-
ter to a quart of water, for very young
chicks. I think that it counteracts any
acidity due to indigestion. I also like
to give the little fellows fine grit
at the same time they get their first
feed. Chicks will begin eating whole
wheat when they are ten days old, if
one gives them a chance to pick up
sand to grind it. I have trouble in
feeding bran to all poultry under three-
fourths grown.

W. O. Retherford,

McKittrick, Colorado.

AN APPRECIATIVE READER.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I have been a continuous subscriber
to the Poultry Keeper for eighteen
years and every copy I have read.
Sometimes I am not at home when my
subscription expires which happened
this year. In looking over my papers
for September, I find the enclosed re-
newal blank. Enclosed please find my
subscription for one year, and if I
should run out, always keep forward-
ing paper, for of all the poultry jour-
nals, magazines, and chicken lore I
have read, none can take the place of
the old standard Poultry Keeper.

Hy. M. Niece,

Holton, Michigan.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE.

To any poultry journal, farm papers,
magazines or publications of any char-
acter, until you get our special rates.
We have reduced rates on practically
all the magazines and journals and can
quote you better prices than you can
obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry
Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

When you write to advertisers please
state that you saw their advertisement
in the Poultry Keeper. By this lit-
tle thoughtful reminder you help to
show the value of our paper as an ad-
vertising medium.

Mark your layers with leg bands,
especially if you are using trap nests,
so that you can keep a perfect record
of what they are doing. We can fur-
nish leg bands direct from this office
at 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 10c.



**Latest Book "Profitable Poul-
try,"** Best illustrated
Poultry book, describes, largest, most successful
Poultry Farm in U. S., 45 VARIETIES,
pure-bred Poultry, Beautiful, hardy and money
makers. Thousands to choose from. Lowest prices
on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. Sent for 4 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 76 Clarinda, Ia.

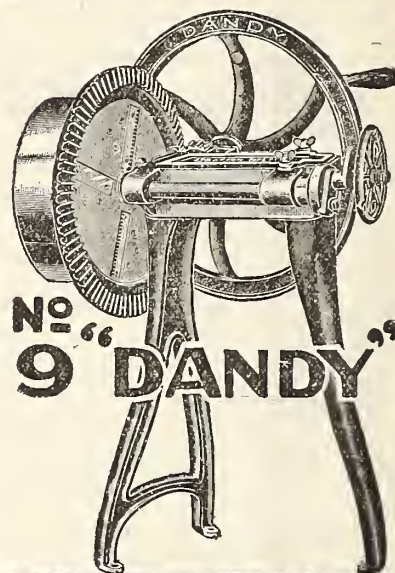
Crown Bone Cutter



FEED your hens cut green bone
and get more eggs. With a
Crown Bone Cutter you
can cut up all scrap bones
easily and quickly, and without
any trouble, and have cut bone
fresh every day for your poultry.
Send at once for free catalogue.
WILSON BROS., Box 603, Easton, Pa.

**Best
Made
Lowest
in
Price**

TRY IT AT OUR EXPENSE



We want every poultry-raiser to try a
"Dandy" Green Bone Cutter for 15
days at our expense. We want you to
know what a good, cheap feed it will pre-
pare for you. We make the "Dandy"
in several sizes, suitable for the man with
a dozen hens as well as the man with a
thousand fowls. We can fit your needs at
a price you can afford to pay.

Green Bone is a money-making feed
for the poultryman that practically costs
him nothing. With a "Dandy" he pre-
pares it himself from scraps that would
otherwise be wasted.

Green Bone furnishes in greater meas-
ure than any other available poultry food
the elements necessary to keep poultry
productive. It is a great egg-producing
food—it is even more, it also supplies
flesh and muscle-making nutriment, keep-
ing the whole machinery of the fowl in
excellent working order.

The "Dandy" prepares the cut green
bone in proper shape for feeding—cuts
the bone fine like coarse corn meal, does
not crush or splinter it, or leave it in
lumps. By its peculiar construction it
grinds fast, runs easy and is quickly and
easily cleaned. All good points that you
will appreciate. No cutter made com-
pares with the "Dandy," and we want
to send you one on 15 days free trial so
that you can see for yourself just how
and why it is superior to them all, and
why it will be a money-maker for you.

Write for free catalog giving the sizes
and prices of our full line of cutters. It
also contains a lot of valuable informa-
tion about green bone and how to feed
it. Be sure to ask for our free trial plan
and get your order in early.

STRATTON MFG. CO.

Box 43

Erie, Pa.

INSURABLE INCUBATORS

LOOK FOR INCUBATOR LABEL

LOOK FOR BROODER LABEL

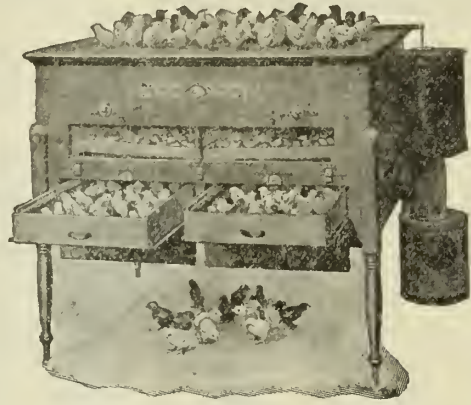
LAST MONTH AND THE MONTH BEFORE we told the readers of this paper about the action of **THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS** in adopting "RULES AND REQUIREMENTS" governing the construction of INSURABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS, and announced that **EVERY 1909 CYPHERS INCUBATOR** will bear an "Inspected Incubator" label and **EVERY CYPHERS 1909 STYLE BROODER** an "Inspected Brooder" label, PLACED THEREON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. We also published the fact that the NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS REPRESENTS PRACTICALLY EVERY OLD-LINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

JUST WHAT IT MEANS:

INTENDING PURCHASERS of incubators and brooders may well ask themselves this question:—IN VIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THE FIRE INSURANCE WORLD, WHAT MUST BE THE LOGICAL RESULT OF THIS ACTION ON THE PART OF THE ASSOCIATED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AS AFFECTING THE DIFFERENT MAKES OF INCUBATORS AND BROODERS NOW ON THE MARKET?

The Answer is Not Far to Seek!

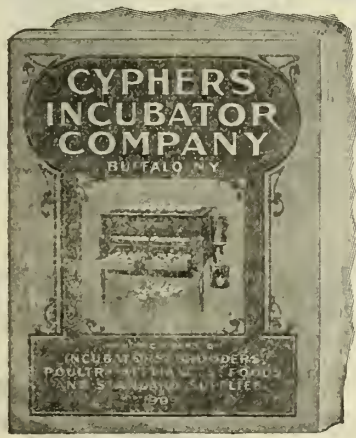
EXISTING CONDITIONS taken in connection with the RECENT ACTION of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in adopting CAREFULLY FORMULATED "Rules and Requirements" GOVERNING THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF INSURABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS means simply this:—That Incubators and Brooders,



General View of Standard Cyphers Incubator, 1909 Pattern, Equipped with Fire-Proof Heater, Fire-Proof Lamp and Fire-Proof Lamp Enclosure.

IN ORDER TO BE INSURABLE, MUST CONFORM to the "Rules and Requirements" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as recommended by its Committee of Consulting Engineers, and that PROPERTY OWNERS WHO BUY INCUBATORS OR BROODERS WHICH DO NOT CONFORM to said rules CANNOT OBTAIN or CANNOT AFFORD fire insurance on buildings in which they are used, and the SAME IS TRUE of buildings and the contents thereof THAT ARE EXPOSED BY THE USE OF SUCH INCUBATORS AND BROODERS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY THERETO.

AVOID THIS MISTAKE: REGARDLESS OF THE UNFAVORABLE POSITION in which many manufacturers now find themselves—temporarily at least—the UNDENIABLE FACT IS that the IDENTICAL incubators and brooders THEY ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE will be **TAKEN OFF THE MARKET** within the next year or so BY THE MANUFACTURERS THEMSELVES, because it is certain that AS SOON AS THEY ARE ABLE TO DO IT, they will **RECONSTRUCT AND FIRE-PROOF** their makes of incubators and brooders, IN COMPLIANCE with the "Rules and Requirements" of the Associated Fire Insurance Companies. **POSITIVELY** THEY WILL HAVE TO DO THIS IF THEIR CUSTOMERS ARE TO BE PLACED IN A POSITION WHERE THEY CAN OBTAIN OR CAN AFFORD FIRE INSURANCE—and anyone who neglects these days to INSURE HIS PROPERTY in some reliable company is taking greater chances of loss THAN A PRUDENT PERSON IS WILLING TO TAKE. CLEARLY, THEREFORE, it will be a mistake to buy THIS SEASON a type or make of incubator which NEXT SEASON will be both UNINSURABLE and out of date—MADE SO BY THE MANUFACTURER HIMSELF.



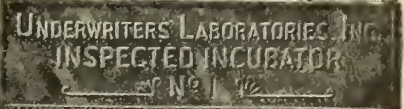
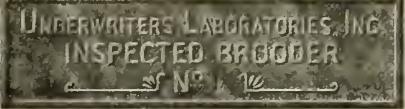
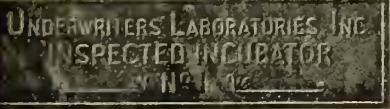
NOW READY FOR MAILING
Free on request. Contains 212 pages, 8x11 in.
Chock full of interest.

FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

Which tells the whole story—Address nearest office below:

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO. FACTORY AND HOME OFFICES
BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES { 23 Barclay St., New York City; 72 Lake St., Chicago; 26 Union St., Boston; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; 117 Finsbury Pavement, London, England.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from Page 395.)

BUCKEYE REDS.

Will you please advise me as to the name and address of the party who originated the Buckeye Reds? Have they been admitted to the Standard? Are they still bred by the originator? If not can you give me the address of some breeder of them? C. B. P., Middleport, Pa.

Buckeyes were originated by Mrs. Frank Metcalf, Warren Ohio. We understand she has removed to California. A letter to her old address would probably reach her. For reasons that are obvious we cannot give the address of breeders. Buckeyes are advertised in P. K. Buckeyes were admitted to the Standard at about the time the EL I. Reds were.

TOULOUSE GEESE — INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS — ANIMAL FOOD.

1. What is the proper color for the Toulouse Goose bill?
2. Will Toulouse Geese with other colored bills than that the Standard calls for, be disqualified in the show room and can such be sold for exhibition geese if shape and color are good?
3. When Indian Runner ducks have the fawn of their breast broken with white about half an inch wide from the neck ring down to the white underneath, and when the fawn is broken on the neck with white from the neck ring almost half way down, will they be disqualified in the show room?
4. When breeding from ducks with these faults but good in shape and color, will the eggs hatch better marked birds the next season?
5. Should the feathers be fawn colored to the skin in the undercolor?
6. Will pressed pork cracklings take the place of beef scraps for poultry?
7. How much and how often should it be fed to a flock of 200?

Mrs. A. G.,

Media, Pa.

1. Orange.
2. Another color does not disqualify but is a serious defect. You could hardly call them exhibition birds with this defect.
3. Not unless they have claret breasts. Irregular markings of white will not disqualify.
4. That will depend on the mating. By selecting the best and breeding to drakes that have good color you can probably improve them.
5. It would be better to have them solid color but there is no provision for it in the Standard.
6. They are very similar. All meat scrap is not beef. The bright brown scraps are beef, the gray pork or mutton and the black horse.
7. The best results are obtained where meat is fed regularly every day. About half an ounce to the hen is the right quantity.

SIGN OF LAYING—HOUSE ROOM.

1. What is a sign that a hen wants to lay, if getting on the nest is not? My hens get on the nest and stay on a long while and try to lay, but cannot. They are not loafing as you said.
2. Is a pen 14x10 big enough for 25 hens? G. P., Royersford, Pa.

1. We know of no outward sign. Hens are very apt to go on the nests, especially if the nests are new to them. This fall when we placed trapnets into a house occupied by a flock of pullets we trapped every one of them, when none were laying. If you think your hens want to lay and cannot, examine them by the Potter system. That will tell you whether they are in laying form or not.

2. Yes.

A GOOD RATION.

I want to submit my method of feeding to you for your approval or disapproval as the case may be. I use the dry hopper method entirely. Hopper No. 1 contains grit; No. 2, shells; No. 3, crushed bone; No. 4, ground charcoal, and 5, dry mash. The latter is made up as follows: 2 parts bran; 2 of cornmeal; 2 of middlings; 2 of alfalfa meal; 1 of linseed meal or beef

scraps. These hoppers are never empty. For scratching food, I use cracked corn, wheat, and oats mixed. They are kept busy all the time. Scatter scratching food in litter at night after birds have gone to roost so that in the morning they are up and at it bright and early. More scratching food is given at noon. What do you think of my feeding rations? E. G. G., Ludington, Mich.

This is a very good ration.

A BEGINNER'S QUESTIONS.

1. I am a beginner in the poultry business, this being my first year, and would be pleased to have you answer a few questions. Do you think I could do better by shipping my eggs to the city market? Can arrange to have one crate per week of strictly fresh, white eggs. The average price per dozen in this locality during the winter is about 25 cents. Can you give me any information as to where I can dispose of them at a better price?
2. Do you consider pork cracklings a profitable food for poultry at a cost of one cent per pound?
3. In a dry mash feed, could they be ground and used as a substitute for beef scraps?
4. How do they compare in feeding value with beef scraps? F. R., Ada, Ohio.

1. You certainly ought to get more than 25 cents per dozen for winter eggs. Write the W. H. Thomas Co., 421 Woodland Ave., Cleveland.

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

4. They are practically the same thing. Some meat scrap is made of pork and some of beef.

PUMPKINS FOR POULTRY.

Please tell me through Poultry Keeper whether pumpkins are a good food for poultry of young chickens, that is, to cut the pumpkins open and lay them where the birds can get them. They will pick them all away to the outer rind and are very fond of them. J. A. U.

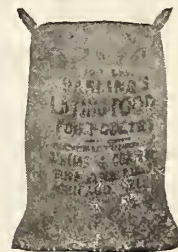
They answer very well as green food but contain very little dry nutritive matter.

**We Are Helping
To Make the
200-Egg Hen
Give Darling's
Laying Food
a Trial**

**Try The
Darling Way**

No better proof of the efficiency of Darling's Laying Food can be given than the fact that scores of the most prosperous poultrymen in the country continue to buy and use it year after year

What are **you** doing to promote egg laying? Why should **you** not profit by the experience of others and use



DARLING'S LAYING FOOD

You take no chances. It's a single purpose food. Its goodness is proven by analysis and borne out by every user's experience.

Try it and prove for yourself.

Darling's Laying Food	\$2.00	Darling's Mica Crystal Grit	\$.65
Darling's Scratching Food		Darling's Beef Scraps	2.75
Chicago Price, \$2.00; New York Price, 2.25		Darling's Chick Feed	2.50
Darling's Forcing Food	2.00	Darling's Oyster Shells	.70

All in 100-lb. Sacks, f. o. b. Chicago or New York. Cash with Order

Send for large general catalog and learn of the high quality of all the Darling Foods and Supplies. Free. Address nearest office.

DARLING & COMPANY

Box 29 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Box 29 Long Island City, New York

**Free Book
"Fill The
Egg Basket"
GET IT and
READ IT**

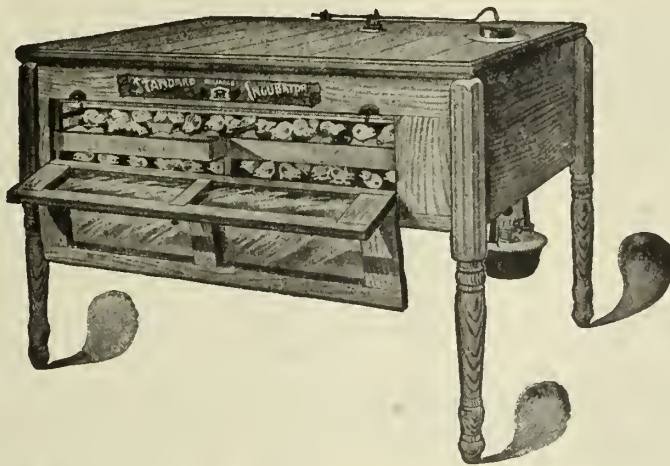
27 YEARS—OF SUCCESS—27 YEARS

A REVOLUTION IN HATCHING AND RAISING POULTRY

IS WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH

1909 RELIABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Never in the history of Artificial Incubation has there been such forward advancement and improvements as have been placed on the Reliable Incubator and Brooder of 1909



They are positively fire-proof, self-regulating, self-supplying of moisture, self-supplying of ventilation, metal lamp founts, metal heat receivers, metal outlet for heat and metal inside construction positively insures safety.

The only incubator ever allowed to operate in an International Exhibition in the large Agricultural Building with coal-oil lamps, and sanctioned by the Fire Insurance Companies and the Fire Department.

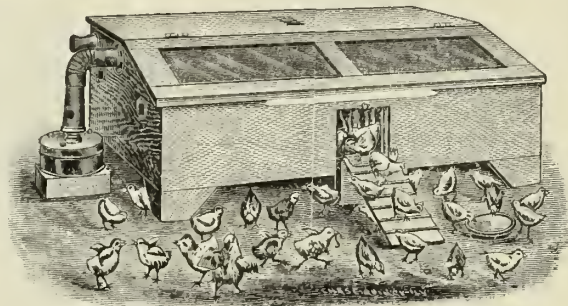
This was accomplished at the Cotton States International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., in the year 1895.

It takes one-half the amount of fuel of any other incubator.

The easiest operated with the best results.

Guaranteed to out-hatch any other incubator made with the same treatment and conditions.

Double walls, sides, ends, bottoms and tops and heaviest insulated. One-half more material used in the construction of the RELIABLE than any other incubators manufactured.



Success Guaranteed with the Reliable Incubators and Brooders or Your Money Refunded

Compare the actual weights of the Reliable Incubator and Brooders with other weights of incubators and brooders.

Can be operated anywhere with best results and are the best incubators and brooders that twenty-seven years of actual experience can build.

We are located in our large, new two-story factory, building with 40,000 square feet on one floor; the largest incubator factory in the world. Factory covering 2½ acres of ground with the very latest modern machinery. This enables us to make the best machines at the lowest actual cost.

Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue, Poultrymen's Guide, giving full description of goods. It is free. Address,

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Walton Heights Quincy, Illinois
P. O. BOX A-15

FEEDING FOR FERTILE EGGS AND TWO-POUND BROILERS.

1. How should a hen be fed to produce strong, fertile eggs?
2. What is the best way to feed chicks to weigh two pounds, in the shortest length of time?
R. G.,
Medford, Mass.

1. Any rational method of feeding will produce hatchable eggs if the hen is strong, vigorous and well mated. Coundiments, stimulants or anything that would tend to increase vitality should be withheld.

2. The best method has never been discovered. A good plan is to use a commercial chick feed or Johnny Cake, and pin head rolled oats until the chicks are four weeks old, then once a day I feed moist mash made as follows: Three parts corn meal, two parts white wheat middlings, one part fine beef scraps. Moistens this with skim milk to a crumbly mass. Feed the mash late in the afternoon and give them all they will eat. Keep a liberal supply of the chick feed in the litter so they can get it by scratching for it. The oats may be fed in the morning and at noon. This feeding should bring two-pound birds in from eight to twelve weeks, depending on the breed, vigor, sex, etc.

FOWLS DIE.

I got three Golden Wyandottes last spring, and the rooster and one of the hens died in the following manner: Their combs got black, and they lost the use of the legs and would not eat. I also had a Barred Plymouth Rock rooster which had the same disease. What was the matter, and what can I do, if any more of my chickens get the same disease?
W. H.,
Nahant, S. D.

You do not give any symptoms that we can judge by. The fact that the comb turns black and the fowl dies might result from numerous diseases. The best way to prevent a recurrence is to keep the hens healthy by supplying them wholesome food, clean water, sharp grit, charcoal and plenty of exercise.

The cuts for the two trap nest plans as shown on page 334 of the December Poultry Keeper, were transposed through error, the upper cut belonging to the lower description. We take this means of calling special attention to the mistake so that parties need not be misled by the descriptions.

We call our readers attention this month to the advertisement of Wyandot White Oil Co., Dept. D., Cleveland, O., This Oil is manufactured by a special patented process, which removes all the impurities, producing an oil of superior quality for incubator and brooder use. It will be appreciated by those who have experienced the annoyance and danger with use of the usual poor grade of oil sold on the market.

BOOK NOTES.

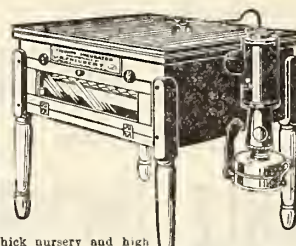
"Uncle Tom Andy Bill," Chas. Major. From beginning to end this story bristles with good, lively, healthful adventure, such as every normal boy craves. In addition to the abundant action which youth demands there is an air of moral dignity, a sense of character, an atmosphere of pioneer struggle and courage that makes the book worth while even for elder readers. Illustrated. The MacMillan Co., N. Y., \$1.50.

"The Hole Book," by Peter Newell. Something new in the way of pictures and verse by this maker of fun. The best Peter Newell idea in a picture book in colors—for grown-ups especially, and small people too. The hole in the book provides the humor. Full page pictures in color. Harper & Bros., publishers. Price \$1.25.

Every Egg a Chick



The Triumph Incubator, owing to its many patent features, is the leader and will hatch every fertile egg. It has a unique system of hot water heating, which, with the automatic regulator, keeps the temperature at a uniform degree. Is very simple, easy to operate and takes little oil. Supplies its own moisture and is self-ventilating. Has heavy copper tanks and boiler, thick insulated double walls, chick nursery and high egg chamber enabling it to hatch goose, duck, turkey and chicken eggs successfully. Built by incubator experts. Thousands in use. 16 years' experience.



Triumph Incubators and Brooders

are sold direct from my factory at Lowest Wholesale Prices without a middleman's profit. Sent out on 60 days' trial and strongest guarantee. Large, finely illustrated Poultry Book and Catalogue free. It contains a mine of valuable poultry information and you should have it.

R. F. NEUBERT, Dept. 25, Mankato, Minn.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM LEGHORNS

Are Great Egg Producers. This Alone Makes Them Profitable.

WHITE AND BROWN, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB.

PEKIN DUCKS that have NEVER BEEN DEFEATED at any of the Northern Shows.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, TOULOUSE GEESSE AND M. B. TURKEYS.

All Northern Grown, Hardy and Vigorous Specimens.

Write for illustrated catalog of largest poultry farm in the North, stating what you want.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM, R. H. Crandall, Manager,

Box 122,

Worth, Arenac County, Michigan.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

For the breeders all over the land is something wonderful. We are supplying them with birds to enter the show ring. These birds are in competition with the best from the East, West, North and South—but the same message is received from them all—"THEY WON."

It is a fact, we have supplied more winners this season than ever before. Is this not convincing evidence that we have THE WORLD'S BEST

WHITE WYANDOTTES

On the testimony of the score or more of judges, who have placed the blue on our birds or birds bred and reared by us, this coupled with our winnings at such shows as Chicago; Cleveland; St. Louis; Indianapolis time after time; Cincinnati; Nashville; Springfield and other shows of a note proves to you; and there is no one who will dispute it, that the White Wyandottes bred by us are

THE WORLD'S BEST

Send us a dime today for our catalog, the finest catalog ever issued on poultry. It is full of valuable information. It will be worth dollars to you.

J. C. FISHEL & SON, Box K., Hope, Indiana



Wigwarm Brooders

are backed by 15 years of brooder building. My ideas and inventions are found on three-fourths of the Brooders sold

today. Why? Because other manufacturers know they are the most practical. The WIGWARMS have all the good points my 15 years' experience has brought out, including the latest and most important which belong exclusively to WIGWARMS.

Former manufacturer of the Peep-o'-Day Brooders. Full particulars will be found in my complete illustrated catalog, sent free.

E. F. Hodgson Co., Factory, Dover, Mass., Boston Office, 104 Washington St, Boston Mass



RIDGE VIEW FARM



RHODE ISLAND REDS

If you want EGGS that HATCH or HENS that LAY let us tell you about the Ridge View Farm strain of Rhode Island Reds, the best utility REDS in the United States. Get our Special Offer.

A. G. CLARK, WILLOUGHBY, OHIO



You Can't Beat It for Results You Can't Beat It for Price

The Reliance 240 Egg Incubator will give all the satisfaction you can get from any incubator manufactured—and the price of the Reliance (240 egg size) is only Ten Dollars. 120 egg size \$8.00. You can pay double this figure for other makes and then not get an incubator that will last longer or hatch out more chicks, egg for egg. You can't, at any price, get an incubator that is made of better materials, more scientifically constructed or that is easier to operate. *Ten Dollars for the Reliance Incubator includes everything.* There are no extras to buy. You get the incubator complete ready for your eggs.

The Reliance hot water heating system is the best known. It is absolutely SAFE. Has always been made that way. We have sold over 200,000 incubators and have never heard of a single one exploding, burning up or doing any damage whatever. The Reliance is self-regulating, self-ventilating, and requires very little oil.

Reliance Incubators and Brooders

will please you as they are pleasing leading poultry raisers everywhere. They are sold under a guaranty which insures your satisfaction or your money back.

Price of 100 chick Outdoor Brooder, \$5.50; 100 chick Indoor Brooder, \$4.50.

Fancy prices cut out on everything. Full quality put in on everything. Don't pay for something that you don't get. Don't pay more for any incubator than you can get the Reliance for. Don't buy any incubator until you know exactly how the Reliance is made—how safe it is—how certain it is to hatch out the chicks. Send for FREE BOOK telling all about Reliance Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies. It tells you why our prices are low, illustrates and explains all our products and gives money-making hints and suggestions that are valuable to every poultryman. Your name on a postal card will bring it. Write today.

Reliance Incubator Co., Box 554, Freeport, Illinois



240
Egg

Price
Complete

\$10

FROM A BARRED ROCK BREEDER.

Editor Poultry Keeper:—Enclosed find check in payment for past quarter's advertising. I have had more work on hand than usual. Had several hundred birds to let go and they have been going. Thanks to Poultry Keeper for helping move them. You see we are changing location and just two more weeks will, I think, find us at Rockford, Illinois, and settled in our new home—just a little home of eighteen acres outside of the city where our entire time will be given to Barred Rocks, and take our word for it we are going to produce some of the good ones. Owing to lack of room we had to dispose of all our surplus stock and shall take only our breeding pens to Rockford. Anyone interested in Barred Rocks is invited to call on us and look our stock over.

O. L. King, Walnut Grove, Ill.,
New address, Rockford, Ill.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we can send them sample copies? We have a special club offer of three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE.

To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publications of any character, until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote you better prices than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Will you please tell your friends who are interested in poultry about Poultry Keeper, or better still, send us their names and addresses and let us send them copies. Poultry Keeper claims to be the most practical and helpful paper published for those who are interested in making poultry pay.

The present time offers many inducements to those desiring to purchase breeding birds, to make their selections early. Many surplus birds will be sacrificed to the market at molting time and as the winter sets in prices of good birds will be high. Do not delay this matter until so late that you will find it expensive or impossible to get the stock you want.

The 1909 catalogue of the Deming Company, Salem, Ohio, is out. This company manufacture all kinds of spraying machinery and a copy of the catalogue which is well worth having, for the useful spraying information it contains, may be had free of charge. Please mention Poultry Keeper when you write them.

WE PAY \$80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock powders; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER COMPANY, x372, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

RAISE Sunflower Seeds

FOR YOUR BIRDS
THE BEST VARIETY FOR
FOWLS IS
**MAMMOTH WHITE
SUNFLOWER**

Fowls eat them greedily and they are a valuable addition to the ration.

**EASILY GROWN AND
AFFORD IDEAL SHADE**

for the poultry yard. Will grow everywhere; require no cultivation. Enormous size and very prolific. For 25c we will send postpaid a pound of last year's seeds, sufficient to plant a large patch. It's a money-saving proposition. Send for some and plant it.

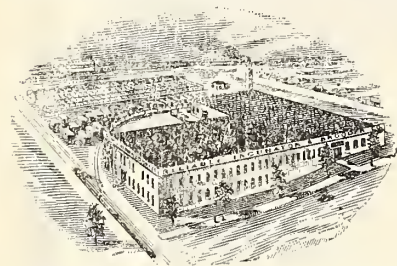
**Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**

WHAT TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS CAN DO.

Incubators and brooders twenty-seven years ago were in a crude state of development, yet from year to year, improvements have been made, until today incubators and brooders are as much of a necessity as any other farm implement.

The poultry business of the world is in advance of any other meat food. A great deal of this has been accomplished by the grand old Reliable incubators and brooders. There has been a wonderful revolution in the Reliable incubators for 1909.

The fire-proof of the Reliable is not new. It is old and was tested and tried and found true as far back as 1895, where the Reliable was exhibited at the Cotton States International Exhibition at Atlanta, Ga. It was allowed to be operated in the Agricultural building with coal-oil lamps, where five other incubator companies were exhibiting and were forced to put gas in, to insure safety from fire. We have



exhibited our machines at nearly all of the large international expositions throughout the world and have won the highest honors upon them and never have been defeated in a single instance.

We are now located in our large incubator factory, covering two and one-half acres of ground, and have placed in this factory all of the modern machinery. We are making incubators and brooders at far less cost than ever before and are ready to furnish the world with the very best incubator that was ever offered at a reasonable price. See our advertisement on another page of this paper.

Send for our new large catalogue and guide, which will give you prices and information in regard to our machines. Address Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-15, Walton Heights, Quincy, Illinois.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we may send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

Planet Jr.

Bigger crops with less work

Planet Jr. implements are the greatest labor-savers and crop-producers ever used in the garden or on the farm. They do the work of six men, and do it better than by old methods. Invented and manufactured by a practical farmer. Strong and lasting. Fully guaranteed.

New No. 10 Horse-Hoe, Cultivator, Hiller, and Vine Turner is the lightest, strongest Horse-Hoe made. Works great as a furrower.

Write today for free 1909 catalogue of all Planet Jr. implements.
S. L. Allen & Co.
Box 1108-C Philadelphia, Pa.

51 CHICKS from 50 EGGS



Write for Book

at least 4 times with our self-regulating, "guaranteed-to-hatch-every-hatchable-egg," **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR**

SENT ON 40 Days' Free Trial

See these prices: 50 Egg Incubator, \$4.95. 50 Chick Brooder, \$3.95—Both \$8.75. 17 years' success behind us. Write for names and addresses of users who have got wonderful results with BUCKEYES.

GET OUR FREE BOOK giving prices and larger sizes of INCUBATORS, BROODERS and POULTRY supplies. Write today.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY, 114 Southern Av., Springfield, O.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY My Houdans have never been beaten in the show room and excel as winter layers of large white eggs. 1909 mating list now ready. **GUARANTEED FERTILE EGGS FOR HATCHING NOW.** A fine lot of cockerels yet for sale

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box F., ORLEANS, INDIANA.

Bred-to-Lay Buff Wyandottes Bred-to-lay birds are profitable. If they are beautiful so much the better. You can do no better than to own this strain of Buff Wyandottes. Stock for sale now, and eggs after January 30th. Catalogue free.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, R. F. D. No. 16, Holden Massachusetts.

You Want Eggs Now



This is not the natural season for Hens to Lay; neither is it the natural season for Roses to Bloom; but it is NOW that Roses bring High Prices. So Do Eggs. Just as roses need forcing to bloom so do Hens need Coaxing to Lay. Cyphers Full Nest Egg Food is made for the purpose. It will

Make Your Hens Lay

quicker by several weeks than if it were not fed to them. It is a concentrated meat food possessing tonic properties which promote health and good condition. Unlike most tonics it not only builds up the system but keeps it built up.

42-ounce package, 25 cents (not mailable).

25-pound pail, \$2.00.

Write for Full Nest Egg Food Catalogue. Address nearest office

Cyphers Incubator Company Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; New York City, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.

BOOK ON POULTRY DISEASES FREE.

The G. E. Conkey Company, Dept. C., Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland, O., is very anxious to get a complete list of dealers in poultry supplies. They have requested our readers to assist them in this work and offer to pay for such help by sending free copies of their new 25-cent book on "Poultry Diseases."

The only requirement is that each person sending the name of a poultry dealer enclose 4 cents postage.

This company manufactures a complete line of successful poultry remedies.

Conkey's Roup Cure is one of their big sellers.

It is used by leading poultrymen in every civilized country. They make a remedy for each disease and guarantee each one. If any of these remedies fails to do all they claim, they promptly refund the purchase price.

This is a splendid chance to get a valuable reference book on Poultry Diseases. The regular price of the book is 25 cents. In writing for the book give the name and address of the man from whom you buy your poultry supplies and mention Poultry Keeper.

FARM LIBRARY FREE.

The Farm Journal of Philadelphia makes an attractive offer that all up-to-date farmers should avail themselves of, as it will mean dollars in their jeans. They will give, for a limited time only, a five year subscription to their valuable paper and any one volume of Biggle's Handy Farm Library all for \$1. The book alone is worth more than that. The Farm Journal will help any farmer get more out of his farm and is besides an interesting and entertaining monthly visitor.

Write to the Farm Journal, 1029 Race St., Philadelphia, mentioning Poultry Keeper, and ask them to tell you how you can get the other nine volumes of this handy valuable farm library without a penny of cost. It will surprise you how easily you can get them and after you have the set you would not part with it for big money. Some of the titles of the books are the Biggle Cow Book, Horse Book, Orchard Book, Poultry Book, Garden Book, etc., etc. For particulars see advertisement that appears on page 299 of this paper.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE.

To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publications of any character, until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote you better prices than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Printing

FOR POULTRYMEN

When in need of Letter Heads, Envelopes, Note Heads, Shipping Tags, Business Cards, Post Cards, Circulars, Folders, Etc. Get our sample list prices before you place your order. FINE CUTS USED. We pay the express charges. Samples cheerfully sent FREE. (Mention your breed.) W. A. BODE PRINTING CO. BOX 176, FAIR-HAVEN, PA.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

Oyster shell, etc., make the shell of the egg, what makes the skin? To supply the latter, hens often eat the egg when in closed quarters. Will send a tried, simple, inexpensive remedy on receipt of 25c. Address, A. H. Chapin, Ashtabula, Ohio.

CRIMSON STRAIN SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Yes you want them. Egg orders booked now for spring of 1909. Few utility cockerels for sale. Our birds have size, vigor, color, shape, are hustling, healthy heavy feathered, winter layers. Best is always most satisfactory. Eggs by sitting or hundred. Write for prices today. Walls' Poultry Farm, Box 451B, Mitchell, Indiana.



40 BREEDS Fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 80 pp. annual poultry book. R. F. NEUBERT, Box 842, Mankato, Minn.

COLORLED LEG BANDS FOR POULTRY and Pigeons. All Colors. 12 for 25c, 50 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50. Catalogue and samples for 2c stamp. A. P. Spiller, Beverly, Mass.



1909 Catalog Free

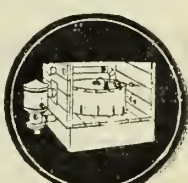
Describes and gives prices of 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Every person interested in poultry for pleasure or profit should send for this book.

S. A. HUMMEL, Box 50, Freeport, Illinois.

HOAK O. K. AND GOOD LUCK INCUBATORS Hatch Where others fail.

Where Quality and Low Prices count. Many styles and features. Pure Air Brooders. Fire Proof Hovers, finest in existence. Arcated fount. No hot lamp nor lamp box. Easy attached to common store box. Years of experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalogue.

H. E. HOAK CO., Ligonier, Indiana.



HOW TO FEED WHAT TO FEED

The profits in poultry are in eggs. Profits in eggs are during the cold months, not in summer when eggs sell at 7 cents or 10 cents per dozen.

FEED RIGHT AND YOUR HENS WILL LAY

SPECIAL OFFER: For 50 cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of book, "Special No. 2," and a full year's subscription to a 50-cent illustrated poultry journal THE POULTRY KEEPER, most helpful of all poultry papers. Best writers, new cuts; tells how to succeed with poultry.

Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

THE POTTER SYSTEM

Of selecting the laying and non-laying hens is used by thousands of poultry keepers in every section of the country and many of them tell us that it is worth \$100.00 to them. When you know the **POTTER SYSTEM** you can have \$2.00 profit, not \$1.00 loss on every hen you keep and know—How to Select Your Laying Hens; How Not to Kill Your Laying Hens; How to Breed Only Laying Hens; How to Tell the Drones and Barren Hens; How to Select the Best Laying Pullets; How to Keep Fewer Hens and Make More Money. The **POTTER SYSTEM** teaches you all this and much more valuable information on more profitable poultry raising.

"WORTH \$100.00."

DEAR SIR:—I have your booklet, "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" and your booklet on Poultry Feeding and can recommend them to any one to send their orders to you. There are worth \$100.00 to any man or woman raising poultry. Yours truly, W. F. Tansue, Easton, Pa.

"WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST."

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your letter of the 15th will say that I already have your book, "Don't Kill the Laying Hen," and after having given it a thorough test unhesitatingly pronounce it all you claim for it. It is worth to anyone who pretends to keep poultry many times its cost. Yours truly, J. B. Marbury, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPLETE—CONVENIENT—SANITARY

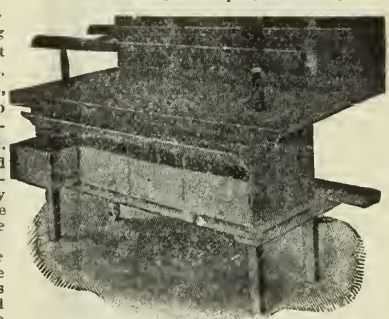
That's what Potter Poultry House Fixtures are, and that's why thousands of poultry keepers all over the country use them, and are getting more paying results from their chickens. If you want to save time and labor in your poultry work, take more pleasure in it and have healthier hens, then decide to use our up-to-date fixtures.

Our large 64-page catalog tells all about Potter Fixtures, V. E. Roosts, "Simplex" Trap Nests, W. P. Attachments, etc. Send for it and learn how easily and cheaply you can have neat, attractive and sanitary quarters for your fowls.

You won't kill hens in full laying condition like this one if you know the **POTTER SYSTEM**.

The Potter Perfection Hopper is the best dry feed hopper made and at the right price. Made in three sizes, has movable partitions for one or five feed compartments. It is the most sensible and satisfactory hopper, and will save many times its cost in right feeding. Plans for sale, too. Circular on hopper feeding will be sent with catalog. **DON'T DELAY** but write today for our large catalog and other circulars. Send one red stamp to cover postage. **POTTER POULTRY PRODUCTS** are for Particular Poultry People. Are You Particular? Then we have something that is bound to interest you and save you money.

T. F. POTTER & CO., Box P, Downers Grove, Illinois



A Saving Of One Half



on your poultry fence by using a lesser number of posts and no top or bottom rails. A four-foot fence without top rail is as good as a six-foot fence with top rail

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING

saves 50%. It won't sag or bag, has 1 1/2-inch mesh at bottom. A cable every foot in height, giving additional strength. Write us what you want in poultry, field, hog and lawn fence; also ask about our

RANGER HUMANE REVOLVING BARB WIRE

and we will name you special delivered price.

DEKALB FENCE COMPANY
DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.



TEN THOUSAND BIRDS to select from, therefore, am in position to take good care of your order for **EXHIBITION BIRDS, SELECT BREEDERS OR UTILITY FLOCKS.**

Send **TWO DIMES** for my 56-Page Catalog, the most elaborate and instructive poultry catalog ever issued. Do not forget the fact that **U. R. FISHEL MORE THAN PLEASES HIS CUSTOMERS.**

U. R. FISHEL,

Box K.

Hope, Indiana

Special clubbing offer: Send 50c for 1 year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and we will also include 1 year's subscription to Farm and Fireside.

THE BEST CURE

Chickens' Eyes Swelled Shut.
"I consider Germozone the greatest poultry medicine ever placed on the market. I have cured chickens that had Roup so bad that both eyes were swelled shut, and it only required two treatments."
F. MILLER,
B. Langshans and M. P. Ducks.
Centerville, Iowa.

The experience of Mr. Miller is only that of thousands of other breeders who have found in Germozone the one reliable cure for this dread disease so common with poultry.



GERMOZONE

is not the product of a month, a day, or a year. For more than 12 years it has been the standard medicine of the poultry world and the fact that it is more popular today than ever before is the best proof of its real value.

Germozone is a germicide, a bowel regulator, a system builder. It goes to the seat of the trouble and effects a sure and permanent cure. Given in the drinking water **twice a week** it cures disease, prevents contagion, and keeps the fowls in a healthy, vigorous condition. Prepared either in tablet or liquid form and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Germozone is the best health insurance you can have for your poultry. Cost is small, and it is sold on an **absolute guarantee.**

Price 50 cents.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Sole Mfrs.,
1128 Harney St., Omaha, Nebr.

Send for free books—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 Years with Poultry," "Incubator Hygrometry," or 1909 Catalog Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

GENERAL AGENTS: Boston, Mass.—Fiske Seed Co.; Philadelphia, Pa.—Howard L. Davis, 45 N. 13th St.; Tampa, Fla.—Cresshaw Bros. Seed Co.; Salt Lake City, Utah—Porter-Walton Co.; Dallas, Tex.—Robinson Plant and Seed Co.; Los Angeles, Calif.—Henry Albion Co.; Portland, Oregon—Portland Seed Co.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Some few years ago the above claim for my White Plymouth Rocks was doubted, but today every one that has watched the show reports for years concedes the fact that

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Are the Best in the World. We have this season the choicest lot of Exhibition Birds we ever reared. If you want to win at your coming show I can furnish you winners at let live prices. When you buy U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks you not only secure quality unequalled in the individual specimen but you obtain **BLOOD LINES** no other White Rock breeders can give you. A word to the wise is sufficient. Remember I have

White Rock breeders can give you. A word to the wise is sufficient. Remember I have

White Rock breeders can give you. A word to the wise is sufficient. Remember I have

CLOVERNOOK RANCH

Imperial Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys

Breeding stock thoroughbred, carefully selected, prize winning and utility birds. Healthy hardy, vigorous, prolific layers of fertile eggs. **STOCK AND EGGS** for sale in season. Send for descriptive circular. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

MISS FRANCES E. WHEELER, Box 21, Chazy, Clinton Co., New York.

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged everywhere the world's greatest laying strain; unequalled in Standard Qualities. Remember that we are the Originators and for more than 30 years Specialty Breeders of the justly celebrated Wyckoff Strain of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable Strain of Poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

2,000 choice yearling hens, fine strong, early cockerels, and a few yearling cocks, must be sold at once to make room, and prices will be made especially attractive to early buyers.

Send for Catalogue and state wants as nearly as possible, and please mention Poultry Keeper when writing. Address,

WYCKOFF'S FARM, Aurora, Cayuga Co., New York.

TREES Samples of Green's Prices:

25 CENT OFFER One Crawford Peach tree, 1 best New Grape, 1 Live Forever hardy Rosebush, all delivered at your home, by mail, for 25 cents.

Green's Dollar Offer

Forteen trees for \$1.00 as follows: 8 Plum trees, 2 Burbank, 2 Lombard, 2 Thanksgiving and 2 Abundance; 1 Bartlett Pear, 2 Elberta peach, 1 Richmond and 1 Montmorency hardy Cherry trees, 2 Live Forever Rosebushes. Express Collect. **ALL FOR \$1.00.**

Trees about 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years old.

GREEN'S BIG OFFER Fifty Plum trees, your choice, about 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years old, for \$3.00. 50 Cherry trees, your choice, about 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years old, \$5.00. Cash with order.

Send to-day for our 72-page **FRUIT CATALOGUE**, 137 fruit pictures, etc., and a copy of **BIG FRUIT MAGAZINE**, all a gift to you. Established 30 years. Capital, \$100,000.

BOOK WORTH A DOLLAR FOR 10 CENTS. Send 10 cents for postage and mailing **Green's Book on Fruit Growing.**

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Box 40, Rochester, N. Y.

The Simplest—Most Economical and Most Successful Incubator

Don't buy any incubator—before you get my catalog, I want to show you why Gold Medal Incubators hatch every fertile egg. I want to tell why beginners succeed with Gold Medal Incubators as well as old timers. Just write me a postal—and I'll send you this interesting catalog—Free Prepaid.

Gold Medal Incubators

have the most perfect heating and ventilating system of any incubator. They use less oil—and their simplicity avoids all beginners' troubles. Being practically automatic—very little attention is required. All explained in my catalog—write for it today. A postal will do.

F. R. GREEN & CO., Dept. C, Lake City, Iowa



MEDICATED CHARCOAL

MAKES HEALTHY BIRDS

More birds are killed by bowel troubles than by any other form of disease, particularly among the recently hatched chicks. We positively guarantee Medicated Charcoal to cure cholera, diarrhoea, or any bowel complaint in chicks or fowls within a few hours. If it is given to your birds regularly every few days it will prevent such diseases from getting a hold on the flock.

It is a germ killer, blood purifier, relieves gas, makes digestive organs healthy.

HEALTHY BIRDS MAKE HEALTHY PROFITS

It is the only remedy ever discovered for the cure of "White Diarrhoea." This scientifically prepared remedy is in use on the largest poultry plants throughout the United States. Guaranteed under Government Pure Food Laws. 10 lbs. \$1.00—25 lbs. \$2.25—50 lbs. \$4.25. If your dealer can't supply you, send direct to the manufacturer.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 274 Fourth St., Des Moines, Ia.

SOMETHING NEW IN ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

(Continued from Page 388.)

ments to fall back on to guide me away from the usual mistakes the pioneer inventor makes. These experiments had taught me that the simplest was the best, and many things about heat, ventilation and humidity, and mechanical movements that I would not otherwise have known. While I tried out many complicated appliances, and recorded many possible combinations, the commonest substance and the simplest design appealed to me the strongest.

"With the Model moisture regulator more elusive problems had to be worked out than is usual with mechanical appliances. Briefly, we have these factors in humidity alone.

"All space contains some water vapor in suspension. This moisture held in suspension is usually spoken of as 'humidity' and the percentage of its total carrying capacity is called the 'relative humidity.' The instrument used to record the relative humidity is called a 'hygrometer.'

"The presence of moisture in any given space is independent of the presence or absence of air in the same space, except that the air retards the diffusion of the water vapor particles. We therefore find that the barometric pressure of the air has but slight effect on the readings of the hygrometer.

"The higher the temperature, the greater the amount of moisture that can be held in suspension. In other words, the higher the temperature, the greater the total amount of moisture it would take to completely saturate a given space. For instance, a space of a cubic foot would hold nearly four times as much moisture at 70 degrees as it would at 32 degrees; and more than twice as much at 100 degrees as at 70, or more than eight times as much as 32 degrees.

"The physical action of humidity is to check evaporation. The greater the humidity and the lower the temperature, the slower the evaporation; and vice versa; the higher the temperature and the lower the humidity, the more rapid does evaporation take place.

"The only other factor in determining the rate of evaporation is the air movement. In a still atmosphere the air retards the diffusion of the water vapor particles, the same as a stone

retards the flow of water in a stream. If the air is moving rapidly the vapor particles are carried rapidly away from the vaporating surface, other particles from the moist or wet surface taking their place, and a drying effect is produced. It takes an air movement of 15 feet per second to produce the maximum drying current.

"There are two scientific methods usually employed in accurately determining the percentage of humidity. One is figured from the dew point, i. e. from the temperature at which the water vapor in the air condenses on a silver test tube, and the other, tables for which have been worked out from the dew point method, is the wet and dry bulb hygrometer. In this instrument, the fact that evaporation has a cooling effect has been taken advantage of. One bulb is left exposed to the air and registers the air temperature, the other bulb is covered with a thin fabric and wetted. As evaporation takes place the wet bulb is cooled, and the difference in the reading between the two thermometers caused by the cooling effect of evaporation on the wet bulb, usually spoken of as the depression of the wet bulb, gives us the percentage of humidity, which is however, modified by the air movement, the actual humidity only being indicated in an air current of at least 15 feet per second.

"In artificial incubation we have to do with the rate of evaporation, under a temperature of from 102 to 103 degrees, and as the rate of evaporation is influenced by both the humidity and the rate of movement of the air, for practical purposes any instrument used for determining the amount of evaporation must give the humidity of moisture pressure as it effects evaporation under the air conditions in the hatching chamber, rather than the actual amount of moisture contained in the air.

"Such an instrument I have in the Model Hygrometer, and its readings are just as valuable as showing the percentages of humidity by the rate of movement of the air, whether used in the Model incubator, where the air is comparatively quiet as under a hen, and the actual humidity is of lesser importance, or whether used in a radiating incubator with strong air currents, and supplied moisture is vital. This is for the reason that in the radiating

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price.

THE WYANDOT REFINING CO.,
Dept. D Cleveland, O.



3 YEARS FOR \$1

Save one-third on your subscription money. To those subscribers who wish to continue their subscription to Poultry Keeper, we offer the special inducement of a three years' subscription for One Dollar.

Don't let your subscriptions lapse. Keep in touch with the Poultry World by reading The Poultry Keeper.

We also offer the Poultry Keeper One Year to three separate subscribers for \$1.00, or will send Poultry Keeper, and any other two fifty cent Poultry Papers, to the same or separate addresses, upon receipt of \$1.00.

SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE

Poultry Keeper Pub. Co.
QUINCY, ILL.

incubator with the strong air currents it would take a higher humidity to offset the greater movement of the air, and under the same degree of evaporation the reading would be the same. I therefore recommend the Model Hygrometer for the use of anyone using incubators of any make. The Model Hygrometer is made in the Model Thermometer Works, which I was forced to establish in order to get the right quality of incubator thermometers. It is adjusted to read at incubating temperatures, and I can guarantee its reliability.

"The Model Hydrostat is also influenced in like manner by the rate of evaporation as well as by the actual humidity, and it is probably as uniform in action as such an instrument will ever be made. It holds the relative humidity within remarkably narrow limits, turning on the water drip automatically, and turning it off again at the right time. And this latter is an important feature, as it takes time for the water to evaporate, no matter how perfectly the design of the evaporating surface. It takes 5:38 times as much heat to vaporize water as to heat it from freezing to boiling, and it takes time to vaporize it at incubating temperatures. This 'time' is an important factor to be reckoned with in the make up and adjustment of an automatic moisture regulator. The Model Hydrostat, as well as the working parts of the complete Model automatic Humidor or moisture regulator are designed to meet every requirement of the artificial incubation."

We will only add to what Mr. Cyphers has had to say, that it seems fitting that he should be the first to make a successful moisture regulator, after having already done so much for artificial incubation, and artificial

poultry rearing. Send for his 1908 catalogue and poultry book and mention Poultry Keeper.

EXTERMINATING RATS AND MICE

The extermination of rats and mice has always been a difficult problem for the poultry-raiser, as the usual means are objectionable on account of their being dangerous to other life. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that bacteriological science, which has made wonderful progress in the combat of disease, seems to have successfully solved the problem of destroying rodents scientifically and without danger or other objectionable features.

The Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., of Paris, with New York and Chicago branches in this country, furnishes a virus called "Ratite," which is distributed on bait and in the course of a few days causes a contagious and mortal disease among the rodents partaking of the bait. The virus and the disease caused by same are harmless to all other life, so that the bait can be placed where the rodents are most troublesome with perfect impunity. Another big advantage in using the virus is that there are no unpleasant results in the way of dead rodents being found, they simply disappear.

The virus has been tried by Boards of Healths, poultry raisers, grain people, etc., who are very much troubled with these pests and have found the ordinary means of exterminating them unsatisfactory. If you are one of those who are anxious to clear their premises of rodents, we would suggest that you immediately write the Pasteur Vaccine Co. for further particulars. Kindly mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

The Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass., manufacture eleven different size machines, thus being able to fill the demand for any kind of machine needed. Winter eggs are largely the result of proper feeding, which includes animal food in some shape and green bone furnishes it cheaply. They will be pleased to send catalogue upon request. Please mention Poultry Keeper when you write for it.

One of the most complete and thoroughly practical works of its kind that has come to our attention is a handbook of convenient size, entitled, "Greider's Book on Poultry," issued each year by B. H. Greider, a recognized authority on this subject. This book, which is bound to please every poultry enthusiast, will be mailed for ten cents, in coin or stamps, by the author, B. H. Greider, Rheims, Pa. Please mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE

Now is the best time to secure subscribers for Poultry Keeper, and our offer of "Blocks of Three" for \$1.00 makes it easy for the club raiser to get his paper free for one year.

The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

POULTRY KEEPER, Quincy, Illinois.

Enclosed find one dollar for three subscriptions to POULTRY KEEPER for one full year.

NAME	POSTOFFICE	STATE

This Free Book

FOR POULTRY RAISERS

Contains valuable hints and suggestions. Tells how to double your profits; how to handle chicks; how to get a high average in hatching and many other facts for the experienced poultry raiser as well as for the beginner.

RAY-O Incubators

The book also tells about the surest and most satisfactory incubators ever built and how to save from 20 to 50% on incubator expenses a year.



are built to last forever, cost less to operate, are easy to handle, have more new improvements than any machine on the market, automatic regulator to raise or lower lamp blaze. New egg tray so eggs are always in sight. Eggs can be turned and cooled without removing tray and many other new features. Write today and investigate if you want the best machine and get our liberal proposition.

RAY-O INCUBATOR CO., Blair, Neb. Dept. G



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS THAT WIN

50 Breeding and Exhibition Cockerels

Prices Right

J. T. FRENCH, 834 W. Grove Place Toledo, Ohio

TO BE SUCCESSFUL GET A SUCCESSFUL

The world's best incubator, 15 years in use and has made prosperous poultrymen out of thousands. Simple, positive, self-regulating—as good a chance for the beginner to succeed as for the expert. The only incubator that has a world-wide use. Get our great catalog to show why.



Booklet on "Proper Care and Feeding Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Catalog free.

Des Moines Incubator Co.
47 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.



RATS & MICE EXTERMINATED SCIENTIFICALLY

WITH

Pasteur Vaccine Co. Rat Virus Non-Poisonous—No Odors

The virus is fed to the rodents on bread, grain or other suitable bait. In the course of a few days this creates a contagious and mortal disease that is harmless to all other life. Furnished in two forms.

MOURATUS—Gelatin Form, 50 and 75c.
RATITE—Liquid Form, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

Write for further particulars and testimonials to
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Ltd.

Sole Concessionaires of Institut Pasteur, Paris, Biological Products.

7 Rue Meyerbeer, Paris, France.
New York, 388 West 11th Street.
Chicago, 323-326 Dearborn Street.



WILL POULTRY RAISING BE OVER-DONE?

Hardly a month passes without a letter from someone asking if we do not believe there is danger from the many people who are starting in poultry keeping. Why is it that this question comes to the mind of some of our readers? Looking at the matter as we do we see no reason to even consider the question at length. It ought not to take much time or thought of any one to settle this doubt.

People who keep hens, do it for the profit and pleasure of it. Most persons think they have the village flock to make money, but we are sure that pleasure has a part in the reason. The most of the hens owned in this country are in small flocks of village and farm. They produce the eggs and dressed poultry for the home use and it is the surplus product that supplies the markets of the great cities. The large poultry farms raise a small proportion of the eggs and poultry sent to market. If all the large farms ceased to exist to-day the price of poultry products would not change a cent. Few of the very large farms are a decided financial success. Many have been started and we think that there are now not many more than there were five years ago.

More eggs and poultry are used to-day in the American home than ten years ago. Better quality has increased the demand. High prices of beef and pork have turned many families to the common use of chicken and egg. There has come a liking for breakfast eggs, for soft roasters, for Virginia-style

fried chicken, for many forms in which eggs and dressed poultry appear on the table; that cannot be denied. The winter prices of fifty to sixty cents per dozen for eggs, does not stop the hunting for fresh eggs. Not so many may be used each day, but the fresh egg must be had for the sick person, the child, or the man of the house."

So get rid of any fear that eggs will sell for lower prices the next ten years, devote your energies to getting more eggs at less cost. Here is where your thoughts needs to be applied. Do better work with poultry.

TWO HUNDRED RECIPES FOR ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPERS.

Every woman who prides herself upon the variety and tastiness of her "table" will be interested in the new book of recipes by Helen Louise Johnson.

The important point about Miss Johnson's recipe book, which is called the "Enterprising Recipe Book," is that it contains over two hundred tested recipes calling for the use of meats, fowl and other things left over from previous meals. This book will be sent free to any woman sending her name and address to The Enterprise Mfg. Company, of Pa., 231 Dauphin street, Philadelphia.

The primary reason for distributing the cook book "Enterprising Housekeeper" is to demonstrate the possibilities of the "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper in the preparation of deliciously appetizing dishes that contribute both to the pleasure of the table and to economy in household maintenance.

The "Enterprise" is the only true Meat and Food Chopper that actually cuts meat so that each minute piece retains its goodness and flavor. The "Enterprise" cuts by means of a four bladed steel knife and

perforated steel cutting plate that does the work thoroughly.

With the "Enterprise" Chopper and the "Enterprising Housekeeper" the housewife is ready for guests expected or unexpected, knowing that her table will be a credit to her ability as a versatile cook and house-keeper.

ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS.

Everybody interested in chicken raising should read the Sure Hatch Incubator Company's new book. It gives more reliable, practical information on the subject of incubators than any book of the kind we have ever had the pleasure of reading.

The "Sure Hatch" has made a remarkable record as a successful hatcher and when its makers give out information on the subject of incubators, the public always learns something of real value.

The new Sure Hatch book not only explains the scientific side of artificial hatching, but tells why the "experimental" machines offered at "bargain" prices are such complete and dismal failures. It is brimful of interest from cover to cover. A free copy of the book can be obtained by addressing the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 2, Fremont, Nebr., or Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Indiana.

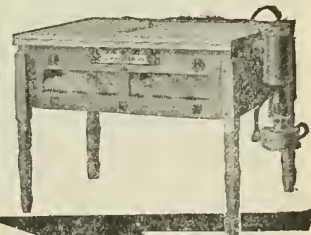
It is the singing, good humored hen that lays the eggs. Good humor means not only proper feeding, but also being kept warm and comfortable. Drinking ice water is a great egg retarder. The chill should be taken off the water. Hens want water often. It should be fresh but not cold to chill the hens through and through. That's why the Automatic Non-Freezing Drinking Fountain, advertised elsewhere, is so valuable in the poultry yard. It takes the chill off. It is a frost proof appliance that costs little and it costs little to run it. It is an egg producing little device made by the Automatic Hatching Co., Box 11, Flint, Mich., who make the celebrated Mother Hen Brooder, which warms chicks' backs and nerves by top heating. Write for their little circular No. 11, giving particulars.



Miller's Ideal

The Good Incubator at a Low Price

We've got both the Incubator and the Price right. There's no excuse for your buying anything else than a standard Ideal Incubator or Brooder. Remember experimenting with incubators is costly business.



**Get My
Low
Price**

**Get My
Big
Book**

I know I've got the Incubator and Brooder that poultry raisers want. My Ideals make records wherever they go. More and more thousands are being sold every year and they all tell the story of better results and better profits.

But still more thousands of poultrymen ought to be using them. I am determined that this year nobody shall be kept from buying my famous Ideals on account of price. I want poultry raisers everywhere to know that these celebrated Incubators and Brooders are being sold this year at just about the same price you will have to pay for inferior machines or for unknowns.

Send For Free Catalog of These Record Making Machines

I want you to know the machines and I want you to know the price. That will keep you from making mistakes. My book, "Poultry For Profit," is the greatest book of the kind published. It contains 128 pages, brim full of reliable information and tells all about Ideal Incubators and Brooders. Profusely illustrated. Over a score of full-page illustrations of fine poultry and many other pictures reproduced from photographs. I send this book free, postpaid. Write for copy. Don't wait.

Send for it today. Address

J. W. MILLER COMPANY

Box 19, Freeport, Illinois



SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS

have proved, by long and thorough test the healthiest, hardiest, highest feeders, choicest eating, biggest winter layers, and

The Best General Purpose Fowl on Earth

Handsome illustrated catalogue in colors (sent for 4c in stamps) tells how to breed and feed Buff Leghorns successfully.

Special Prices

on some very choice surplus stock. 200 Cockerels at \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10, \$15 each. 200 utility hens at \$15 per dozen. 125 utility pullets at \$15 dozen. 100 grand breeders at \$2, \$3, \$5 each. This offer good until February 1st only. New mating list ready about February 1st.

F. A. TECKTONIUS, Route 6, RACINE, WISCONSIN.

An Incubator and Brooder Fixture Supply House—Conveniences and Safety Appliances for all Makes of Machines.

WE show on this page an engraving made from a photograph of the factory of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, at Bloomington, Indiana. This in many respects, is a model factory and one in which any person who appreciates seeing fine machinery and an up to date factory equipment will find much of interest. The building is made of rock faced

side of the hall. Back of the offices is the "cutting room," with wide doors for receiving material, mainly sheet, brass, copper, tin and galvanized iron. This sheet metal is cut up in the cutting room on square shears or rotary shears, and some of it passes through slitting shears and comes out in long narrow strips which go to the presses in the machine room and are



building tile, and has about seven thousand feet of floor space, all devoted to the manufacture of incubator and brooder supplies. It is heated by hot water from a central heating station, and equipped with electric light and electric power.

The front part of the first floor is occupied by the offices; one on either

cut into discs or blanks of other shapes, with dies. In one corner of the cutting room is a freight elevator to facilitate moving the material from one floor to another.

The rear half of the first floor is the machine room, and here are to be seen many special machines of which there are no duplicates in existence, as



Baby Chicks and Ducklings. Safe arrival guaranteed, 8 to 13c each. Incubators, brooders and eggs for hatching. Send red stamp for 32-page illustrated catalog. Sunny

Side Poultry Farm, Box D, Cromwell, Ind.

ANCONAS

84 per cent of my birds have taken prizes. 50 per cent have taken first prizes. Have shown at all the large shows, 4 firsts at the great McKeesport show. Limited number sittings for spring delivery. Circular free.

SQUIRREL HILL POULTRY FARM, W. K. Wightman, Box 396, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Merry Widow BROODER. All Metal Fire-Proof, Sanitary Self ventilating, contact heat. 100-chick, \$3; 200 chick, \$5.

CHICKS Standard Bred Rocks Barred, White & Buff Leghorns, Brown and White; R. I. Reds; White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, 8c up.

STANDARD HATCHERY, Attica, Ohio.

Ideal Aluminum



LEG BANDS for Poultry are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 150; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. All price-list mailed for 2c stamp.

Frank Myers, Mgr., Box 44, Freeport, Ill.

The Method of Testing Eggs To tell the Fertile from Infertile

PRICE, \$1.00.

I purchased the above secret simple method with the privilege of disposing of it. Any person purchasing the above method from me (or undersigned) will be presented with the Best and Correct Method of Preserving Eggs for table or family use.

JESSE STARR,

R. F. D. Pemberton, New Jersey.
Please mention P. K.

LEGHORNS, WYANDOTTES



Rose and Single Comb, Brown and White Leghorns. Fine lot of S. C. Brown and White stock of 240-egg strains—big fine birds. Hens and pullets.

40 prizes Madison Square White Wyandottes (Duston) big, white and fine layers. Lots of firsts.

Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45.

W. W. KULP, Box 30 Pottstown, Pa.

they were made and designed especially for producing some of the articles made by the Oakes Company. Among the special machines are several used in making and putting together parts of the Oakes Corrugated Wafer Thermostats, and the Oakes Hydro-Safety Lamps. A considerable part of the wall space in the machine room is covered with shelving filled with dies of endless variety, all carefully numbered and catalogued so that any one of them can be found without loss of time.

The equipment for punching and stamping consists of about twenty foot presses of various sizes and four power presses, the largest of which handles stamping dies up to eighteen inches in diameter. Numerous drills of various sizes, three lathes, a Miller and a screw machine are used on the brass work for regulator parts, casting, etc.

Among the interesting special machines is an automatic gang drill, after the work is placed in it, will drill any number of holes, not exceeding thirty-four, and locate each one accurately, without being touched by the operator. There is also a riveting machine which strikes about 750 blows per minute with a rotating hammer. The special feature of this riveter is that the length of the stroke and consequently the force of the blows, is regulated by the pressure of the foot lever, without any change of speed. Both of these machines were designed by the master mechanic of the Oakes Company, especially for their work.

The basement has two rooms, one used for storage, and in the other one part of the sheet metal work is carried on. Here all sorts of tinner's, hand and foot power tools for folding, forming, burring, beading, seaming, etc., and this class of work is done in the basement while the tin shop is on the second floor. One side of the tin shop is lined with soldering furnaces, and on the other side is a row of foot power machines for punching, cornering, notching, eyeletting, etc. Through the center of the room is a wide heavy bench carrying stakes, mandrels, the formers and folders, and one end of the room is occupied by an apparatus for testing tanks and oil founts with compressed air.

At the rear end of the second floor is the packing room, forty feet square, lined with bins and shelves filled with the finished articles ready for shipment; lamp burners, oil founts, chimneys, thermostats, regulator parts, tanks, heaters, etc. all in shape so the required articles for each order can be conveniently selected.

A simple and effective system of handling the orders is used. After the mail is gone over at the office the orders are handed to the shipping clerk, who makes out a separate shipping order for each one with a copying pencil, on numbered blanks printed for the purpose with copying ink. These shipping orders go to the packing room and are taken up in rotation, and as each article is selected it is checked off on the proper column of the shipping order. When all the articles for one shipment have been selected they are turned over to the packer along with the shipping order, and each article is again checked up as it is packed. When the package is made up it is numbered to correspond with

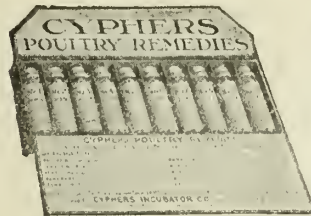
the order. The shipping order is then returned to the office, and the tags are made out and numbered to correspond with the order, so there can be no confusion in putting them on the package.

The shipping order is then made into an invoice by inserting the price of the article, the extensions, amount of cash received, etc., and two copies are made of it, one of which is mailed to the customer. By carefully following this system, mistakes in shipping are reduced to a minimum.

The third floor of the building is divided into two rooms. One is a stock room for finished parts; and the other is fitted up for filling, sealing, and testing wafer thermostats. The equipment of this room includes an automatic machine which measures out the exact amount of liquid required and forces it into the wafer; also special ap-

paratus for sealing and testing them. Each wafer is tested in temperatures from 100 degrees to 130 degrees and guaranteed to give good results at all points between those extremes. The wafer room is not open to visitors as the company consider a secret process safer than a patented one.

The business now conducted by the Oakes Manufacturing Company was established by Mr. L. Oakes in 1892. Only one article was then manufactured the Oakes Hydro Safety Lamp, originally patented in 1889. This lamp has been twice improved and patented since that date, and is still one of the leading articles made by the Oakes Company. The safety feature of this lamp is in the burner; and in fact there can be no safety lamp without a safety burner, as the burner is the source of the heat, and consequently



Cure Your Fowls of

Cyphers Poultry Remedies Case contains ten remedies, each in a separate bottle. Each bottle is labeled with the name of the disease it is intended to cure, and instructions for its use. You cannot expect one remedy to cure all diseases. Each disease needs a special and different treatment. These remedies are in tablet form and do not lose strength with age if kept in our airtight case. No trouble to use. Little time in giving treatment.

**Colds
Canker
Roup
Cholera
Indigestion
Limber Neck
Cramps
Worms
and all
Diseases**

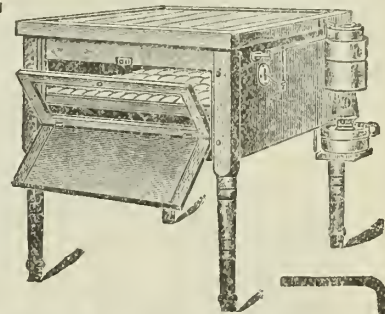
Sold Also in Single Bottles

If you do not know what ails your fowls, write us describing symptoms and enclose money for a single bottle of the cure. We will select the remedy your fowls need. Write for our Poultry Remedy Free Catalog. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Buffalo, New York City, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Oakland

The Biggest "Money's Worth" Ever Offered in an Incubator

The only way we could put more value into the Sure Hatch would be to make the hinges, catches and other fittings of solid gold. Just as it stands, with its Kedwood case, copper heating system, Patent Regulator, Safety Lamp, and scientific construction throughout, it is the most perfect and satisfactory hatching machine that has ever been produced. And the price is so low that no other maker can meet it without using cheap material and slipshod work.



The Sure Hatch Incubator is a \$100,000.00 Machine

This Enormous Investment Required to Produce and Market the Sure Hatch at the low prices we are making

We own and operate the largest incubator factory in the world.

The Sure Hatch represents an investment of over \$100,000.00. Only by having immense factory facilities and tremendous output, are we able to sell these machines at the low price we offer this year. Our capacity of

100,000 machines a year puts us in a position to buy raw materials in greater quantities than competitors, and at lower prices. We pass the saving along to our customers. Our low prices prove it. Ask for the figures and see for yourself.

Free Book That Hits the Nail on the Head
Yours for a Postal Card. Write for it This Minute Lest You Forget

The new Sure Hatch Book is making everybody who is interested in incubators "sit up and take notice." It tells some plain truths about the incubator business. Warns the public against some of the "fake" machines and "imitation" incubators that are simply made to sell. Shows the difference between a high-grade guaranteed machine like the Sure Hatch and incubators that hatch nothing but trouble. Good reading from

start to finish, and crammed full of valuable pointers. Yours for the asking. Send for it now, while you have paper and pencil handy. Address



SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.

Box 2, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.

the source of the danger. The safety feature of this burner is a water jacket connected with a reservoir by two tubes, and the water jacket is applied directly to the wick tube so that the heat is controlled at the point where it is generated, and it is impossible for the burner to become over heated.

The water jacket, is formed by the sides of the burner and the top disk and bottom disk and is connected with the reservoir by two tubes. The water enters the water jacket through the lower tube and when warmed by the wick tube rises and returns to the reservoir through the upper tube, thus keeping up a constant circulation and preventing the wick tube from becoming heated above the temperature of the water in the reservoir, which in turn is cooled by evaporation, thus effectually preventing the burner from becoming overheated, and consequently removing all danger of explosion by fire. The Hydro Safety Lamp has been on the market sixteen years, and the fact that its sales have constantly increased through all that time is the best evidence of its practical success.

It might not be out of place in this connection to warn prospective purchasers against imitations of the Oakes Hydro Safety Lamps, which have been put out by some unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers. The genuine Hydro Safety Lamp is made by the Oakes Manufacturing Company only,

and the important features of both burner and oil fount are covered by three broad patents.

A complete line of incubator and brooder supplies, fixtures and repairs, all the metal parts for making new incubators and brooders or repairing old ones, is manufactured by the Oakes Company.

This season they are putting out a new article in the way of a fire-proof brooder heater, with metal lamp box attached; and also a new style of incubator heater for machines of the diffusive hot air system.

Their catalogue for 1909 will be issued this month. Send them your address now with a request for catalogue No. 17, and it will be mailed to you as soon as the first edition is printed. Address the Oakes Mfg. Co., Box 8, Bloomington, Indiana.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

The annual show of the Buffalo, N. Y., Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, will be held February 1st to 6th, 1909. Further particulars may be had by writing Howad J. Young, secretary, 623 Elm street, Buffalo, N. Y.

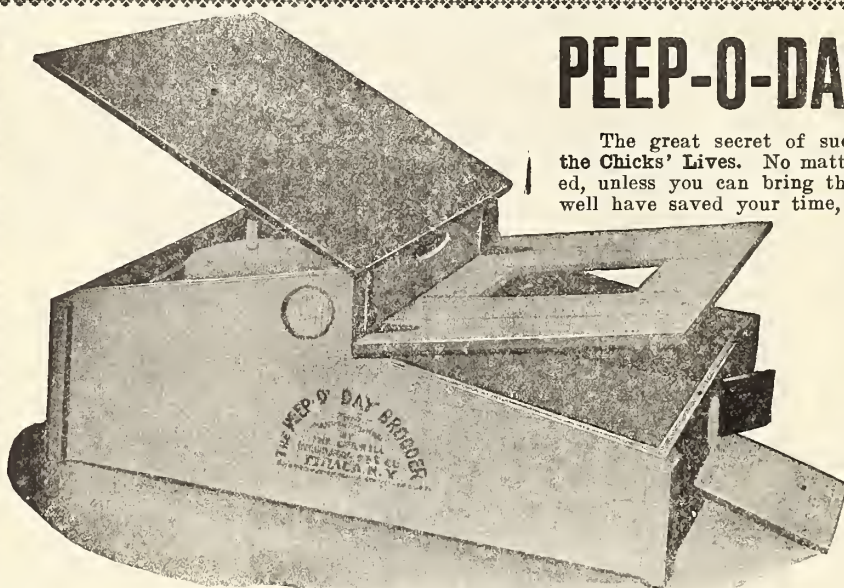
A BLACK ORPINGTON EGG RECORD.

In the December number of the Poultry Keeper, I noticed an egg record furnished by O. U. Turner, Mansfield, Mass. I think that I can go him one better. I have a Black Orpington that commenced to lay February 1st, and laid through part of her molt. She stopped laying October 12th, or eight months and twelve days from the time she started, and she laid 164 eggs. Her record for March and April was 28 and 29 respectively, also laying two days in May, when she wanted to sit, making 59 eggs in sixty-three days. She laid 15 days without a skip. I have some very fine pullets from her of which I expect some great results.

E. H. Whiting,

Meriden, Connecticut.

Order your papers through our clubbing department and save money. We can furnish you Poultry Keeper and Farm and Farmside both for one year upon receipt of fifty cents, which is the price of Poultry Keeper alone. We can also furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside, and the Woman's Home Companion, all for one year, upon receipt of \$1.50, or Poultry Keeper and The Woman's Home Companion for one year for one dollar. If you want prices on any other combination, send us your list on a postal card. These prices are for January only.



PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS

The great secret of successful poultry raising is Saving the Chicks' Lives. No matter how many chicks may be hatched, unless you can bring the birds to maturity, you might as well have saved your time, labor and money.

The wonderful PEEP-O-DAY BROODER is the greatest life saver ever invented. Poultry raisers everywhere proclaim its merits and become enthusiastic when relating their success with this remarkable brooder. The veteran as well as the amateur poultry raiser is equally successful when using the Peep-O-Day. What makes the Peep-O-Day Brooder such a success is the fact that it is a practical machine, simple to operate and easy to handle, and it does exactly what it is built to do—it Raises the Chicks.

"DISCARDED THREE OTHER MAKES."

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 25, 1908.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Kindly fill my order for six No. 4 Indoor Peep-O-Day Brooders. Will state that now I am going to use nothing but Peep-O-Day Brooders, having used and discarded three other makes. Respectfully yours, O. F. Mittendorf.

The superiority of this remarkable machine consists principally in its heating and ventilating. The heat is evenly distributed, the little chicks have a warm floor besides the overhead heat. Good pure air circulates throughout the brooder. The lamp is durable and safe, and no dangerous fumes can reach the chicks. Greater area than any other brooder of equal size is also a valuable point. The quality of material and workmanship also tends to please the customer. In fact everything is done to produce a machine that will raise good, healthy birds.

CORNELL INCUBATORS

We are the manufacturers of the famous Cornell Incubators, the Standard of the World, and the highest grade incubator manufactured.

January Feed Quotations:—Scratch, \$2.10; Mash, \$2.20; Little Chick, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Write for our handsomely illustrated, free catalog of Incubators, Brooders, Coops, Portable Poultry Houses, Feed Supplies.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. Dept. B Ithaca, N. Y.

"SUPERIOR TO ALL MAKES."

Bushkill, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Ship us 16 Peep-O-Day Brooders. We have tried several makes of brooders since we bought yours, but have found the Peep-O-Days superior to all others, and will only use the Peep-O-Days from now on.

Yours,

Guillot Bros.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS.

The production of winter eggs depends much upon the breed, but more upon the strain, and upon the feeding. Fowls must be properly housed to produce eggs, and the best house for this is one best ventilated, without exposure to draft. I use a house 10x16, with scratching shed same size for 50 hens. The scratching shed is made with south front wholly open; is 3 feet high in the rear and 4 feet in front, with good roof. The roosting house has large window glass and a solid door that may be closed in case of severe storms.

For winter egg production I begin with the first of September to give the hens and pullets plenty of egg forming food. From the time my chicks are eight weeks old till they begin to lay, they are given all the food they will eat, not an over supply, but just enough. The morning feed for maturing hens and pullets that are to be winter layers is composed of a wet mash made of equal parts of shorts, cracked corn, ground oats and two parts wheat bran, adding every other morning some oil meal. This is made into a crumbly mash and fed freely. After this feed is cleaned up a handful to each fowl of wheat, corn, barley and buckwheat mixed is scattered in litter, which will keep them busy most of the day. About an hour before roosting time they are given another meal of whole grain, of perhaps two handfuls to the rowl, most of which is scattered in the scratching shed. This finishes up the day and the fowls go to roost with full crops and feeling fine after having worked for part of the meal in the litter.

Of course, plenty of grit, charcoal, and clean, fresh water are provided. The roosts are cleaned once a week, or oftener. Right now, Nov. 6th, when eggs are selling for 25 cents, I am getting 8 to 12 eggs a day from one pen of 20 Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, every hen of which is in molt. A bunch of Orpington pullets, that were hatched in April, are now averaging 28 eggs a day for the 46 pullets in the pen. These pullets will lay all winter, on the feed mentioned above, except that twice a week they will be given ground bone. I breed my Orpingtons for large winter egg production and it is not a question of feed alone, but the strain must be a laying strain in order that the proper feeding may bring the greatest returns.

W. R. Prewitt,

Onawa, Iowa.

IMPROVING ON NATURE.

It was but a short period ago that the poultry yard was left to the care of the woman on the farm. Then she listened for the cackling of the hen's nature signal that she wanted to sit. When the eggs were placed under the hen, the woman of the farm waited anxiously for twenty-one days to see whether or not she had "counted her chickens before they were hatched."

Then along came the incubator, which was more or less an experiment—sometimes the hatch was successful, oftentimes a failure. Gradually improvements began to appear in artificial incubation, lessening the uncertainty little by little. Many of these improvements are due to the ingenuity of Mr. H. M. Sheer, 409 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill., who has devoted his time during the last two decades to increasing the efficiency of the incubator and brooder, and to-day, through his efforts, it is possible to increase the size of your hatch and effect a saving in cost of incubator and brooder and the expense of operation.

Mr. Sheer, incubator specialist for twenty years, has published a book of simple and explicit plans, showing you how to build a thoroughly practical and labor-saving incubator and brooder for yourself, besides telling many interesting and instructive things about incubators and brooders. In addition to the plans and instructions, the book contains illustrations and descriptions of numerous effective attachments which Mr. Sheer has invented for improving on nature's way of hatching chickens. While the value of this book cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents, all that Mr. Sheer is asking for it is 25 cents—to our mind a small price for such a valuable aid to chicken-raisers. Mr. Sheer offers to return the money to any one who sends in 25 cents for the book and then is not thoroughly satisfied; further, he allows any purchaser of the book to deduct the 25 cents from the first bill of supplies they may order. Thousands of the most successful poultrymen in the country have built their incubators according to Mr. Sheer's plans, and we believe it will more than pay those of our readers who are interested in chicken raising to obtain this book.

BE SURE AND GET THIS BOOK FREE.

The new catalogue of Wisconsin Incubator Co., Racine, Wis., Box No. 28, is a very fine book giving valuable information on incubators and brooders. This catalog should be in the hands of every one interested in incubators and brooders, as it tells how a good incubator and brooder should be made, and at what price a good incubator and brooder can be made and sold for. It also gives some good illustrations and instructive views, showing the construction of incubators and brooders. Mr. Thos. Collier, manager of the Wisconsin Incubator Co., will be glad to mail you their catalog if you will just write them for one. Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

The 1909 edition of R. M. Kellogg Company's "Great Crops of Strawberries and How to Grow Them," is a book of much value to those who are interested in strawberries in all their phases. The book will be sent free of charge to those who mention Poultry Keeper when writing. Address, R. M. Kellogg Co., Three Rivers, Mich.

W. K. Wightman, Box 369, Pittsburg, Pa., breeder of Anconas, Brown and White Rocks and White Wyandottes, reports the following recent winnings: At Somerset, Pa., 1st cock; 2nd and 3rd pullet; and 4th cockerel. At McKeesport, first on cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.

SPECIAL EGG PRICES AND SALE OF BREEDERS

YOUNG STOCK.

EGGS BOOKED FOR SPRING DELIVERY ANY TIME AFTER JAN. 1, 1909.

Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Polish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Javas, Anconas, Houdans, Spanish, Sherwoods, Rocks, Dominiques, Andalusians, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Ducks, Turkeys, Guineas. Please Mention P. K. when writing.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

F. I. BRADFORD, Troy, Pa.

Poultry Judge, also member A. P. A., Elmira and Hornell Poultry Assn. Can give services as Judge for one or two more shows during February, or late January.

\$2 FOR \$1.25

Success With Poultry.....\$1.00
Farm Poultry 50
Poultry Keeper 50

All for \$1.25

This is one of the best offers ever made to poultry raisers. It gives the best practical book on money-making poultry and the two most helpful papers to the earnest poultry worker. Address,

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.

Quincy, Illinois.



RHODE ISLAND REDS

The "mortgage-lifting" poultry—now have a book worthy of the breed. This work tells where the Reds came from, gives the standard in full, and contains a wealth of practical facts. It shows the superiority of the Reds as business hens, for fanciers and as the best breed for farmers. Housing, feeding, attention when sick, etc., are discussed in a way that will help every poultryman.

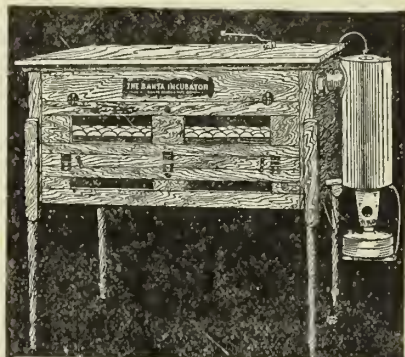
At Last—Real Color Pictures!

In this book for the first time chickens have been pictured true to life. Every picture is from a photograph—a typical bird of each sex by the wonderful new French color photography. No oil painting, no surpass these color pictures in beauty, and they are as white as the life. Such pictures in color have been the dream of poultrymen for decades—in my book that dream has come true at last. Each of these color engravings cost over \$100 before a single perfect picture was secured.

HOW TO GET THIS BOOK, FREE. Send me ten 2-cent stamps to help bear the cost of the book—it would sell in the regular way for at least fifty cents, so you'll get a bargain. Each copy contains relative coupon good for 20 cents on your first order of me of eggs. When you become a customer, the book has cost you nothing—and until then 20 cents is a true bargain compared with its value. Send now—edition is limited; no more can be made within a year! Don't miss it; order today.

WALTER SHERMAN

Ashvale NEWPORT, R. I.



THE BANTA

The success of The Banta has been made through the success of the poultry raisers who bought it, and their success was made possible by the efficiency of the machine itself. "We got

103 Chicks from 120 Eggs

the first time. We think this is fine," writes M. C. George, Gentry, Ark.

The Banta Brooder is as good as The Banta Incubator and can be used outdoors without shelter with satisfaction. The Banta Brooder is necessary for the continuous growth of the chick. Keep them growing steadily and you are on the road to get the right kind of poultry profit. Bulletin No. 10 will help you. Catalog and Bulletin free. Write for it now.

THE BANTA-BENDER CO., Dept. 16 Ligonier, Ind.

MONEY MAKING IN POULTRY.

At the Poultry Institute held in Rocky Ford by the Colorado Agricultural College, O. C. Frantz gave a statement of his experience with poultry which shows the profits under skilled management.

Mr. Frantz started January 1, 1908, with 90 White Leghorn pullets. In the seven months ending July 31, they laid 10,730 eggs, an average of 119 eggs per hen.

He spent for feed, grit, advertising and incidentals for his hens and for 500 chicks which he hatched, \$170.96.

During the seven months he sold eggs for \$326.37, chickens for \$107.15, and used in the family eggs worth at market price, \$33.15, a total gross receipt of \$466.67, and a net return above cost of keep of \$295.71. This is a net return in seven months of \$3.23 per hen.

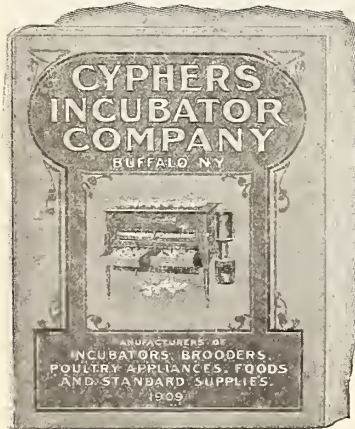
Mr. Frantz sold many of his eggs for hatching at breeders' prices. Figuring the eggs at market prices they would have brought \$214.60, and the cost of keeping the hens alone was \$78.75, a net profit in seven months from 90 hens of \$135.85—\$1.50 per hen.

Mr. Frantz exhibited a pen of five months old pullets at the Poultry Institute, August 22, and all of them laid eggs during the meeting. He intends to gradually enlarge his plant up to the full capacity of his land.—H. M. Cottrell, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

WHAT THE POULTRY BUSINESS IS.

Five interesting chapters on poultry raising will be found in the new free annual book of Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. They cover the subjects of Feeding Chickens, Laying Records, Incubating, Brooding and "What the Poultry Business Is." Both beginners and experts will get from these chapters valuable information they do not now possess—and one cannot know too much in and about the poultry business.

This great annual book has this year excelled all previous years in the attractive pictures it contains. Superior standard-



212 Pages.—Fully Illustrated.

Bred farm fowls are portrayed, as well as numerous prize winners at America's big shows. There are also photographs of the highest priced birds ever sold, and letters from their owners. There are about seventy illustrations of the world's biggest and most successful poultry and duck plants and experiment stations, both American and foreign; over fifty photographs of leading fanciers and experts whom you have perhaps read about, but have never seen; and some nice flocks of fowls raised by women fanciers. This goes to make up a collection of attractive information that cannot be secured in any other book, and it costs you nothing.

What is good for experts in the poultry business is good for beginners. Therefore, when we tell experts that his 1909 catalogue of the Cyphers Company not only keeps up its reputation of being the biggest and best (212 pages fully illustrated) but that it is especially valuable to them as containing full information on the new rules of the fire insurance companies, then beginners will be equally interested, especially those who mean to operate an incubator or brooder. Poultry raisers are greatly pleased with these new insurance rules, as they are intended to afford them the greatest measure of protection in case they have insured or wish to insure their homes or buildings. It is a subject none can afford to ignore, and this book tells the story in detail—tells it all.

The balance of the book is devoted to describing what Cyphers Company makes and sells, and how it is made. It is startling evidence of the growth of the poultry industry. By no means the least interesting is the long list and illustrations of poultry supplies made by this leading poultry supply company on its nine acres of floor space, by its 500 or more employees, at its seven branches.

Chief among the newly invented and patented goods put on the market by Cyphers Company aside from their Fire-Proof

Insurable Incubators and Brooders, are their line of Electric Hatchers and Brooders, and their Mammoth Incubator. In the Electric Incubators chicks are hatched wholly by means of electricity—that is something new under the sun. The mammoth machines are simply great big incubators holding as many eggs as one wishes to hatch at one time. Four of them are in successful use at present holding from 8,000 to 40,000 eggs each. Full descriptions and pictures of these new and wonderful incubators are contained in Cyphers Company catalogue.

Write today for this book. It will not cost you a cent, even for postage. Simply mail your name and address to one of the branches of the company (the one nearest to you) ask for the big book and mention the name of this paper. Address Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo., or Oakland, Cal.

W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa., whose Leghorns are unsurpassed, reports the following recent winnings: At Norristown, Pa., first Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cock; at Madison Square, New York, first, second and third Rose Comb Brown hens, and first and second S. C. White cocks and second cock-
erel.

Golden Bronze Turkeys

Winners at all the leading shows, Chicago for years, Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number, \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished.

MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Illinois.

WE CAN SAVE YOU

Considerable on Your Subscription Money

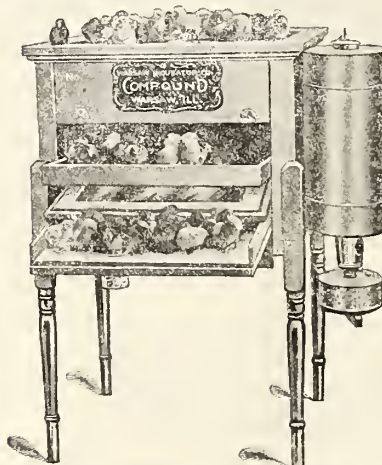
A SPECIAL PRICE will be given if you will send List of Publications Desired, FARM AND POULTRY JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Illinois
(SEND LIST ON POSTALS)

Compound Incubators and Zero Brooders

Sold Under a Guarantee.

They Are Fire Proof Machines



For your safe dealing we refer you to any of the Commercial Agencies, or to the Hill-Dodge Banking Company, Warsaw, Ill.

All of our 1908 Model Improved Compound Incubators are equipped with our Improved Compound Heater, Automatic Moisture Device and Self-Ventilating. These Incubators are manufactured in four different sizes, 120, 240, 360, and 700 egg capacity.

Allow us to quote you our low prices. We also have the following to offer for sale. Brooder Outfits, Exhibition Coops, Bone Cutters, Regulators, Thermometers, Roost Brackets, Chick Markers, Drinking Fountains, Leg Bands, and Practical Poultry Books.

TESTIMONIAL:

Chelsea, Okla., May 23rd, 1908.

From 110 fertile eggs got 110 fine strong chicks. From 113 fertile eggs got 112 chicks, 1 dead in shell. From 114 fertile eggs got 114 as fine chicks as ever came out of eggs.

THE BOWERS P. & S. CO.,

These people won a free machine last season. We will also give away another free machine this season. Write us for particulars. Buy a Zero Brooder Outfit for \$5.00 and build your own Brooder. Instructions furnished with every outfit. Write for our catalog—it is free if you mention Poultry Keeper.

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.

Cor. 6th and Main Sts., Warsaw, Ill.

Agents Wanted

"Mandy Lee" Incubators and Brooders

WE want every actual or prospective operator of an incubator, every poultryman who is interested in learning how to secure the biggest hatches of strong healthy chicks, to have a copy of our 1909 Catalog and our new booklet "Incubator Hygrometry." They won't cost you a cent and you'll get dollars worth of new ideas from them—information that is good, whether you use our machines or not,—the result of more than 20 years' actual experience with poultry.

We want to tell you of our method of regulation and control of the three things necessary to insure a successful hatch—heat, ventilation and moisture—not one, but all of them. (No other manufacturer even claims that his machine regulates anything but heat unless you buy extras.)

We want to show you the difference between guesswork and certainty of results in incubator work.

If you're an old hand at the business you know what this means. If you are a beginner, you will make a big mistake if you buy other incubators and brooders before investigating ours.

We have the only incubator in which favorable hatching conditions can always be made at the eggs regardless of how unfavorable the conditions may be outside of the machine; the only one in which the hatching process is always a certainty.

Ours are the only brooders—either fireless or lamp-beated—that furnish direct contact heat to the backs of chicks, and with the proper method of ventilation.

Send for Catalog today. You need the information it contains regardless of what machine you may use.

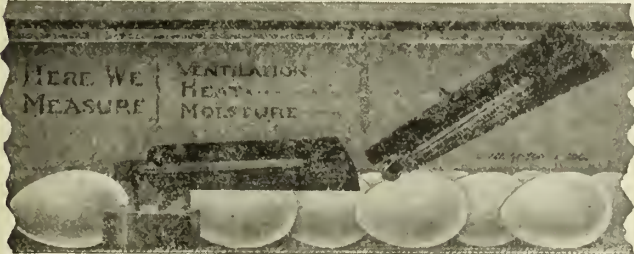


GENERAL AGENTS

Boston, Mass.—Fiske Seed Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Geo. H. Lee Co.,
45 N. 13th St.

Tampa, Fla.—Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Porter-Walton Co.
Dallas, Tex.—Robinson Plant and Seed Co.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Henry Albers Co.
Portland, Ore.—Portland Seed Co.

See that
HEATER



A "look inside"—showing Hygrometer, Thermometer and perforated tube ventilators.

Lee Fireless Brooders

are an absolute success outdoors in any situation warmer than 18 deg. above zero; always preferable to lamp-beated brooders for indoor use. Perfect ventilation; no dirty, smoky lamps; no danger from fires. Better and stronger chicks. Send for catalog. Address

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1128 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Just Three Things

are required to make 90 per cent to 100 per cent hatches every time and in any season, climate, or altitude: 1st, correct heat; 2d, correct moisture; 3d, correct ventilation. In other incubators it's mostly guesswork; in the Mandy Lee it's a scientific certainty. In other incubators hatching conditions are right if you guess right; in the Mandy Lee they are right if you follow simple instructions.

Correct Heat means 103 degrees at the upper surface of each and every egg, gradually increasing to 105 degrees during the last week. Measured accurately with a Mandy Lee Thermometer, distributed by our patent perforated-tube system, and easily regulated within a variation of one half degree. Most other incubators vary from 2 to 5 degrees.

Correct Moisture means 65 per cent at commencement of incubation, gradually decreasing to 50 per cent during 3d week. Measured accurately with a Mandy Lee Hygrometer, the only instrument suited to incubator work, and regulated within a variation of 2 or 3 per cent. Most other incubators vary from 20 to 50 per cent and with no measurement or regulation.

Correct Ventilation means a gradual change of air in the egg-chamber once every half hour. Automatically regulated by simple adjustment of damper on heater. Some other incubators give a change of air every 5 minutes, causing a rapid draft; others change the air only once in 24 hours, with result that the air becomes foul or stagnant.

BABY CHICKS.

DAY-OLD CHICKS, 20c each. From trap-nested White Rocks, 200 Eggers. Pullets, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00. 67 pullets averaged 190 eggs, 365 days. Highest individual record 277 eggs. L. M. Fillmore, Box 8, Hubbardston, Mass. 1-4

LOOK—WE PREPAY EXPRESSAGE—chicks, \$15.00 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere. From high scoring, great egg producing Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans and Orpingtons. Grand pullets and cockerels, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eggs, \$3.00 per 100. We aim to please. Try us. Cedar Hill Poultry Yards, Box 68, Saugerties, N. Y. 1-1

BABY CHICKS hatched from prize winners. Stop fooling with eggs. Buy chicks. Much cheaper, more satisfactory. Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. Write Fairview Hatchery, J. S. Haupt & Co., Easton, Pa. 1-4

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns. Stock in fine condition. Many good show birds for sale at rock bottom prices. State your trouble. W. M. Simmons, Assumption, Ill. 10-4

BUCKEYES.

BUCKEYES. Stock, eggs, from first winners Madison Square, Chicago, Cincinnati, Elmira, Scranton. Tower Place, Meshoppen, Pa. 1-1

BUCKEYES. Eggs and stock. Catalogue free. Herman Doelle, Croswell, Mich. 1-4

COCHINS.

BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHIN cockerels. Good ones, \$1.50 each. J. M. Kott, Orland, Ill. 1-1

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE.—Finest illustrated duck book published. Describes and prices greatest money makers. Tells how to hatch and care for the duck that lays 260 eggs per year. Send 2 cents. Berry's Farm, Box 29, Clarinda, Iowa.

DUCKS, large, beautifully colored, 75c. Write for description. C. E. Jackson, Alfaira, Texas. 1-1

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, Fawn and White. Prize winners. No stock for sale. Orders hooked for eggs, 11, \$1.00; 33, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. A. A. Whitford, Farina, Ill. 6-12

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS. Rankin Strain) Choice breeders. Mrs. I. A. Francis, Paris, Ill. 1-3

PEKIN DUCKS. Drakes, \$1.50; Ducks, \$1.75. Embden Geese, ganders, \$3.00; geese, \$2.50; pairs, \$5.00. Mrs. Henry Hanman, Box K, Brownling, Mo. 11-3

PEKIN DUCKS of unequalled size, scoring to 98. Pronounced by several judges to be the best in the west. My stock won more prizes at the big shows last year than any other strain. Egg orders hooked for spring. Oscar Wells, Farina, Ill. 11-12

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GEO. A. PURVIS.

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Vol. XXV

February, 1909

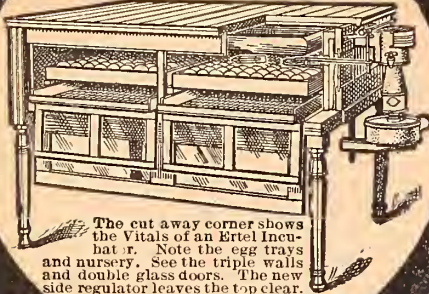
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KEEPER

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY

VOL. XXV.

FEBRUARY, 1909.

No. 11

POULTRY RAISING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Wm. F. Hassell, Perry, Liding, B. C.

WHEN I got a piece of land for fruit growing in November, last year, I determined to try poultry keeping as a paying business and although I made several mistakes, I have had sufficient success to justify me in keeping at it. I got a "Peerless" 200-egg incubator from which I have had good results and bought S. C. White Leghorn eggs locally. These eggs were from birds bred to lay and not for exhibition, and I hatched about 85 per cent.

The incubator was set three times getting 375 chickens, but if I had only set twice I think I should have raised as many, if not more on account of not having sufficient room. I, however, raised 100 pullets, selling the roosters as soon as I could as broilers.

I had better success with a home made brooder than with one I bought, but I intended trying the brooder without artificial heat as advocated by the "Philo" system.

I built a new house this summer of a type adopted around here. The hen house is 12 feet and 18 feet inside, 5 feet high in front and 3 feet at the back. It is built entirely of logs with a partition of wire netting in the middle and a door into scratching shed at each end. In the front is an opening 3 feet by 15 feet covered with 1-2 inch wire netting over which there is a curtain to let down in cold weather. The roof is of cedar "shakes" which I split on the ranch. The first layer laid flush then the thickness of building paper on top

a double layer of shakes laid to throw off the water.

The scratching sheds are each 12 feet by 20 feet with 2 inch wire netting front and ends, the back being boarded up with "shakes." The roof consists of the double layer of shakes only. This is a cheap house for the man who is confined to his ranch as the hardware and lumber for doors are the only things he had to pay for, but the time taken to build it is considerable.

My birds have a feed of wheat in the morning and again at night about

Feed is very high here, wheat \$1.90 per 100; oats, \$1.50 and bran \$1.50. Beef scraps bought locally are inferior and it is economy to send East for them when they cost \$7.50 laid down here. These prices bring the cost of feed up to about \$2 per hen a year but eggs are up in proportion. At the time of writing they are 65 cents in Nelson and although last year they did go down to 30 cents for a short time, it is very rare they go below 35 cents and the average price for the year works out at about 47 cents. These prices are for trade at the store, cash prices being generally 5 cents lower.

A SOUTHERN BOY'S RECORD.

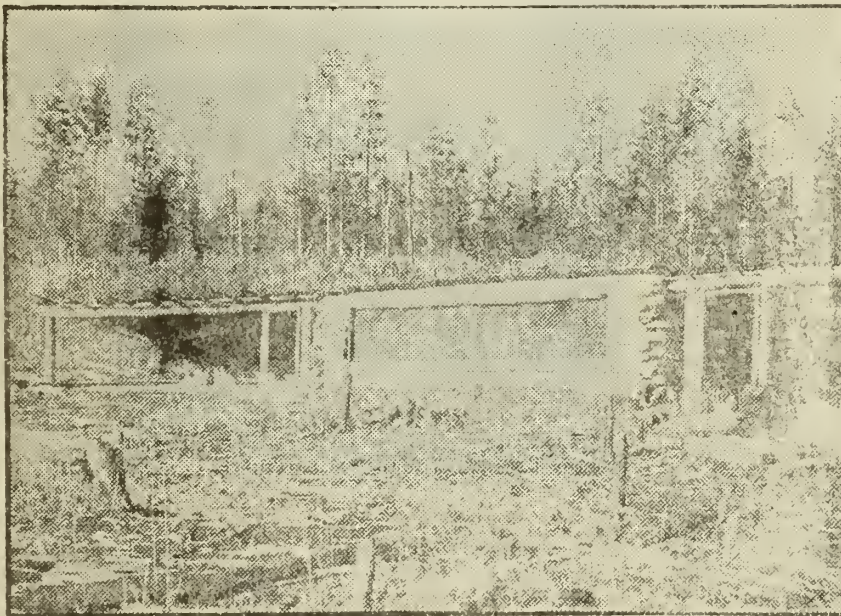
I want to give you the December record of my pair of S. C. R. Island Red hens, which was exactly twenty eggs each. It is expected that they will do even better than this when spring opens up, as this is winter laying. While I know that one month's record does not indicate a good year's record, still they have done good laying through September, October, November and December, and are laying at the rate of two eggs in three days each. This month (January) I am keeping an exact record of each one's laying and will send you a full year's record

of each one, when the year is up. It bids fair to reach the 200 mark.

Everybody seems to be interested in my chicken ranch and all are surprised at my success, even the man of whom I purchased the hens. The Reds seem to be the fowls that everybody wants. I have a few rich red youngsters coming on and am setting eggs and hatching chicks right along.

Guyton, Ga.

H. G. Shearouse.



Plan of Wm. F. Hassell's Poultry House.

an hour before dark, altogether about two ounces per bird per day. They also have a hopper of dry mash consisting of bran, shorts, and sifted beef scraps. Whole oats, grit, and plenty of pure water are always before them and coarse beef scraps with dry crushed bone is fed twice a week.

For grain food, I give roots and from time to time throw in a bundle of clover hay for them to scratch in.

A LESSON FROM HIGH PRICED EGGS

AS THE HATCHING SEASON ADVANCES, PLANS FOR THE COMING WINTER MUST BE ARRANGED—EARLY INCUBATOR-HATCHED CHICKS ARE THE ONES FOR FALL AND WINTER LAYING—SOME POINTS ON THE FEEDING, CARING AND HOUSING.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass.

D ID you ever know eggs to bring such high prices as the past three months? I do not mean, did you ever know eggs to reach the prices paid since October but such long continued high prices. Most New England cities and large towns have been paying forty-five, fifty and fifty-five cents per dozen. The very large cities have a special line of buyers who pay from five to twenty cents per dozen over the regular price. This all refers to first-class eggs from nearby hen plants. Case eggs and storage stock have not sold for over sixty per cent the prices of the best table eggs. Now that eggs have dropped from ten to fifteen cents per dozen it is time to consider how we can have plenty of eggs another fall and winter. It is the time of the year to add the cream to the profits of the year from eggs.

What class of hens laid the eggs of the last four months? Very largely pullets, and they were early hatched. May and June Pullets have done little laying up to January first, while the yearling hens hardly made any impression on the contents of the egg basket. It is the March and April pullet that gives us the high price egg of October and January. Now and then the June pullets will begin laying by the middle of December but they soon meet the falling price of eggs.

The Incubator for Early Hatches.

If March and April hatched pullets are needed to give us eggs when prices soar up, what is in the way of our having such chicks? Why not? Let us look at last season. There were very few hens that cared to sit before the middle of April and if we depended on sitting hens for our chicks, we should have had our first hatch the first day of May. This would have meant neither March nor April pullets and no fall eggs. The situation points to the need of incubators in the process of getting fall eggs. I would put the incubator as the first factor in solving of our problem. Without the wooden hatcher we cannot be sure of getting chicks when we most need them for our purposes. Even the village flock need not go without a hatching machine when one can be had holding fifty, sixty to one hundred eggs. These small machines are well made and do hatching equal to the large incubators of the market poultry farms. You cannot be reasonably sure of winter eggs without using artificial hatches.

It is not enough to get the pullets out in late March and April to insure fall eggs. The chicks must be well brooded and fed for growth. The old hen with her longing for wide range and her dislike of the other hen's chicks, is a poor substitute for a good brooder. The mother hen, lice infected

and sought for by the red mite, fails many times in the bringing up of well matured chicks. In my endeavor to have eggs in time of high prices, I make much of the brooder. The chick can find it when cold, is able to get under its roof when the rain comes, and it never lets the chick cry "peep, peep," because it is busy scratching for a worm or chasing an insect. Give me the well made brooder as an important part of the poultry yard.

Proper Feeding Also an Important Factor.

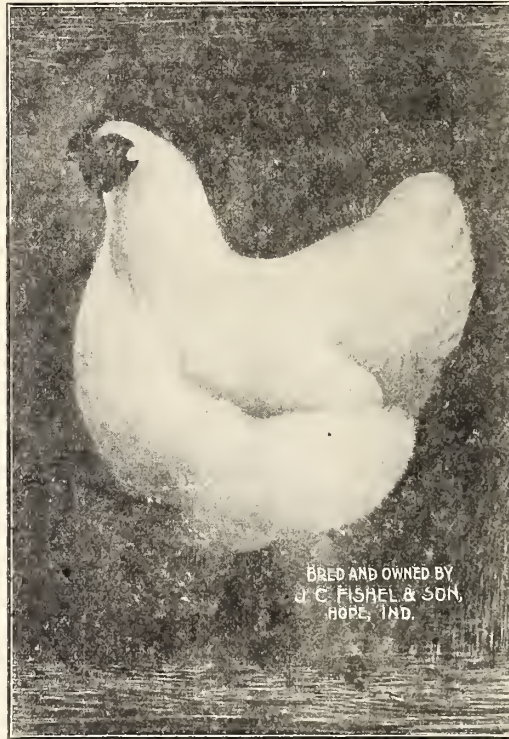
Early hatched, well brooded chicks, need a full feed box and a well balanced ration. Unless our chicks are

balanced rations but let me tell my readers, the best paying egg plants are the ones that are studying the reports of the experts of state and nation. There are balanced rations that mean much to the man or woman who would raise better layers for the winter of 1909-10. I do not pretend to know half that has been said along better lines of breeding. I do not pretend to know half that has been said along better lines of feeding. In my work with young chicks I get good growth, sturdy chicks, little illness, and build bodies that stand the forcing of the winter egg house.

The first food my chicks get when taken from incubator to brooder, is what they can find in the waste from the hay loft that I use for littering the floor of the brooder. In it they find a little grit, many pieces of leaves, with a few grass and weed seeds. This with water, is all they can find to swallow until I add cracked wheat on the third day. This is fed on a board and they learn quickly to eat the grain. No animal food is allowed until the chicks are seven days old, when a dish of high grade beef scrap is given them. At the beginning of the fourteenth day cracked corn is mixed with the wheat, and from this time on my chicks get corn, wheat and beef scrap until they go into winter laying houses. After the end of the tenth day I feed some sort of green food. It may be green turnip tops from the cellar, lettuce or apples. When the grass gets a few inches high in the spring I feed it freely. This is run through a clover cutter, getting lengths of $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ th inch. I am always surprised at the quantity my chickens will use. A barn pail full will disappear in a forenoon when one hundred chicks have access to it. Later in the summer when the chicks are a pound or more in weight, I give them large quantities of the lawn clippings as they come from the machine as used twice a week.

Starting the Early Layers.

It is not until I want to start my pullets to laying that I fill my hoppers with dry mash. Till early fall the chicks get the wheat, corn, and beef scraps with the green food. I know men who use the finely ground mash all the summer, but I have never gain-



A prize winning White Wyandotte, of the "World's Best" strain, originated by J. C. Fishel & Son, Box K, Hope, Indiana.

kept growing from shell to laying nest, we shall not get the full egg basket along about Thanksgiving day. Personally I use and urge the dry mash, hopper-method of raising these chicks. Dry mash, because it is always sweet when eaten, and because the food is at hand when any one of the chicks is hungry. I have seen the dry, hopper plan worked out to the satisfaction of my neighbors. I have used it in my own work with chicks and have gotten results far better than in past years under the old plans. I have heard sneering words at the work of experiment stations along

ed much by its use. My mash to round out the pullets is the same I use for winter eggs. It is not always the same but varies according to prices of feeds and the weather. My regular mash is four parts by measure of bran, two of cornmeal, one of high beef scrap. If green food is scarce I add cut clover to the mash but usually my stock has access to cabbage, apples, corn fodder or grass fields. When I can, I have a strip of corn planted through my chicken range, giving shade and food at the same time. You will find the chickens picking at a stalk or ear, scratching for the tender roots of some weed, or digging deep after the worm or bug. If you want winter laying pullets you can help the growth by supplying shade and shelter. The strip of corn is useful when nothing better is at hand. An apple orchard is an ideal place to yard the growing stock. I miss in my new location, the fine apple orchard of two acres that I used seven years at Bellingham. In that time the apple crop doubled in quantity and more than doubled in quality, so you see that my plan helps both chick and fruit. Raspberry plants grow quickly and make a retired place that is sought for by any thing in the hen line.

The Housing Problems.

What about coops and air? It's a good question and indicates thought. Unless the coops are right you had better not waste time and money feeding and brooding the interesting pullet. A mite-infested coop, or one that is close as to allow insufficient air, will upset all of your longings for a winter laying flock of pullets. It will not do to forget the mite problem. They will multiply while you sleep and your season's labor will be wasted. Start with clean coops, be watchful all season, and work as though you knew mites were in the cracks of the roosting coops. Whitewash will do much to fill the cracks and cover up the breeding places of the red-mites. A milky mixture of napereol will run into cracks and corners when the mites are breeding and kill them. The wire covered, open front roosting coop is the only coop I advise. The cloth front may be best for winter work along egg lines, but in mid-summer you need as open a coop as will keep out animals and protect the chickens from rain and cold. These roosting coops can be three feet from front to back, six feet long, two feet high in back and three in front. I like a floor and set the coop up on "two by three's" to make sure of a dry bottom for the chicks. I set the coop on the floor so that I can tip it back, clean off the soiled earth, replace with fresh garden soil, and tip back the coop to the original place. I have seen fine chicks raised in coops that were five by five feet, four feet high in front, three in rear, and arranged for two five feet roosts when needed. One inch wire netting covers all the front of both sizes of coops, and in severe storms the upper part of this is covered with burlap to exclude the direct sweep of the falling rain.

It Takes Sturdy Stock to Stand the Strain.

Pullets raised from sturdy stock,

handled as outlined, will so go beyond the average lot of birds, that they will stand abuse of some sorts in the winter quarters and yet be paying pullets. It makes the difference between success and failure, how to raise your layers. If taken from egg to laying age without a setback, they present a different aspect from the average flock put into winter quarters.

Lastly I would urge the raising of winter laying pullets from bred-to-lay stock. While you can help matters, very much, by constant care and right methods, it is better to start with something that has been bred right for several years. Trotting horses are

eggs. During these February days plan out your work along the lines indicated.

THE FERTILITY OF EGGS.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture have been collecting data regarding the factors which affect the fertility of eggs, the question having been carefully studied at a number of experiment stations in the United States and elsewhere.

Too warm quarters for laying stock and overfeeding are commonly believed to exercise an unfavorable influence on egg fertility as well as does a cold season.

The way eggs are handled or stored is also believed to affect the proportion which will hatch, as will also the condition under which incubation occurs.

The vigor and character of the parent stock and the length of time the male bird has been with the flock are also important questions with respect to egg fertility. At the outset it should be pointed out that fertility and hatchability are not necessarily identical.

An egg may be fertile and still the germ does not have sufficient vitality to produce a healthy chick under ordinary conditions of incubation. In a series of incubator experiments at the Rhode Island station, of 8,677 eggs tested, 83 per cent were found to be fertile, while only 46 per cent of the fertile eggs, or 38.6 per cent of the total number of eggs, hatched under the conditions of the tests.

The various observations made, while not entirely conclusive, indicate that in order to secure fertile eggs, which will hatch, the laying stock must not be kept in very warm quarters or overfed; the males must be kept with the hens continuously and that only eggs should be used which are produced after the male has been with the hen several days.

Only the fowls from very vigorous parent stock and those known to produce a high percentage of fertile eggs, hens vary widely in this respect, should be used; the hens should be allowed a rest after each laying period, while the eggs should be handled carefully, not subjected to extremes of temperature in storage and used only when comparatively fresh.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

The article on R. I. Reds, page 405, of the January Poultry Keeper, was sent to us by Mr. Carl Walls, of Mitchell, Indiana. Through mistake, we credited the same to Carl Wells, and take this means of notifying the readers of Poultry Keeper of our mistake.



Prize winning White Wyandotte bred and owned by J. C. Fishel & Son, Box K, Hope, Indiana. This strain has produced birds that have repeatedly captured prizes at Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other big shows.

bred, big milkers are bred, and profit paying hens are hatched from a line of birds bred-to-lay. I do not advise the getting of eggs from hatching from pullets that did not begin laying until about the date you ordered the eggs. What you need for your special purpose are eggs from yearling hens that were splendid winter layers in their pullet year. These old hens are fair layers, their eggs are large, usually fertile in March and April and will produce big and vigorous chicks. This all depends on the way the birds have been bred, and cared for, and you should be careful in your selection. If you have no broody hens in February and March you should get a machine large enough for your work and hatch on time. Do not wait later than March 10th to set Wyandottes and Plymouth Rock eggs, or later than the middle of April in starting eggs from Leghorns. It is the early hatched, carefully raised pullet that rounds out into the producer of fall and winter

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Details for Handling a Successful Hatch—Fertility of Eggs for Hatching and How to Secure Strong Germed Eggs.

IN artificial incubation, it is essential that a close and intelligent imitation of nature be adhered to.

Without going into the directions laid down by manufacturers of the machines, the method which has given the results at the Experimental Farm with both hot-air and hot-water incubators will be briefly described.

A little attention to the lamp morning and evening is sufficient to keep it perfectly clean.

To prevent the lamp from smoking during each incubation, dip new wicks in vinegar for three or four hours, and let them dry thoroughly before using them. In this way, the smoking of lamps may be prevented.

Airing and Cooling.

Airing and cooling of the eggs is begun on the third day and stopped on the nineteenth day; after the cooling, the eggs are turned very gently by hand. For this, the trays are laid on a table or on the machine. During all the time of the airing and cooling of the eggs, the doors of the machine are left open. The ventilators are kept half closed during the incubation and completely open during the hatching. After the nineteenth day, the door of the incubator is closed tight.

The time devoted each day to the airing and the turning over of the eggs varies according to the time of the incubation. The average is:—

For the first week—Fifteen minutes each day.

For the second week—Thirty minutes
For the third week—Forty-five minutes.

easily by means of the egg tester. (Fig. 28.) This little instrument allows the inside of the egg to be seen nearly as well as if there was no shell. The test-



Fig. 29.

ing must be done in the dark. If the egg is fertilized the germ should be seen very distinctly as in (Figs. 29, 30, 31).

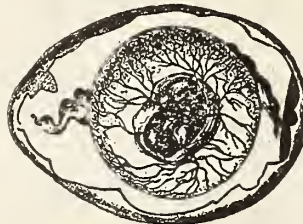


Fig. 30.

If the egg is not fertilized, and is freshly laid, it is almost quite transparent and does not seem to contain any yolk. If not freshly laid, the yolk

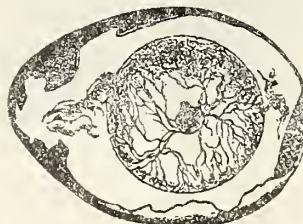


Fig. 31.

seems to float in the midst of the white as in (Fig. 32.) If the eggs is fertilized and the germ has not enough vitality to develop, the germ will be

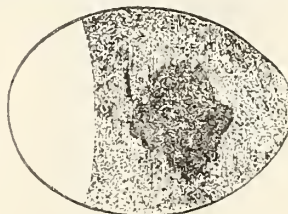


Fig. 32.

seen surrounded with a circle or a half circle of blood as in (Fig. 33.) Such eggs should be rejected. The clear eggs are still excellent for eating or if desired for feeding chicks.

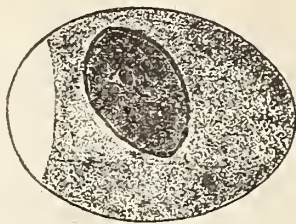


Fig. 33.

How Eggs are Tested.
Egg testing requires practice, and the beginner will some times throw away fertilized eggs.

While testing, the egg must be kept in a horizontal position, not with one of the ends downward before the egg tester (Fig. 28); this is sometimes a cause of mortality of the germ and certainly increases the percentage of deaths in the shell.

It is to be remembered that the germ is a delicate thing, for one single shock may break one of the minute threads which holds the embryo in its place in the egg.

The germ is held in place in each egg by two such threads. (See Fig. 34.)

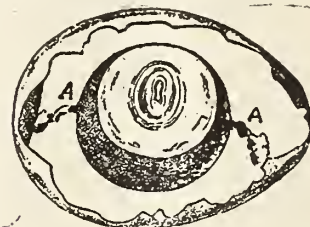


Fig. 34.

When the egg is in an horizontal position both of these threads hold the germ in place and act evenly as elastic springs. Besides the yolk on the top of which the germ is floating, plays the part of a cushion and deadens the shock. But if the egg is turned with one end downward, one only of these elastic threads is supporting it. Under such circumstances the mere shaking of the hand of the operator may break it, and a living healthy egg is thus often returned into the machine after being



Fig. 35.

tested. When an egg is to be tested place towards tester, (Fig. 28) that side which did not receive the heat when it rested on the tray in the incubator; the yolk, being lighter than the white, is thus nearer the upper wall of the egg and consequently is more easily seen.

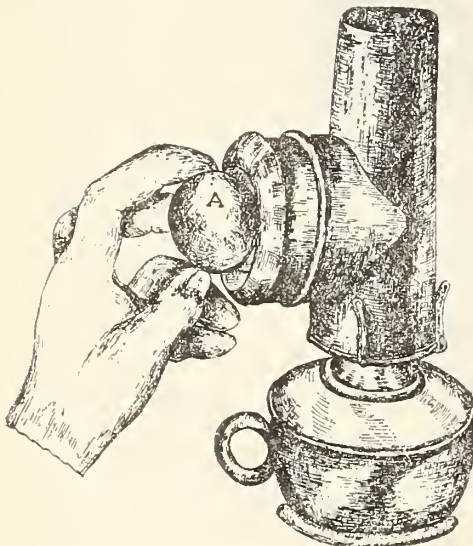


Fig. 28.

Egg Testing.

The eggs must be tested on the fifth or sixth day of the incubation. Where only one or two sittings are to be tested this can be done by holding the egg in the hand half closed and placing it in front of the light of a candle. For a larger number of eggs, the testing is done more quickly and more

After the fifteenth day, nothing is distinguished any more in the egg but an opaque mass, quite dark, with a very transparent portion at the top, towards the thick end; this is the air space which at the end occupies nearly one-fifth of the whole shell, (Fig. 35.)

Usefulness of Testing.

The usefulness of testing is that it enables us to fill up again the number of the eggs of a sitting which has been reduced by the removal of sterile eggs or dead germs, by taking eggs from other sittings set at the same time. Where five or six hens are sitting the number of fertile eggs is sometimes reduced sufficiently to admit of their being placed under three or four hens, thus releasing one or two hens for fresh sittings.

This manipulation is possible only when the hens have begun sitting on the same day or when several incubators have been started on the same date, otherwise there will be danger for those eggs which have not then reached the stage of incubation when the germs are sufficiently strong to be submitted to that degree of aeration and cooling beneficial to the others.

Usefulness of the Turning of the Eggs.

The necessity of turning the eggs once a day or both morning and evening, may be thus explained. If the egg was left in the same position, the embryo which floats always at the upper side of the egg, would probably before long adhere to the shell and soon die.

The eggs must be allowed to cool before being turned, otherwise the embryo, being always at the top where the heat is greatest, would probably remain stuck to the bottom when the egg has been turned, if it had not had the time during the cooling to come up and float in the center of the egg.

Dampness.

In ordinary conditions, the eggs contain sufficient moisture for the requirements of incubation. The experiments made at the Experimental Farm do not show at all clearly that any moisture should be added to the machines, that is, that there is any need of putting water in the tank or tanks of the machine. The proper airing and cooling of the eggs allow the oxygen of the air, indispensable to the chick in the shell, to penetrate the egg. In short, the management of an incubator presents no difficulty. Four things only are necessary.

1st. Keeping as evenly as possible the temperature at 103 degrees F.

2nd. Airing, cooling and turning the eggs at least once a day.

3rd. Good ventilation of the incubator from the sun's rays.

4th. Both the lamps and machine must be kept all the time perfectly clean.

Hatching.

Hatching should begin on the twenty-first day. No help must be given the chicks by breaking the shell, which might be fatal to them. Nature is to be left to do the work. The chick does not break the shell with the beak, as is generally supposed. The shell is much harder than the beak, which in the egg is only a mere horny tip, still very

soft. The neck of the chick is folded, its head close against its chest; therefore the chick cannot make the least movement in order to peck (Fig. 36.) It 'peeps'; feeble faint sounds are heard, that is all. It is true that the

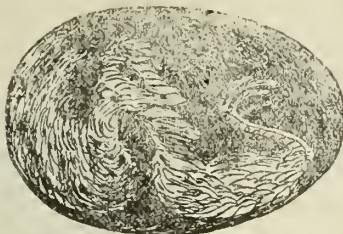


Fig. 36.

point of the shell which breaks first is mostly in front of the beak; but that is merely a provision of nature to allow the chick to fill up its lungs as soon as it is born to life. Thus strengthened, it exerts itself in every direction to break its prison. At the right moment the shell, weakened by the evaporation of its fluid constituents, as a result of its having been kept during the incubation period at a heat of 102 to 104 degrees, gives way and splits in a circle (Fig. 37).

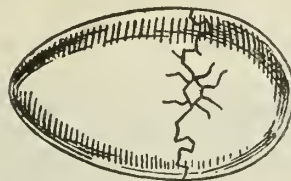


Fig. 37.

Eggs at hatching time roll upside down; a strong and vigorous chick moves with such force that it will free itself; but a weak one, instead of making the shell break all around, breaks only a little hole, through which the beak is to be seen (Fig. 38), and often a bloody or watery liquid oozes out and sticks to the tray.



Fig. 38.

The incubator must not be opened during the hatching. A hen never gets off her eggs while the chicks are hatching.

After the chicks are hatched they must be given neither food nor drink for thirty-six hours, so that they may have time to digest part of the yolk with which their intestines are still filled; if they are fed before this time many die of indigestion. It is advisable to remove the chicks in the evening from the incubator into the brooder. The next morning they are ready to receive their first food.

Causes of the Non-Fertilization of the Eggs.

It is often a matter of surprise to find, when testing eggs, that from fifty to sixty or more out of a hundred are clear.

There are many causes of the non-fertilization of the eggs:—

(1.) Overfat state of breeders—one of the chief causes.

(2.) Lack of exercise.

(3.) Sudden changes in temperature.

(4.) Too many or too few hens for one cock. In a small run, ten to fifteen hens suffice; but when running at large, from twenty to thirty-five are not too many, depending on the vigor of the breed.

(5.) The age of the cock; when over four years old, he is more able to fertilize a large number of hens.

(6.) Unhealthy and insufficient food.

(7.) The dirty and unhealthy state of poultry-house and yard.

These are the commonest reasons for lack of vitality in the eggs.

In a run which is too damp or too small, hens deprived of green plants and insects will lay eggs many of them clear, even if mated with a strong male bird, because without being apparently sick they are not by any means in robust health.

Mortality in the Shell.

Many breeders, especially beginners, lay down this as a principle. The egg is fertilized, therefore it will hatch. This is a great mistake. As a rule, for those who are hatching their eggs artificially they often think that the incubator is at fault. No doubt, in many cases, the fault is with the incubator; but some times the fault is with the breeder.

There are indeed several causes of the mortality in the shell. One as already explained is in the way of testing the eggs; but the chief one and the most serious, is the weakness of the germ, a result of the poor care taken of the breeders. This is an essential point.

The percentage of weak germs in the shell is especially high in the eggs of birds that have a limited run. If well fertilized eggs are wanted, the food of the layers must be of good quality. During the breeding season, it is better to reduce considerably the soft rations and to feed good grain, preferably a mixture of wheat, buckwheat and oats.

Mouldy or fermented grain may be a direct cause of disease of the intestines of fowls, which may then be communicated to the egg.

Scrabby, weak or sickly stock is what gives the largest percentage of mortality in the shell.

Can the Sex of the Chick be Foretold?

We are sometimes asked: 'Please send me eggs of such and such a shape, for I want to raise cockerels, or only pullets.'

It is impossible to foretell the sex of a chick not yet hatched, though certain circumstances may affect the production of a large number of either sex.

Eggs collected in the early part of the season have usually given more males than females; also, when a cock had only a very limited number of

hens to fertilize. The reason is that the cock in the spring is in his full vigor, but becomes less vigorous as the season advances.

If the male parent is old and the females young more hens than cocks will be had; the contrary is true if the cock is young and the hens old.

As to the shape of the egg it varies according to the age of the layers; thus, the eggs of pullets are smaller and more pointed than those of the old hens.

Long and pointed eggs do not give any more males than round ones.

Some say that an egg produces a cock if its crown or air space is horizontal; a hen if it is oblique, that is, slanting. In our experience we have not found such results.

How Long Does the Effect of Fertilization Last?

Two interesting experiments were made at the conclusion of the breeding season last summer. The objects aimed at were:—

1. To find out how long after the removal of the male bird from the breeding stock was fertilization strong enough to hatch out a healthy chicken.

2. How long after the removal of the male bird could the effect of fertilization be traced?

It is interesting to note the result of the two tests. In the first test, fertilization was strong enough in 6 eggs laid on the 5th day, after removal of the male bird from the breeding pen, to hatch out two healthy chickens. The last trace of fertilization is found in an egg laid eleven days after removal of the male bird. Examination of this egg, in course of incubation, showed a fairly well developed chicken dead in the shell. It had evidently died in progress of development from weak germination. No further evidence of fertilization was found in the test.

In the second case, strong chickens were hatched from eggs laid on the eighth day after removal of the male bird and fairly strong and healthy chick from eggs laid on the tenth day after separation. From the three eggs laid on the eleventh day after separation a weak and infirm chicken was hatched. After this there was no trace of fertilization.

Another interesting result which made itself evident was the comparative unimpaired condition of the unfertilized eggs at the conclusion of the 21 days' tests. These unfertilized eggs were taken from the incubator on the 22nd day, after they were put into the machine. During that time they were subject to the ordinary temperature of 103 degrees of heat usually maintained for the hatching of chickens from fertilized eggs. On examination, these unfertilized eggs were found to be in as equally good condition and flavor—if not better in some instances—than the majority of midsummer eggs. This strongly emphasizes the advice so frequently given in previous reports and repeated in a previous page of this one—that farmers should make it a rule to keep no male birds with hens which lay the eggs to be taken to market, or sold to store or middlemen. This experience in relation to the superior keeping qualities of unfertilized eggs is by no means

a new one in our department. On the occasion of the two tests described above there was good opportunity for extended and correct examination, and the results which were so evident in so many cases, not only go to prove the correctness of previous advice, but should be a useful warning to all who are desirous of obtaining the highest price for strictly new laid eggs with flavor intact, more particularly in summer time when conditions for germ development are so favorable.

Time Required for Fertilization.

A question which has, no doubt, some importance in hatching eggs is to know the time required after mating for fertilization. Experiments made during the spring of 1905, in this connection, showed that in each case eggs laid forty hours after mating were perfectly fertilized. The chickens hatched from such eggs were always as strong as those from eggs a longer time after the first mating.

How Many Hens Should be Allowed to One Cock?

Another important question is the number of hens to be allowed to one cock in order to obtain eggs satisfactorily fertilized. No figure can be set for all cases; but a sure fact is that the closer the confinement of the breeding stock, the less satisfactory will be result. On the contrary, a large and free run in the open air promotes the generative power more probably in the male than in the female. The same is true of birds kept in warm winter quarters, with little exercise and without fresh air. On the contrary, those kept in a cold, well ventilated building, and constantly active, scratching for their food, will produce a larger proportion of well fertilized eggs.

As a rule, a cock which has attained the standard weight of his breed and has an unlimited run, may be safely given from twenty to thirty-five hens; while in a small run, half of this number is sufficient. In confirmation of these facts, there are instances which have recently been brought to my attention by outside breeders. In the first case, one cock was kept with twelve hens all winter in a heated house, with but little space and exercise, and confined during the whole time of breeding. Out of forty-eight eggs set in the incubator on March 21, twenty-eight were clear and only twenty fertilized; of the latter ten hatched, the others died during the incubation or at the pipping stage.

In another case, one cock with forty-five hens were kept in a very cold house (so cold that several of the hens were frozen), taking much exercise and in the fresh air, in the scratching pen and running at large during the breeding season. Out of one hundred and fifty-six eggs set in the incubator at the same date, one hundred and fifteen were fertilized, and ninety-four chickens hatched. The food was alike in both cases.

In another incubation, one month later, on April 20, 1905, from the same fowls, out of two hundred and four eggs, sixty were clear, one hundred and six hatched, seven died before the period of hatching, and thirty-one died in the shell.

These results serve to show that a

cock at liberty has not too many with about thirty hens.

Suspension of Life in Chicks During Incubation.

M. Bouchut, of the Paris Academy of Sciences, used some eggs in incubation to show that the entire cessation of the beating of the heart does not take place even when there seems to be a cessation of life. In such cases there is merely a decrease in the number and the energy of the pulsations.

"If hen eggs," M. Bouchut says, "are removed from an incubator or from under a sitter after three days of incubation, the pulsations of the heart are soon to become slower in the egg and finally become so rare that it might be believed that they have altogether stopped, and as if life had left the embryo. The heart ceases beating usually after the twenty-fourth hour from the cooling. If then the egg is placed in luke warm water the heart begins again to beat."

I have myself observed the same phenomenon; but, instead of plunging the egg in lukewarm water, I placed it again under the sitter or in the machine.

In experiments conducted some years ago, during the month of May, I found that a sitting of thirteen eggs, placed under a hen, were after six days of incubation left to themselves for thirty hours and cooled; they were then placed again under another sitter, when ten strong chicks hatched on the twenty-second day of incubation.

On a second occasion, on the eight day of incubation the lamp of the incubator was left out for thirty-six hours, when the temperature was raised again to the usual point (103 degrees F.). The hatching took place in a satisfactory manner, and the result was just as good as in ordinary cases; the only difference was the loss of one day in incubation.

The facts show that, if similar accidents happen during incubation, there is no cause for excessive alarm, nor should the eggs be rejected as of no value for further incubation.—Experiment Station Report.

"Success With Poultry" is worth more than all other poultry books put together, if you want to learn how to make money with poultry. Price of book, \$1.00. For that amount (\$1.00) we will send book postpaid and a full year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. This is the biggest value ever offered in poultry literature.

Mr. A. G. Clark, proprietor of Ridge View Poultry Farm, Willoughby, Ohio, notifies us of the following recent winnings. At Willoughby, Ohio, in class of 135 Reds, he won 1st on cock; 1st 2nd, 4th and 5th on cockerels; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th on hen; 1st 2nd, and 4th on pullets; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on pens; color and shape, special ribbons; special cup prizes for best bird; best pen and best display; also at Kansas City, Mo.: 1st pen; 1st hen; 1st and 2nd pullet; 3rd cock; 3rd and 5th cockerel; also specials for color and shape and four Special National R. I. Red Club prizes. Kansas City is the center of Red breeders and exhibits were very strong.

The Home of the Banta Incubators and Brooders

ONE of the substantial incubator and brooder factories of the United States is that of the Banta-Bender Company, located at Ligonier, Indiana. This factory is the outcome of the growth of a small experimental factory started by Mr. Banta

chives, regardless of size are uniformly equipped, all have automatic discs regulators; either hot air or hot water incubators may be furnished at purchaser's option; hen, turkey, duck, geese, or other variety of eggs may all be hatched in these machines without

changing the egg trays. The old fashioned way of using hens for hatching purposes cannot be relied on for early hatching in large quantities and artificial means must be resorted to for the best results. There is something fascinating about artificial incubation which coupled with the fact that the operator can by intelligent management of the machines, control the results very largely, will tend to make a growing interest in

ture should be supplied at the close of the hatch. But ordinarily no moisture is needed at all. An egg contains—if it be a perfect egg—everything necessary for the growth and development of the chick. Nothing need be supplied but the proper heat and sufficient ventilation—and we turn the eggs—to keep the embryo chicks from growing fast to one side of the shell.

Every Banta incubator that is sent out—no matter where it goes, either Maine or California—is guaranteed to be in perfect order and give perfect satisfaction in its use. With a guarantee like this it is necessary that each machine be inspected very closely before it is crated.

Banta machines are not simply nailed together—every joint is glued to stay and then nailed. The doors are put on with brass hinges—they cost a little more, but they won't rust off when you have a machine in a cellar or underground room. The legs are removable so you can take them through any door. The lamp is a safety lamp that burns right; the thermometer is the best that can be made—these are some of the "reasons why."

The hot water tanks and pipes are tested up to a pressure of 20 pounds. The pipes and heating system of all hot air machines are likewise tested under 20 pounds pressure—this absolutely insures against lamp gas leaks. The machines are all put together—regulators set up and tested—thermometer examined and thoroughly packed—lamp accurately fitted up and put on—legs fitted to their places, etc. Each machine is then gone over and inspected by two inspectors—assuring you that the machine will be perfectly fitted up when it arrives.

The next ninety days will see practically all of the hatching for the 1909 season completed, and it is none too soon to get in touch with the manufacturers who will be glad to send their new 1909 catalogue without charge to all readers of Poultry Keeper who may desire a copy of it. Simply write the Banta-Bender Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, Ligonier, Indiana, and they will be glad to send you the catalogue.



View of Office.

ta fifteen years ago, in a small building on the site of the present location. The growth of the business has been such that the present plant, is a large three-story, brick factory which gives ample room for the manufacture of the thousands of new machines which are necessary each year to take care of the growing demands for the Banta machines. That the business has been safely and fairly conducted, we will offer as proof the fact that the same is now incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, for \$100,000, and on top of the record of the past fifteen years, the company guarantee each machine sent out, and offer to take back any machine that is not satisfactory if returned within sixty days, and will refund the purchase money, less freight charges, if returned to them in good condition. There are many advantages in buying machines from a reliable firm, which puts good workmanship and material into their machines, as a machine comes to the customer fully equipped with all the necessary parts which are essential to good hatches. These people say that they do not make the only good machines, but they do make good machines, of different prices, and that they can supply a high grade, high priced machine, or a small capacity, reasonably priced machine at the buyer's option. This gives the buyer the chance of getting just what he pays for. In addition to the incubators this firm also manufactures a full line of brooders, both indoor and out-door, and carries a full line of poultry supplies, thus giving the purchaser the benefit of buying a full outfit at one source. Some of the advantages claimed for these machines are as follows: that they are substantially and honestly built; thoroughly insulated; parts may be taken apart and cleaned; all ma-

chines, regardless of size are uniformly equipped, all have automatic discs regulators; either hot air or hot water incubators may be furnished at purchaser's option; hen, turkey, duck, geese, or other variety of eggs may all be hatched in these machines without

changing the egg trays. The old fashioned way of using hens for hatching purposes cannot be relied on for early hatching in large quantities and artificial means must be resorted to for the best results. There is something fascinating about artificial incubation which coupled with the fact that the operator can by intelligent management of the machines, control the results very largely, will tend to make a growing interest in



General Workshop.

only way that a poultry business can be carried on to any extent. It is no more trouble to operate an incubator that will hatch 200 chicks than to take care of a sitting hen. By using a brooder 100 chicks can be fed, watered, matured and cared for as easily as one hen with a dozen chicks.

No moisture need be supplied in a Banta incubator. The question of moisture and ventilation is so closely related that they must be considered together. Any incubator that is ventilated right needs no "supplied moisture." There are exceptional cases, of course, in hot, dry countries or upstairs rooms that are stove and furnace heated, where mois-



One Corner of the Store Room.



SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS

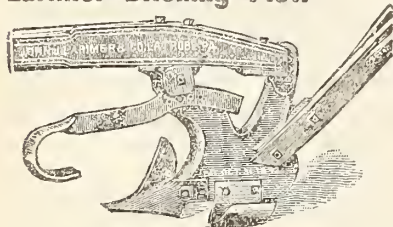
have proved by their long and thorough test the healthiest, hardiest, lightest feeders, choicest eating and biggest winter layers. Breeders the country over are coming to recognize the TECKTONIUS BUFFS as

The Best General Purpose Fowl on Earth

Eggs, \$2.00, \$3.60 and \$5.00 per sitting. New mating list nearly ready. Handsome illustrated catalogue in colors sent for four cents in stamps. It tells how to breed and feed Buff Leghorns successfully and is invaluable to any one interested in poultry raising. SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.

F. A. TECKTONIUS, Route 6, Racine, Wisconsin.

Larimer Ditching Plow



with subsoil attachment. If you have ditching to do, this plow will save you more money than any implement you have on your farm. Reduces cost of digging ditch from one-half to two-thirds. Send for descriptive circular.

LARIMER MFG. CO.,
EOLA, (near Chicago), ILL.



CHICKEN HEALTH

NOTHING LIKE GERMOZONE.
I have used everything in poultry medicine I ever heard of but I never saw anything like Germozone for curing disease and keeping chicks healthy; in fact, I would not be without it. **G. NIBBE,**
W. Hoboken, N. J.

Germozone is the best insurance policy you can get for your poultry. It not only cures but prevents disease.

GERMOZONE

can be profitably used every month in the year for Roup, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken Cholera, and other diseases so common to poultry and so discouraging to the poultry-raiser. It makes sick fowls well and keeps them in good condition. Its more than 12 years continuous popularity proves its thorough reliability.

Germozone is a germicide, a bowel regulator, a system builder. It goes to the seat of the trouble and effects a sure and permanent cure.

Given in the drinking water twice a week it cures disease, prevents contagion, and keeps the fowls in a healthy, vigorous condition. Prepared either in tablet or liquid form and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Germozone is the best health insurance you can have for your poultry. Cost is small, and it is sold on an absolute guarantee.

Price 50 cents; at your dealers or direct from

GEO. H. LEE CO., Sole Mfrs.,
1128 Harney St., Omaha, Nebr.

Send for free books—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 Years with Poultry," "Incubator Hygrometry," or 1909 Catalog Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

GENERAL AGENTS: Boston, Mass.—Fiske Seed Co.; Philadelphia, Pa.—Howard L. Davis, 45 N. 13th St.; Tampa, Fla.—Greenhaw Bros. Seed Co.; Salt Lake City, Utah—Porter-Walker Co.; Dallas, Tex.—Roberts Plant and Seed Co.; Los Angeles, Calif.—Henry Albers Co.; Portland, Oregon—Portland Seed Co.

THE RHODE ISLAND POULTRY CLASS.

The twelfth annual poultry school of the Rhode Island State Agricultural College at Kingston, began January 6, 1909, to continue for twelve weeks. The enrollment is greater than that of any previous year and these short course students exhibit a liberal amount of enthusiasm at the start.

The major part of the members of this class are from New England, yet we have one from Cuba, another from Spokane, Wash., two from New Jersey, and one from New York City. Nineteen have already registered and more will doubtless come in throughout the course to get certain parts of the instruction.

The list of outside lecturers include E. C. Teffitt, Wakefield; Prof. John Evans, Knightsville; J. Alonzo Jocoy, Wakefield; Henry D. Smith, Hanover, Mass.; C. N. Gallup, Brooklyn, Conn.; Geo. W. Cosgrove, Willington, Conn.; Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, Storrs, Conn.; Prof. Jas. E. Rice, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; H. S. Babcock, Providence; John H. Robinson, Editor Farm Poultry, Boston, Mass. The annual poultry show will be held March 16, 17, 18, and 19. The State Board of Agriculture will hold a poultry institute at the College March 13th. These institutes are always well attended and abundant interest is shown.

The poultry students have organized the Progressive Poultry club, with the following list of officers: President, Ernest J. Fuller; Vice-President, Albert Blanchard; Secretary, Chesman O. Childs; Executive Committee, A. P.

Danton, Chairman; Arthur B. Holden, Lionel A. Grise, John T. Withers and B. A. Johnson. The members include all of the class and others who desire to participate in the discussions, debates, etc., which will occur Tuesday and Thursday evenings throughout the entire course.

A STEADY BURNING WICK.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

Please send me fifty cents worth of the "Acme" incubator lamp wicks. I want the number two size, 15-16 inch wide. I got two from you some time ago, and I used one on my incubator lamp during the last hatch, and it burned steady the whole hatch through, burning only about half the wick. Enough left for another hatch, but I want to have some on hand as I am using the other one on my brooder lamp.

N. H. Bull,

Orangeburg, S. C.

From letters occasionally received at this office, it appears that some of our readers seem to think that the Poultry Keeper is connected in some way with one of the other poultry papers published at Quincy. This was the case a number of years ago, but for the past eight years, the Poultry Keeper has been under a separate and distinct management and has nothing whatever in common with any other poultry publication. Since the separation Poultry Keeper has grown wonderfully in circulation and now reaches more practical poultry men than any other poultry publication in the United States.

Cut Your Operating Expenses in Half.



My new Tandem Thermostat and Acme Trip Burner with combined damper and flame regulation will do it.

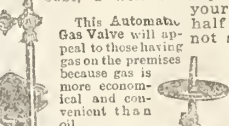
Fits any Incubator or Brooder. Over 50,000 in use. My Acme Trip Burner is provided with an automatic flame controller which is connected with the regulator. My Tandem Thermostat is so powerful it operates both flame controller and damper, as easily and more accurately than any other thermostat will operate damper alone. The result is a saving of half the oil, half the cost of operation.



Acme Burners Fit any Lamp Tandem Thermostat Fits any Regulator

I furnish all attachments for connecting to both damper and flame controller. I make complete regulators to fit any Incubator, also complete lamps. My Acme Automatic is the finest lamp on earth. Has large oil reservoir, seldom needs filling, automatic valve keeps oil always same height on wick, insuring uniform flame, even best. Acme wicks are double thickness, need no trimming, no smoke, no soot, no overheating the burner, no danger from fire.

I manufacture regulators, lamps, burners, tanks, heaters, etc., to fit any Incubator on the market, everything to remodel your old incubator and make it better than new. For only 25c in coin or U. S. stamps to cover cost, I will send you my big book of plans by which you can build your own Incubators and Brooders and save half the purchase price. Your money back if not satisfied. I allow the price of the book on your first order 25,000 have already built their own machines from these plans. My new



This Automatic Gas Valve will appeal to those having gas on the premises because gas is more economical and convenient than oil.

Lampless Brooder will cost you less than \$4.00 to build. No lamp, no tank, no expense to operate. Greatest brooder on earth. Write today and let me know what you are in need of. H. M. SHEER, 469 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Illinois.





FOR POULTRYMEN

When in need of Letter Heads, Envelopes, Note-Heads, Shipping Tags, Business Cards, Post Cards, Circulars, Folders, Etc. Get our sample prices before you place your order. **FREE CUTS** \$5.00. We pay the express charges. Samples cheerfully sent **FREE**. (Mention your breed.)
W. A. Bode Printing Co., Box 176, Fair Haven, Pa.

ITS A BROODER
Best on Earth

Entirely new principal. Sold under positive guarantee. Write for catalog (Free if you mention Poultry Keeper).

J. F. CRAIG,
 Oakland, Illinois.

BURR INCUBATORS



are the only Incubators made that you can try at your home before you pay for them. Forty Days' Free Trial without sending me any money. Burr Incubators are fireproof. Write for Burr's big free book.

BURR INCUBATOR CO.

Box 201.

Omaha, Nebr.

TESTING EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Method to tell Fertile from Infertile.

Price, \$1.00

The Best Formula for Preserving Eggs **FREE** with the above.

JESSE STARR,

R. F. D. Pemberton, N. J.

50 CHICK BROODER The Most Remarkable Brooder Ever Made

The only Adjustable Suspension Brooder made. Heated by warm water. Temperature always uniform. Warm water tank ABOVE chicks with loose flannel covering underneath under which the chicks huddle just as with the hen. Warmth applied FROM ABOVE and chicks cannot crowd. Can be adjusted in height as chicks grow. Shipped on 15 days trial. Send for Catalog.

AUTOMATIC HATCHING CO., Box 25, Flint, Mich.

Mother Hen Brooder

THIS IS IT

ELECTRIC

The wagon you are looking for; the wagon folks are all talking about. By every test it is the best—no living man can build a better. Of course you have guessed that it's the

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

Low steel wheels; wide tires and durability and good service written all over it. Don't be talked into buying an inferior. Get the wagon that lasts. Or we'll sell you a set of Electric Steel Wheels and make your old wagon new at slight expense. Spokes united with the hub; absolutely impossible to work loose. Sold on a money-back guarantee. Their saving in time, labor, horse flesh and repair bills will pay for them in a single year. More than a million and a quarter in use. All we ask is a chance to tell you more about them. Drop a line, we'll do the rest. Catalog free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,
 Box 240 Quincy, Ill.

Where Old Trusty Incubators are Made—Largest Exclusive Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World

This Picture is from a Real Photograph—Not an "Artist's Dream"

My Big Poultry Book is Ready

SEND me your name and address now for my Big 1909 Free Book about MY NEW "OLD TRUSTY" Incubator. It's like my Incubator and Brooder Factory shown above—built by practical people who do the practical work. I write my book every year myself—put my life experience into each number—include the experience of successful chicken raisers out of the 100,000 who have bought "OLD TRUSTIES" and this year I give you over 200 pages of common sense on chicken raising, illustrated with over 1200 mostly new photographs which have been sent me by my friends from all over the world.

If you know the kind of a book that I write for you, you'll want this one. It's the best I've ever written. Just write me and I'll send it to you if you are interested in raising chickens for the Biggest Profits.

M. M. Johnson
 (Incubator Man)

Get My Price

Write Me a Postal Now or on the Coupon Below and I'll Tell You How Much Less than \$10 It Will Be Anywhere You Live All Freight Prepaid by Me, East of the Rocky Mountains.

IVE come right here to this page from Clay Center, Nebraska, to tell you about my "Old Trusty" Incubator Factory, which has grown to be the largest incubator factory in the world, as you see it above.

Over 100,000 "Old Trusty" incubators and brooders in successful use by beginners and experienced chicken raisers all over the United States and the world, have made this factory of mine great. I don't take the credit to myself. I give the credit to "Old Trusty." But the reason is also that I have specialized and just made the best incubators and brooders that it is possible for anybody to make—then I give you or anybody else, anywhere you live, every chance to prove how "Old Trusty" always makes good by taking as many hatches from an "Old Trusty" as you want to in 40, 60 or 90 days. I pay the freight to you east of the Rockies and "Old Trusty" does the rest.

Get my 1909 poultry book by a man who knows how to raise chickens, from 14 years' experience.

Over 200 pages—every page a poultry lesson—illustrated with over 1200 real photographs.

My New "Old Trusty" is simple and sure. California Redwood—Metal Encased and Absolutely Safe.

Every part made for use—nothing superfluous.

I make quick shipments and pay all the freight east of the Rockies.

Don't pay two prices. Buy direct from me no matter where you live.

75 per cent better hatches guaranteed. "Old Trusty" runs itself and pays for itself most quickly of all.

The New "Old Trusty"

Guaranteed 10 Years—40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial

"Old Trusty" is made of California Redwood—metal encased—absolutely safe—double walled and has a heating system absolutely superior to any other incubator because the heat is radiated evenly in all parts of the egg chamber. It has a double direct-acting regulator so reliable that "Old Trusty" could actually be run without using a thermometer, though equipped with best one made. Patent jacket enclosing boiler saves 15 to 50 per cent of the oil.

REMEMBER—I just ask you to write me a postal card or a letter or the coupon below and let me send you my new book, telling the successful experience of thousands of beginners and old timers at chicken raising. You decide for yourself what you think of Johnson and his New "Old Trusty" when you read my book. I just want you to let me quote you a price on an "Old Trusty" so that you can try it on my plan, which is the most liberal in the world. When I hear from you I'll tell you how much less than \$10 an "Old Trusty" will cost you, anywhere you live and I'll pay the freight to you east of the Rockies to let you prove it out. Prompt shipments, too.

Now, just write me, no matter whether you are an old friend of mine or a new friend.



M. M. Johnson
 Incubator
 Man
 Clay
 Center
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Safe and
 Sure

Johnson Pays
 the Freight

Big New 1909 Book Free

M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.

Send me Your New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator Book Free and Price—Freight Prepaid to my Station.

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POULTRY KEEPER

ISSUED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

A JOURNAL FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN MAKING POULTRY PAY.

(Incorporated.)

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

Fifty cents a year; Single copies, 5c.

FOREIGN POSTAGE,

Thirty-six cents a year additional.

Canadian Subscriptions, 75c per year.

Entered at the Quincy, Ill., Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Remittances should be made by Draft, Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letters. Small sums will be accepted in United States one or two cent postage stamps.

Change of Address.—When this is desired, be sure to give old and new Post Office addresses.

All subscriptions invariably discontinued at expiration. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to us any irregularities in receiving the Poultry Keeper.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Poultry Keeper readers are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject of poultry that will be of interest to our readers; give helpful talks to the experienced and ask questions in any department.

F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

FEBRUARY 1909

No. 11

We wish to call special attention to our elubbing offer on inside back cover of this issue. We have arranged to furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside, Successful Farming, and the Western Fruit Grower, all for one year, for ONE DOLLAR. The regular price of these papers is two dollars, and our offer exactly cuts in two the regular publishers' price. No matter whether you are a new subscriber, or if a renewal, your subscription will be entered or extended so that you will get all four papers as agreed by us. This offer is open to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it.

FEBRUARY HINTS.

Where green cut bone can be had in regular supply it is not necessary to use beef scrap. All animal food can be cut out of the mash. As to the best plan of giving green bone, there is no best way. A satisfactory method of using green bone is to give the birds all they will eat up clean at noon time, twice a week. Then if a record is made of this, the same quantity may be divided into more feeds each week. If you can buy bone at a cent a pound (uncut) it is cheap food for poultry. If the price ranges much higher than beef scrap the bone should be compared with it in making up a profitable ration for laying stock.

* * *

Try the putting of fewer chicks into your brooders the coming season. When chicks are first hatched they look small and the tendency is to crowd them into a space that will soon be uncomfortable for them. Most brooders are rated at too large a capacity. Few brooders will take through the brooder age more than fifty chicks and a larger number than this is more than should be run in a single flock. It takes a brooder floor of two to three feet square to care for fifty chicks with safety. We have seen many flocks of seventy to one hundred chicks being brooded in one of these "wooden hens" and have not been surprised to learn that forty per cent did not reach maturity.

The dry mash has passed the period of testing and is now one of the advanced steps in poultry raising. Most of those who have used this method for three years have accepted it as the basis of their feeding plans. Now that better hoppers are on the market the argument of wasted food is lost. At the last Madison Square show at least two large exhibits had the dry mash in hoppers, before the flocks all the week. So far as we could determine there was no wasting of the dry food as the fowls used it, and the mash was eaten to the last tablespoonful. You who have not tried the dry mash, little know the saving in labor.

* * *

The lower price of eggs is made up this month by the increased number laid. Additional profit can be made only by reducing the cost of food and the labor bill. As prices of poultry foods vary the ration can be changed to meet the cost or a better balanced ration maintained. Then the labor item can be lessened by the use of hoppers and hopper feeding. Most poultrymen could reduce expenses, increase profits, and maintain better health by the use of more vegetables and green foods. Hay and clover is not in common use by the average poultryman. It is ground grain, whole grain, with a little cabbage and what the birds can eat of the litter. The time given to study of better food and rations can be increased to the advantage of us all. The experiment stations have set us a good example in the testing of foods and we can have a part in the matter if we will simply start in.

* * *

February will see many incubators filled with eggs for the hatching of March chicks. If these are rightly handled they are a paying proposition. The culls will mature in time for small roasters, or may be disposed of to a good profit as broilers. The pullets will round out in time to lay the fall and winter eggs when they sell for forty to sixty cents per dozen. The thoroughbred cockerel and pullet of this

hatch will be fit to show at the September fairs and will be in demand. To get these results calls for good incubators and brooders, careful handling and feeding, and the owning of breeding stock of merit. The pens to produce these eggs need care in the mating and handling to get fertile eggs that will produce vigorous chicks. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes hatched in March give all the profits that you need to insure success along the lines mentioned.

* * *

The question is still raised often: "are incubator hatched hens any good to produce strong and large chicks?" We do not understand why this question has not been answered, thus quieting of fears of our readers, but hardly a season passes when we are not confronted by this, or a similar question. If our readers could have seen a bred-to-lay pen of sixteen pullets exhibited at the New York show at Madison Square Garden and have learned its history, they would lay no stress on this question. These pullets were incubator hatched and brooder raised. Their mothers were incubator hatched and brooder raised. Their grandmothers came from the wooden machine and got their warmth from a lamp. Their great-grandmothers were partly hen hatched and partly incubator chicks, and all were brooder cared for. No more lively pullets ever were seen, than this splendid flock at the best show in America. They had size, vigor, gloss of feathers, and supplied many eggs to the attendants belonging to the building, the show, and the express companies. The electric lighted house was full of interested people while the large run outside was lined by men and women watching the active movements of every bird. Even the cabbage, suspended by a string from the top of the run, drew the attention of people as it turned back and forth from the pecking of the yarded flock. No, the incubator chicks start out in life with a better chance of success than does the hen hatched bird. A good incubator is better than a good hen. It will hatch when you want it, will give you more chicks, and they go into the brooder free from lice. Good brooders are scarcer than incubators, but a little inquiry will lead you to select both hatcher and brooder that will produce and raise your chicks for your yard the coming spring.

* * *

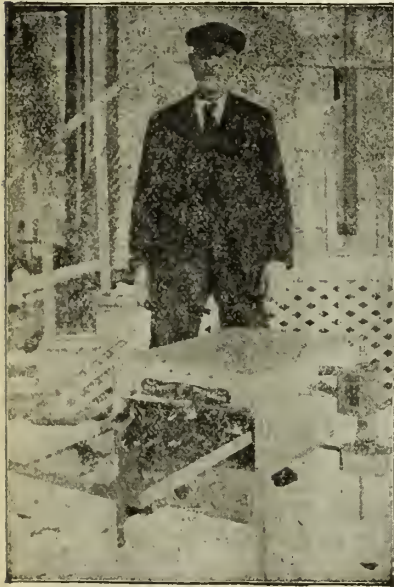
We are told by some writers that poultry papers have "gone protein mad." We wonder whether too much meat, beef scrap, green bone, blood meal is being fed. What can our readers tell us of their every-day experiences in the use of animal products? After all, it is the real testing of ideas that proves their correctness or error. Some years ago we were told of an old German woman who got lots of winter eggs from feeding of cracked corn and cabbage. We were never able to learn the truth of this ration or whether she was doing better than her neighbors, but that was the belief of the community.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

An ideal newspaper for the American home must be habitually clean and high-minded. It must offer something of interest to every member of the family, and it must present daily the news of the whole world in authentic and readable form. A large contract, you will say. Well, the newspaper that comes nearest to filling it in the West is The Chicago Record-Herald. Its moral tone is always high, its news service is unsurpassed, and probably no other paper in the United States has so brilliant an array of special features suited to the tastes and needs of every member of the family.

Business and professional men have long regarded The Record-Herald as the best paper for their own reading because of its unequalled faculty for getting all the news of the world and putting it into the briefest possible form for the busy man. They also esteem it for the reliability of its financial, agricultural and market reports. Young men perhaps find its greatest attraction in the excellent sporting department, which fills four entire pages on Sunday and a page or more on other days. Wives and mothers emphatically prefer The Record-Herald on account of its well-conducted feminine departments—its daily recipes and menus, its daily fashion news and hints for home dressmaking. Mme. Qui Vive's pungent and sensible beauty talks, Marion Harland's famous page and the rest of the good things that make up the handsome Woman's Section in the Sunday paper. Children enjoy the Little Nemo and other Comic Section pictures, with the bright stories for boys and girls every Sunday. And all the family together can enjoy the interesting travels and special articles of William E. Curtis, Mr. Kiser's humor and verse, the serial stories and many similar features outside the news columns.

The Chicago Record-Herald has every right to call itself the best all-around family newspaper in the West.



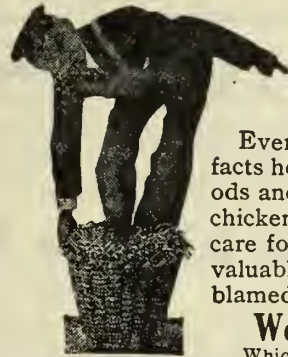
W. F. Ho-Comb, proprietor Nebraska Poultry Farm, carries his metal covered, fire-proof, Old Trusty Incubator out in the snow to have his picture taken. 92 per cent hatch in the winter time. Look up the Old Trusty Incubator advertisement; write them, and get their divide-the-profits prices."

To any reader of Poultry Keeper sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two, on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Won 1-3 pullet; 2nd ckl in four entries at Kansas City Poultry Show, Jan., '09. Won 3 first, 2 seconds, 2 specials and silver cup in a class of 38 show by four exhibitors. Eggs from six grand pens at \$3 per 15; \$5 per 15. Circular free. KINEY I. MILLER, Box 1, Lancaster, Mo.

Poultry Secrets Disclosed



This heaping bushel of winter egg-producing green feed cost 17 cts. "Poultry Secrets" explains fully this secret and many others.

Every successful poultryman knows important facts he never tells. They are peculiar secret methods and discoveries he has made in his work with chickens. As a rule he guards these with extreme care for they are the foundation of his success and a valuable asset of his business. He is not to be blamed for keeping them to himself.

We Will Tell You These Secrets

Which have cost poultrymen years of labor and thousands of dollars. They will cost YOU only a trifle and a few minutes time to write us.

There is no man in the United States who has more friends among poultrymen than MICHAEL K. BOYER. A veteran chicken breeder himself, he knows the business from A to Z, and through his wide acquaintance and friendship he has learned many of their most jealously treasured secrets. This scattered material he has collected in book form, and we are offering it to the poultry raisers of America that they may share in the knowledge which these successful men have acquired by long years of study and bitter experience. Every secret printed in this book has been obtained in an honorable way, either by permission of the owner or through Mr. Boyer's own experience.

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

One of the best-known figures in the poultry world is I. K. Felch. Many years ago Mr. Felch published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its value, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given Mr. Boyer permission to use this information, and it is included in this book.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth \$100 to any big producer of setting eggs. It's something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it.

The Secret of Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for \$5.00 and pledging those who buy it not to disclose it to any one else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, Mr. Boyer among them, and the method is fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

Selecting the Laying Hens.

Since the production of eggs is the very basis of the poultry industry, the ability to tell the laying hens in the flock without the aid of trap nests will put dollars in your pocket. Do not keep on feeding the robber hens. It is well known that some hens never lay an egg, while others often not as good looking produce

200 Eggs a Year.

Of course we cannot go to the length of saying that all the information in the book is new to every one. It is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the Egyptians were hatching eggs by artificial heat centuries ago; but we do say that to the great majority of poultrymen these secrets are absolutely unknown.

We Will Pay \$10 For Any Secret Not in the Book

Provided it is practical and valuable. If it is something both good and new, a check for Ten Dollars will be sent at once. In submitting secrets address all communications to the

Poultry Department of Farm Journal



FARM JOURNAL for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. It is the standard farm and home paper of the country, with three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical, boiled down; cream, not skim-milk. Its contributors know what they are talking about, and can quit when they have said it. Besides its unusually strong poultry section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. It is worth far more than the price asked for it and "Poultry Secrets" together. Its more than half million subscribers pay five and ten cents ahead—a very remarkable fact.

We will send a copy of "Poultry Secrets" and

FARM JOURNAL for five years, both for only \$1.00

Or FARM JOURNAL 2 years and "Poultry Secrets" for 50 cts.

WILMER ATKINSON CO., 861 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We are Willing to Name Here Some of the Secrets

- 1 Burnham's secret of mating fowls.
- 2 Felch's method of breeding from an original pair, producing thousands of chicks and three distinct strains.
- 3 Mendel's Chart of Heredity.
- 4 Secret of strong fertility by alternating males.
- 5 Secret of knowing what to feed and how to feed it. The secret of having green food in winter.
- 6 Secret of sprouting oats and barley for poultry feeding.
- 7 Secret recipes for chick feed; practically the same feed is now sold on the market at a high rate.
- 8 Secret of fattening poultry economically so as to make the most profit out of the crop.
- 9 Secret of telling the laying hens of the flock.
- 10 Secret of detecting age in stock.
- 11 Secret of knowing how to judge dressed poultry.
- 12 The only safe way of preserving eggs.
- 13 A secret of dressing fowls so as to do the work quickly and thoroughly.
- 14 An exposure of the methods employed by some fanciers to kill the fertility of the eggs.
- 15 The winter egg crop and how to get it.
- 16 Fattening turkeys for market.
- 17 Hunter's Secret of Success.
- 18 Secret of the Philo System.

There are Scores of Others

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DO QUAIL INBREED?

Is it known how quails and other birds breed? Is it inbreeding?

SUBSCRIBER.

We do not know especially regarding the habits of quail, but all wild birds largely inbreed. That is why they all look alike. Inbreeding is nature's way of building up and maintaining pure races. Birds do not deteriorate from inbreeding because the weaker ones are killed or die off and only the vigorous perpetuate the race.

MARKING CHICKS.

I used a marker for marking a lot of young Plymouth Rocks, three months old and in a few days the hole in the web had closed up again. I have had no further experience with such markers. Please let me know through Poultry Keeper how such marking should be done. C. M., Houston, Texas.

Chicks should be marked when real young with a small punch. If they are three months old when marked a large punch should be used. The hole will close and heal in time but they can be distinguished until old enough to band. There is usually a scar for identification after the bird has matured.

SHIPPING MARKET EGGS.

What is the best way to ship market eggs, by express or freight, when distance is great, say 300 miles or more, shipping in small lots of two cases of 30 doz. each?

G. W. W.

Amistad, N. M.

Eggs cannot well be shipped as ordinary freight. Sometimes they are shipped by fast freight in refrigerator cars, but usually by express. The rate on case eggs is a little less than on general merchandise by express.

The Potter System

Of selecting layers and non-laying hens and more profitable poultry raising is recognized as the greatest discovery of the century in the line of getting greater egg production and making more money in poultry keeping.

Many poultry keepers write us and say that the Potter System is worth \$100.00 to them because it saves them dollars in feed bills and tells them how to pick the layers from the loafers and to keep only laying hens. Thousands of poultry raisers now use the Potter System and make more money on their hens. The letters to the right are samples of the many we constantly receive from users of the Potter System.

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How to stimulate the hen's laying organs!
How to estimate the number of eggs a hen will lay in a week or a month!

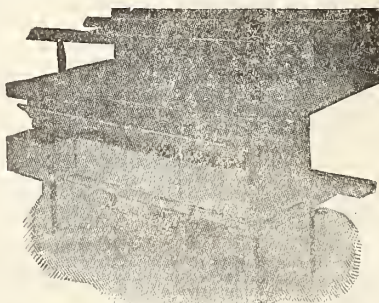
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"PROVED IT THOROUGHLY CORRECT."

Dear Sirs: The books came to hand all O. K. and many thanks to you. I would not take \$20.00 for the booklet, "Don't kill the Laying Hen." I have given it a test and it has proven to be thoroughly correct. It is so simple that all poultry keepers should know your system. With best regards, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Rockford, Wash.

C. Y. GRAHAM.

"WORTH \$100.00."

Gentlemen: I received your booklet entitled "Don't Kill the Laying Hen," and am more than pleased with the same. I would not take \$100.00 for it now. I can very easily see that it is all right after reading it and also trying it on some of my own birds. I also received the Standard and am well pleased with the same. I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Sioux Falls, S. D.

E. J. KICKLAND.

"ENTIRELY SATISFIED."

Gentlemen: Received your booklet "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" and have tried it to my entire satisfaction. I feel as if I know my hens now, since I have tried your system. I don't see how any poultry breeder can get along without it. I don't need to read your testimonials now. I am going to get one or more of your hennery outfits soon.

Yours very truly,

Herndon, Va.

J. MAC HOWARD.

"A SIMPLE METHOD."

Dear Sirs: I received your booklet "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" about a month ago and have given it a practical test. It is a great thing and I don't see how I got along without it. Last week I sold 20 hens and am now getting as many eggs as I was before I sold them. The method was so simple that I had no difficulty in selecting the hens that were not laying.

Yours truly,

Ellicottville, N. Y.

NORRIS PHILLIPS.

"RELIABLE IN EVERY WAY."

Gentlemen: Last year I received your valuable booklet "Don't Kill the Laying Hen." For over 6 months I have given it a thorough test and found your system reliable in every way. My hens are now all laying hens and my friends are greatly surprised that I get so many eggs from so few hens. I remain,

Yours truly,

Brandford, Ont., Can.

LOUIS ROEDLER.

SLOW MATURITY.

I have 14 White Leghorn pullets that seem to mature very slowly. In fact half of them have not the slightest trace of redness of combs, the combs being still very pink. The other half are rounding slowly, but it seems not as fast as they should, they being hatched April 24th, and so far (Dec. 16) two of them have started to lay, but after laying four eggs each, they suddenly stopped, and have not laid since. My older hens lay right along. They are all housed well and fed well. Is this caused by lack of vitality or from wrong care.

F. J. J.,

Freeport, Ill.

It may be due to either lack of vitality or care, but we are inclined to think that some set-back they received during chickhood is accountable for the trouble. Feed them all they will eat, giving plenty of wheat.

AFTER EFFECTS OF ROUP.

Last September I moved 200 of my fowls to Melrose to engage in poultry work there. Owing to plans being undeveloped was obliged to keep them in close, filthy quarters for several weeks. Roup broke out and nearly all of them had it. I checked it in about a month, but the birds up to the present time continue to sneeze and cough, and lately two other birds have taken the disease. The birds are pale around the eyes and there is a puffed appearance, and the birds are inactive. Just before winter set in I was able to clean out the house and put in fresh dirt and fumigate. The house is well ventilated, but has not the clean smell I wish it to have. What would you advise to do with such a flock of birds? Will the sneezing wear off and will the birds regain natural health in time if conditions can be made favorable? Would these birds be fit for breeders?

W. H. D.,

Melrose, Mass.

When the birds get out on grass they will to all appearances regain their usual health. Until then the only thing you can do, if you keep them, is to feed them well and give the best conditions possible. While we do not believe there is any danger of the disease being imparted to the progeny we would not like to breed from such birds as there might be a lack of vitality and a predisposition to disease.

FORCING THE MOLT.

1. What has been your experience with the forced molt? I tried it on ten S. C. W. Leghorns with had results. I started to hold up feed on them the middle of August for two weeks, and then fed them heavily on corn, wheat, mash and B. scraps, also all kinds of green stuff. They molted all right and the feathers fell off them almost like throwing off one's overcoat, but their combs withered and dried down and so far only two of them have got their combs back to normal size and color and just one has started to lay. I fed during the starving period, green stuff and a little mash of table scraps and bran. Would like to ask what the large egg farmers do to get their hens into the early molt in order to get them to laying by October, that is, not to keep a hen after her second laying year and raise pullets to take their places the next fall. It seems to me that this molting period would be a serious handicap to one who wanted to keep six or eight hundred layers and have the year old hens molting all fall and not lay any before spring. If this cannot be overcome, how would it do to sell off just before the molt, having pullets every year to take their places and how would that act as to breeding? Could one keep up the strain and constitution by breeding from pullets right along?

2. I see by an article on page 423 of Jan. Poultry Keeper, under the heading, "Will Poultry Raising be Overdone," that few of the very large farms are a decided financial success. What do you call a very large farm? I have been thinking about keeping six or eight hundred layers on the plan of Mr. Cavanaugh of Chicago in a recent issue of P. K. Do you not think I could make a fair living from it, say clear six or eight hundred dollars a year?

D. M. A.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

The experiment stations generally advise against attempting to force the molt and poultry keepers are largely of the opinion that nothing is gained by so doing. At the Cornell station it was found that the early molting hens laid a few more eggs in win-

ter, but that late molting hens laid more eggs during the year. It is practically impossible to get any number of hens through the molt and laying in October. Hens that lay in October are those that are not through the molt. A hen may lay during the molt but never immediately after getting her new feathers. This rest period varies from ten to sixty days. The egg farms depend on pullets for their early winter eggs, the hens commencing to lay in January and February. Half to two-thirds the flock should be pullets and no hens should be kept after their second laying year. These large farms that fail usually try to do too much and are mismanaged. There are large farms that do pay. The successful egg farms in New York and California (sections where egg production is a business) carry from 500 to 2,500 layers. This is about what one man can tend and sometimes with a helper.

2. It will depend on yourself whether you can make such a plant pay. It is a little out of the ordinary, but rightly managed should pay more than you state.

HEN MANURE.

How should hen manure be mixed and used for best results in gardening? B. H.

There are a great many theories regard-

ing the preparation of hen manure. The writer has had good results by applying it to crops as fast as made. If it is not wanted for immediate use store in a pile under cover. Wood ashes mixed with the manure at time of applying will free the ammonia and make it more available for immediate use.

CRACKLING SAND CLOVER.

1. What is the value of cracklings for laying hens?

2. How do they compare with standard commercial meat scraps?

3. Does clover hay properly prepared take the place of meat for laying hens?

C. B. P.,

Middlepoint, Ohio.

1. They are a good meat food.

2. They are practically the same.

3. No. Clover is not a meat food nor does it contain as much protein as meat. A good quality of meat scrap should contain 50 per cent of protein and about 15 per cent of fat. Red clover contains about 12 per cent protein and from 3 to 4 per cent fat. The feeding value of clover is a little less than that of wheat bran.

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Incubator Eggs, \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000

Send for my free booklet descriptive of this beautiful utility strain of Rocks, telling how to properly market your eggs and poultry. It tells all about prices of stock and eggs and the 140 acre poultry farm on which they are produced. Write today, a postal brings it.

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and stronger chicks—these are the results gained by the use of

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1000 YEARLINGS

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are backed by 15 years of brooder building. My ideas and inventions are found on three-fourths of the Brooders sold today. Why? Because other manufacturers know they are the most practical. The WIGWARMS have all the good points my 15 years' experience has brought out, including the latest and most important which belong exclusively to WIGWARMS.

Former manufacturer of the Peep-o'-Day Brooders. Full particulars will be found in my complete illustrated catalog, sent free.

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A GOOD, SMALL INCUBATOR HOUSE.

Please tell me what you think of my incubator house. It is 6 by 10 inside, 7 feet high. The lower half of the walls is concrete, the upper half brick. The concrete walls are plastered on the outside with Portland cement. All walls are plastered on the inside. The ceiling is corrugated iron, laid on iron beams, with four inches of concrete on top, and covered with a shingle roof. The house is ventilated with one four light 8x10 window in each and a 6x6 inch ventilator up through the center. I intended it for two medium sized machines. The house has a cement floor.

Webb City, Missouri.

This should be a very good house in which to operate your incubators.

EGGS OR BROILERS.

1. Which is the most profitable, on an average through the country, selling eggs alone and entirely, or hatching broilers (ten weeks old)?

2. What is the general average price of fresh farm eggs per year throughout the country and the average price of a broiler at ten weeks old?

Belen, N. M.

1. It depends on location. In some localities broilers pay better than eggs. There is not much demand for broilers at certain seasons of the year so a broiler plant cannot be kept in operation throughout the year. There is a great deal more risk in broiler raising than in egg farming. A hundred persons would succeed at egg farming where one would at broiler raising. The broilers of the country are largely produced on the egg farms, being the surplus cockerels of the early hatches. There are not more than half a dozen exclusive broiler plants in the United States that have been in business ten years or more.

2. It would be impossible to tell and such information would be of little use to anyone as a basis of figuring the profit in poultry culture. Hens lay more eggs during the period of low prices, so the average quotations would not tell the average price one would receive. The only way to get such an average is to divide the total sum received in a year by the number of dozen sold. A New York egg farmer told the writer that the average price he received for his eggs in 1907 was 27 cents per dozen, computed in the manner described.

PROBABLY ROUP SCALEY LEGS.

1. I had a fine R. I. Red cock that crowed like he was hoarse and got so that you could hear him breathe for quite a distance. He was this way about a week. Can you tell me what was the matter and what should I have done for him?

2. Also please tell me what to do for scaley legs.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

1. The bird probably had roup. The advertised roup remedies are the most handy to use in such a case.

2. Apply a mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene or coal oil to the legs daily until the accumulated crusty formation has been removed. Then apply carbollated vaseline once every two or three days until the new scales begin to grow.

CHICKEN POX.

Would like to know the name of the disease my chickens have. There are little red warts on their heads and they go blind in one eye, and water in the eye. Would like a remedy too.

Greeley, Colorado.

Your birds have the chicken pox. Anoint the affected parts frequently with carbollated vaseline, removing the crusts as they soften and yield to gentle rubbing.

A GOOD RATION.

Please tell me if the following ration is about right for Buff Wyandotte chickens or if it would pay to buy beef scraps at 3½ cents a pound. Two parts by measure, of bran, two of corn meal, one of middlings, one of ground oats, one of old process linseed meal, and one part chopped clover seasoned with a little salt. They get all they want and are laying fairly.

Zionville, Pa.

We would not pay 3½ cents for beef scraps as you can buy blood meal (87 per cent protein) for \$3.45 per hundred in Chicago, and a pound of this will go as far as two pounds of beef scrap. If your hens have plenty of milk they will probably do well without meat.

VALUE OF SORGHUM SEED.

Will you kindly inform me in the next issue of Poultry Keeper, what is the value of sorghum seed as a poultry food? Have you ever had any experience feeding same to poultry? If of value, would they take the place of wheat? Would it pay to grow them for poultry?

Suffolk, Virginia.

Sorghum seed has a less feeding value than corn, which it resembles. Corn has an average of 10.5 per cent protein, 6.3 per cent of which is digestible. Sorghum seed of which is digestible. It is a much poorer feed than wheat. If corn did equally as well we should prefer to grow it to sorghum unless the value of the cane is a consideration.

NOTHING STRANGE.

I killed one of my old hens a few days ago and upon cleaning her, I found a mass of small objects, perhaps small eggs, all bunched together like a bunch of grapes. In all, there must have been at least sixty of them, some larger than others, for the most part though, the size of a marble. I cut into some of them with a knife and a yellow matter came out, similar to egg yolk. There were also a few objects an inch long, when cut into, were of a doughy nature. The hen was between three and four years old. She had not laid for four months or more. What would this indicate in poultry gleanings? What was wrong with this hen, if there was anything out of the ordinary about it? I never experienced or saw such a thing in any hen that I killed before.

Freeport, Ill.

There is nothing strange about this. The hen was getting in laying form and had commenced to form her eggs. Open any hen during or just before the laying period and you will find the ovary covered with egg cells or yolks which resemble a cluster of grapes.

NUMBER OF HENS FOR HOUSE.

My new coop is 9x16, 4 feet at eaves and 7 in front, with scratching shed underneath, three feet high. It has muslin covered windows, just under the roof in front (2½ yards), also opening underneath, 3 inches by 14 feet. I use entire floor space below and above for scratching shed, having put in droppings boards and 42 feet of roost room. How many chickens can I keep of S. C. B. Leghorns? I expect to feed Model Milling Co.'s, (Buffalo, N. Y.) scratching feed, beef scraps and egg mash along with whole corn and other grains. Should I expect eggs? E. S.,
Halton, Pa.

Forty or fifty hens could be kept in this house. The former number is as many as should run in one flock. Your ration should bring eggs if the hens are ripe for the work.

FEEDING, BROODING AND INCUBATING.

1. I keep R. I. Reds and am told that whitewashing the coops will take the color out of my birds. Is this correct?
2. Will gluten make hens lay?
3. Will middlings and bran take the place of wheat?
4. I notice a number of fireless brooders advertised. Are they practical and is it a safe plan to risk your chicks outdoors?
5. Is it better to operate an incubator in a moderately warm room of say 65 degrees? I want to try it in February but do not want to run the risk of killing the chicks. MRS. M. J. S.,
Llanarech, Pa.

1. We have never heard of any such trouble and doubt it.
2. Gluten is rich in protein and is excellent to mix with other feed for an egg ration, but nothing will make hens lay.
3. Yes. That is they are good to use in a mash.
4. Fireless brooders are practical. We would not use them in a temperature in which the chicks cannot run out without becoming chilled. When the chicks are all in the brooder they will keep warm.
5. Sixty to seventy are good temperatures in which to operate an incubator.

FIRELESS BROODERS.

In all the poultry literature that I take, I can find nothing about the fireless brooder, except brooders or plans for sale. I think there are many others like myself, always ready to take up a good thing, but not willing to go into experimenting when they know they have something that will do the work. It looks almost heartless to take little fluffy chicks out of the warm incubator and put them where there is no artificial heat. I shall be glad to have some practical experiences of Poultry Keeper's readers, at an early date, as it will soon be time to start our incubators going. I wish to say that I was the lucky winner of the second prize offered by the Sure Hatch Incubator Co. this year, which was a 100 egg incubator. A. W. W.,
Marysville, Wash.

If you have a system of brooding that is entirely satisfactory, why change? The only way you can tell whether the fireless brooder will suit our conditions or not is to try it. Messrs. W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., brooded 25,000 chicks in fireless brooders last season. Under certain conditions they are all right, while under some conditions they are not as satisfactory.

VERTIGO.

Will you please give me a remedy for a chicken that is fat and healthy and will run around in a circle for a few minutes, then stand still, then the head goes back as far as the tail and the chicken falls over; gets up and starts to round around in a circle again and cackles like a chicken when it wants to lay. I have lost a large number of my fowls that acted in this manner. H. C. G.,
Baltimore, Md.

This is caused by a pressure of blood upon the brain, or perhaps, the rupture of a small blood vessel at the base of the brain. Catch the chicken and hold its head under a stream of cold water until relieved. There is no medical treatment.

PICKING DUCKS.

At what age should young Pekin ducks first be picked and how often thereafter? How late in the fall and how early in the spring should they be picked? T. E. L.,
Lebanon, Missouri.

Ducks should not be picked until after they are a year old. Those who pick them usually do so in May and the latter part of August. Some do not pick them while laying as it is apt to reduce the egg yield materially.

MATING DUCKS AND GESE.

1. I have 16 Pekin ducks, a trio, (drake and two ducks) my old ones, and seven drakes and six ducks hatched in June 08. How would you advise me in regard to breeding them coming season? Ought I to get other drakes, or can I use the ones I have, as I intend to keep all of the ducks and dispose of the drakes I do not need.
2. I have three Toulouse geese hatched in May, 08, one gander and two geese. Can I use this gander or must I get another one? W. S. J.,
Milton Jet., Wisconsin.

1. It would be best to dispose of the

drakes you have and buy new ones.

2. While it might be better to get a new gander we think it would be satisfactory to use the one you have.

CROOKED BREAST.

Is a crooked breastbone in a cockerel a disease, or is it caused by roosting when too young? At what age should they roost? E. M.,
Indian River, Mich.

It is not a disease, but is a deformity which may result from various causes such as heredity, huddling in the brooder or brood coop, roosting too early, crowding, etc. The age they should roost depends on the breed and the birds. Leghorns will take to the roost almost as soon as they leave the brooder, while Rocks and Wyandottes will huddle until they are three or four months old. If the roosts are broad and flat there is little danger of their causing crooked breast in a healthy fowl.



This Great Work Free

The Poultry Annual just published is the finest, best and most up-to-date work on poultry ever issued. Its big pages tell all about the keeping of poultry and where to buy the different breeds, incubators, brooders, bone mills, feeds, roofing and all other supplies. It is invaluable.

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The merits of various breeds are fully described; the most approved methods of feeding to secure winter eggs and of raising young chicks; the handling of breeding fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys; managing incubators and brooders, in fact the whole art and science of poultry keeping is fully explained by scientists and practical poultrymen and women.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES

- SKIM MILK FOR POULTRY, by Prof. Horace Atwood, of the West Virginia Experiment Station.
- THE BEST SIDE OF POULTRY KEEPING, by George S. Barnes, of Michigan, member executive committee American Poultry Association.
- POULTRY KEEPING ON THE PACIFIC COAST, by Harry H. Collier, of Washington.
- MODERN METHOD OF HOUSING PULTRY, by Prof. James Dryden, of Oregon Agricultural College.
- A NEW VARIETY OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, the Golden Barred, described by William F. Fotherall, of Pennsylvania.
- A CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY CLUB, by Dr. W. E. Franke, of Illinois.
- FEEDING POULTRY FOR MARKET, by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College.
- MRS. FARMER AND HER HEN, by M. M. (Trusty) Johnson, of Nebraska.
- HOW A WOMAN PAID OFF THE MORTGAGE WITH HENS, by Mrs. G. C. Johnson, of Iowa.
- THE DUCK'S PLACE ON THE FARM, by Judge Charles McClave, of Ohio.
- A WOMAN'S METHOD WITH POULTRY, by Mrs. George E. Monroe, of New York.
- WHAT THE COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS ARE DOING IN BEHALF OF POULTRY CULTURE, by Prof. James E. Rice, of the New York College of Agriculture.
- THE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE, by E. O. Thiem, of Iowa.
- FANCY FOWLS FOR FARMERS, by Floyd O. White, of New York.
- PREVENTING DEADLY BLACKHEAD OF TURKEYS, by George Enty, of Penn.
- HOW DUCKS PAY FOR A FARM, by Russell L. Hutchinson, of Massachusetts.
- HOW A NUTMEG POULTRYMAN KEEPS 3000 HENS, by Poultry Editor.

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STUNTED PULLETS MOLTING THE MALE.

I keep R. I. Reds. Last year I had 31 pullets in three yards and my egg record for January was 444, February 450, March 614. Total for 90 days, 1,508; average per hen for 90 days, 48. That is a little better than some of the records you have published. Last summer I was in the East all summer and left the chickens in the care of another. Many died and the rest were stunted. I now have 25 pullets and only three or four are ready to lay. Many of them are pale around the heads and do not have a healthy appearance, and one that I killed had large white spots on the liver.

1. What can I do to these pullets to get them to laying?
2. Will it be advisable to breed from the best of them?
3. If a rooster is slow to molt and is running with hens, and meanwhile is separated and forced to molt, will he be all right to use for breeding purposes?

J. B. M.,

Upland, Ind.

1. The only thing you can do is to give them the very best feed and care.
2. We should not want to feed from such pullets. Use your hens if you have them. Hens make better breeders than pullets.
3. The rooster will probably be all right if he is vigorous. We should not force the molt of a male bird. It is better to let nature take its course.

SCALEY LEGS AGAIN.

Please tell me through your query department, a sure cure for scaley legs. I have tried kerosene, but that does not seem to help them.

E. V. R.,

Denver, Colorado.

We have never known the kerosene-lard remedy to fail when treatment was persisted in. See under head "Probably Roup—Scaley Legs" in this issue. You might try a weak solution of creolin until the scales disappear, then treat with carbolated vasoline.

FLOOR SPACE.

Will a pen 12½ by 15 with a scratching shed 11½ by 35 be large enough for 100 chickens of the Houdan type, scratching shed for winter use only, free range in summer? I know it is recommended to use 10 square feet to each fowl but many poultry raisers do with much less. This will give them about six feet to each fowl. I have read of a lady poultry raiser in one of the Eastern states who makes a success of raising fowls in 3 square feet per fowl. I am cramped for room.

T. W. W.,

Columbine, Colorado.

This gives the hens 5.7 square feet each which is generally considered sufficient. It is not, however, a very good plan to have 100 hens in a flock, though this is often done. At the Maine station 100 were kept in a flock and it is announced that there was no appreciable difference in the egg yield between flocks of this size and those containing 50, but a more recent bulletin says that the egg yield of the large flock was materially less, and that it clearly appears that these factors of flock size and floor space have a definite and measurable effect on the average annual production.

TWENTY HENS.

1. Are three quarts of feed enough for twenty fowls?
2. How much sprouted oats should be fed to 20 fowls?
3. My 20 hens are laying from 8 to 12 eggs a day. Would I do better by feeding mash in the morning?
4. How many trap nests would I need for 20 hens, and how often would they have to be visited?

R. H.,

Millbrook, N. J.

1. Of course much depends on the feed and the size of the hens. Three quarts of such grain as corn or wheat would be a daily allowance for twenty large hens, but bran, oats, etc., of a light nature, would be a scant allowance.
2. Cut off a block about six inches square and let the hens pick it to pieces.
3. This is a good yield and we would

not change the method of feeding until they let up laying, as any change might result in a temporary decrease.

4. Five. You should visit them four or five times a day.

LEGHORN AND BANTAM QUESTIONS.

1. How high should a fence be to keep Leghorns from flying over it?
2. Does the Standard contain colored plate of Buff Leghorns?
3. I have some Bantams that look just like S. C. Brown Leghorns but of course not more than half as large. To what variety of Bantams do they belong?

C. B.,

Elgin, Ill.

1. Fences for Leghorns are usually built eight feet high, but this does not always prevent their flying over them.
2. No. There is no colored plate in the Standard.
3. They are Game Bantams.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

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Aluminum or copper, two sizes. Adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. Can't lose off. Price, post-paid, 12-15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c. Initials extra 10c per 100; 50 or less 5c. Also pigeon bands. One sample for stamp Circular free. T. Cadwallader, Box 924 Salem, Ohio.

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J. F. SIEMS
Patentee

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Instead of Single Sitzings—To Insure Satisfied Customers—Get Your Eggs From Specialty Breeders.

Oscar Wells, Farina, Ill.

I HAVE been breeding fancy poultry for 18 years not off and on, but steadily. I keep but one strain of chickens, R. C. B. Leghorns, and Pekin Ducks. "What has this to do with the question at hand?" You may say, well, let us see:

You will hear some one say he sent to a party for three or four different breeds, or single and rose comb of the same breed, the result as a rule is a lot of mongrels. You are less likely to be defrauded by buying of a breeder that has been a specialist for years, than one who breeds this kind of fowl this years, another kind next year, or several kinds at the same time.

I used to keep about three different kinds at once but the longer I breed fancy poultry the more convinced I am that one breed is all a person can come anywhere near breeding to perfection. Take some other line of fowls, as ducks of geese if you wish to branch out.

Now as to sending off for eggs. My experience has been that selling eggs by 100 lots pleases best. Last year I sold about \$300 worth of stock and eggs per month where I had one kick I had twenty compliments. When a customer bought of me once he not only came back, but brought his friends, so it pays to be fair. About half of my

sales each year are from old customers.

On the other hand where eggs are sold at from \$3 to \$5 per sitting, I can name more instances where the eggs "fizzled" out than where they proved to please. A small package is handled rougher than a large one. If a few in 100 are broken, which is seldom done, the loss is not so great, and if about 1/2 of the sitting is broken, if the party does make good the express eats them up.

Another thing is paying so much for so few eggs. Not one in ten who starts out to be a fancier stays. They usually keep full bloods but not for show.

This makes the good utility laying strains worth as much as high class show birds.

Most fanciers are honest and mean to be fair. Misunderstandings will arise. Some men are simply dealers in fancy poultry and keep out of the best grade poultry papers but advertise their catalogue in farm papers, etc. They know that the poultry papers won't back them in their methods, so keep shy.

Don't expect too much for your money and when you find a person that treats you fairly stay with him. Stick to the golden rule and you will be a fancier in years to come.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



AND ALMANAC FOR 1909.

There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful colored plates of fowls, true to life. It tells all about all kinds of Thoroughbred Fowls, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about

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It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickenism and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. C. C. SHOEMAKER. Box 509. FREEPORT, ILL.

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The greatest vegetable novelty of the season. The largest, most productive and finest flavored of all. They are not coarse grained and poor like other large sorts but are of ideal shape, smooth, solid, have very few seeds and are **UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY**. Many customers report fruits weighing 2 to 5 pounds each. Last year we sold the seed at 40 cents per packet of 100 seeds, but we will now send a trial packet for ten cents. We also offer

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prizes this year for the largest tomato grown.

Our large illustrated catalog describing the above and many other choice novelties will be sent free if you mention this paper

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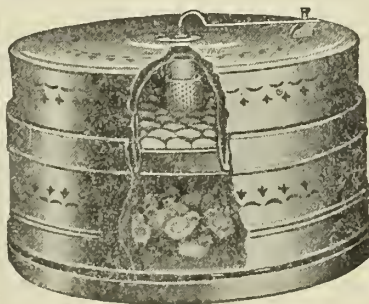
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Our machines were used exclusively in the original Philo System Plant where over \$1,500.00 From 60 Hens in Ten Months has been cleared from the sale of eggs, baby chicks and fowls raised on a city lot 40 feet square. One of the largest hatching plants in America saved over \$700 this year by using our System of Brooding. We sell the best brooder ever made for only \$25.00.

One party hatched and raised \$500.00 worth of poultry last year with four Metal Mothers, and hundreds of others are delighted with Our Machines and Our New Way of raising Poultry. Our Combined Machine Hatches and Broods Perfectly at the Same Time with Only One Lamp and One-Fifth the Oil used in other machines. Once Filling the Lamp Completes the Hatch. It runs Steady as a Clock in any room from the Cellar to the Garret, and our Long Burning Safety Lamp, runs on for Weeks Without Attention. It is the ONLY Machine that Airls the Eggs in the Natural Way and Applies the Heat to the Chickens like the Mother Hen



TESTIMONIALS.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—As per your letter I will send you an order for six machines in a few weeks. Am hatching with the one I now have. Got 47 chicks from 50 eggs. Have abandoned all my 200-egg machines. Am practicing in my store with a view to starting my 40-acre poultry plant near town here. Think I can sell a lot of these machines next year.

Respectfully,

H. W. WHITE.

311 Ada St., Yankton, S. D.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—The Hatcher we bought of you last May is all right. We took off two hatches with it; one of 43 chicks and one of 46 chicks. All good ones. Yours respectfully,

Austin, Pa. G. W. SIMPSON,

Our 1909 Pattern Metal Mothers are the Perfected Results of the Latest Discoveries in Artificial Incubation. They will hatch Hens, Ducks, Turkey and Goose Eggs well and at the Same Time. Regulation of Moisture and Heat Entirely Automatic. One Metal Mother Complete, \$7.50; Two, \$14.00; Four, \$24.00. One Hatcher Complete, \$5.00; Two, \$9.00; Four, \$17.00; Six, \$24.00. Catalogue Free.

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The Leading Strain of Heavy Layers. Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting the strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, Standard Qualities have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled as foundation stock or for introducing new blood. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching from my regular matings, \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100. From Exhibition Matings \$3 per 15; \$5 per 15. Illustrated circular free. Respectfully,

A. M. SHAW, (Successor to H. J. Blanchard) R. F. D. No. 24, Groton, New York.

HATCHING EXPERIENCE.

Questions on Chicken Pox and Bad Laying.

I have been very much interested in the subject "What Would You Do?" that has been discussed in the Poultry Keeper for the last few months. I sent to an eastern breeder of light Brahmas for a sitting of eggs last spring. In due time, they arrived, not an egg broken. I set them under a hen, that last year hatched and raised 13 chicks from 14 eggs; the faithful hen sat 4 weeks on the eggs but no chicks came. I decided to try a "Trick of the Trade," (those who read this, that have read the Philo book will know what that is) I tried it on one and that was enough for me. The egg popped like a pistol and I had to go and wash my face and hands and change my shirt before I could breathe well. I broke the other 12 eggs and they were all "rotten."

Well I wrote to the party and received an answer that he was very sorry but that was the first complaint he had had from his eggs, saying nothing about "making good". So much for the "skinner's",

The following month I sent for another sitting from a different party and received them with one broken. I set them in an incubator and hatched 10 chicks, 9 of which I still have and 2 of the pullets are laying and have been for a month. I wrote to him and my success with the eggs and received an answer that "if I wished he would send me 3 more eggs, one for the broken one and 2 for those infertile. I answered back that I was very well satisfied.

Now I think that that man was fair and square and intended to do what was right. If there were more men like him in the poultry business, we would have no such experiences as have been recorded in the Poultry Keeper about that subject.

Now as I have had my little say, I would like to ask two questions, as I have seen nothing as yet in any of the poultry magazines I take, in regard to either. First, I would like to know if disease can be carried from a hen through the eggs to the chicks and from the chicks to other chickens? The reason why I ask this is: I have a friend whose chickens had the chicken pox. He gave me some eggs and I set them; hatched the chicks and when the chicks were about a month old they took the chicken pox and some of my flock got it from them I supposed.

Our places are about 15 miles apart. He lives in town and I live in the country. Next I would like to know why my old hens don't lay. Last year I got eggs all spring and quite a few in the fall, but this year I don't think they have laid over a dozen eggs the whole year. In April I got about 12

eggs; sometimes one a day and sometimes one a week.

I have fifteen hens and they all seem to be as healthy as can be. They have been fed regularly 2 times a day, and I have tried everything I could read about what would make hens lay, and nearly every kind of feeding from mash to hopper feeding. I forgot to say I moved the chickens in January from town out here where I live now.

I shall be very much obliged if someone will give me a little advice on these subjects.

I am "up against it" as to what is the matter but I am going to stay with them, if these Brahmas I have have forgotten how to lay I'll get some more that haven't and make good yet.

Alfred A. Asp.

Mulhall, Okla.

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The Champion Leg Band is the oldest most popular band on the market. It is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl.



This band always stays securely, where it is fastened, is held by a double lock, hence is impossible for it to slip off. To fasten bend the broad part of the band on your finger to conform to shape of fowl's leg. Put small end through loop until it fits loosely on the leg, turn the end back, then bend the lugs over the loose end as shown in cut. Cut off surplus with scissors.

Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and turkeys; smaller size for Plymouth Rocks and other breeds. Not made in pigeon size. Prices postpaid: 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c. Be sure to state that you want the Aluminum Champion Band. Guaranteed satisfactory. Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

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CAPON TOOLS



Humphrey's Advice:

Force Your Hens to Lay in Winter

During the winter time you can average from 12 to 15 eggs from every 20 hens, no matter how large your flocks are.

Fresh cut raw bone is the food that forces the hens to lay, and it should be prepared in a Humphrey Open Hopper Bone Cutter. March chickens are the biggest money makers for the poultryman. Therefore, get your hens into laying condition now. Fresh cut raw bone produces eggs for early setting.

Fertile eggs mean more chickens—more money. Fresh cut raw bone insures fertile eggs.

Low vitality causes chicks to die in the shell. Fresh cut raw bone means vigorous chicks.

Early broilers and fliers bring big prices—large profits. Fresh cut raw bone is the best developing food.

Early laying pullets are money makers. Fresh cut raw bone pushes pullets to early maturity.

Every poultry yard of twenty or more hens ought to have a Humphrey Open Hopper Bone Cutter—the easiest to operate and fastest cutting machine on the market. It will last years. It will more than pay for itself before spring.

Cuts your feed bills in half.

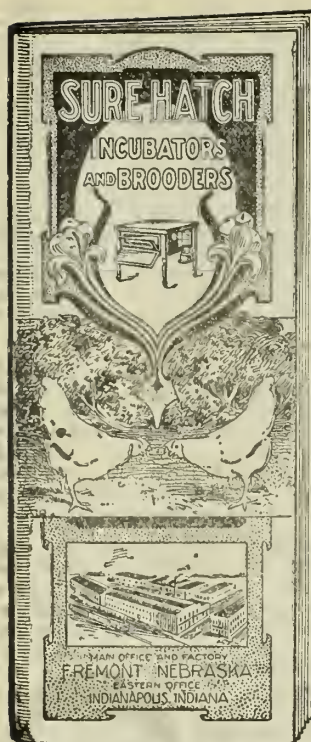
Forces hens to lay when egg prices are highest.

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Find out more about fresh cut raw bone and why best prepared in a Humphrey Bone Cutter by sending for our book of "Poultry Helps."

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Tells All About Incubators

For the first time in the history of the incubator business, a comprehensive book covering the whole subject has been issued. Ordinary incubator catalogs are full of conflicting claims and unsupported statements. Each maker tells his side of the story. What the intending purchaser of an incubator wants is all sides of the subject. He cannot afford to experiment with a lot of incubators, for there are 40 or 50 different kinds, and every one costs money. So here is a book that gives the results of exhaustive study and competitive tests of scores of incubators.

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Success with incubators is not the result of chance. The science of artificial hatching is based on facts, not theories. The price of an incubator is not a safe guide, for it's easy to build them cheap. The one that sells for most may be absolutely wrong in construction. You can't even tell by the looks, for fancy finish has nothing to do with the actual work of hatching. The Sure Hatch Book contains a fund of valuable information, not only regarding our own machines, but competing machines as well. We prove that ours is different from and better than others, by making actual comparisons. Every statement backed up by a reason. The book gets right down to foundation principles. Makes everything plain. Discusses the different methods of heating, regulation and ventilation. Practically takes incubators apart and shows you the inside facts. Uncovers some of the "secrets" of makers of sham machines. Gives credit to makers who deserve it. Points out the good and the bad features with absolute impartiality. It's interesting reading.

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LET'S PAY MORE ATTENTION TO SIZE AND SHAPE.

Z. D. STRUBLE, in National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club Catalogue.

IN writing this short article it is not my intention to speak particularly of the utility qualities of the Single Comb Buff Orpington, as any one that has ever bred them will tell you they are the best general purpose fowl on earth, but I wish to speak more particular of the Buff Orpington as a show bird. What is more attractive than a fine specimen of a Buff Orpington in a show room? Take for instance the fine big cockerel, that has that bright bay eye, good straight comb, with that broad back, good deep heavy body and full breast, short shanks set well apart, and that even rich golden buff from head to tail, with that proud carriage, and you certainly have the most beautiful show bird in the American standard and one that will find more admirers than any other bird in the show room. But I am sorry to say that a great injustice is being done this breed at present time by some breeders and judges that will do more to injure this noble breed than any thing I know of.

I refer to the sacrifice of size and shape, the two most important things in any breed. But especially is this true of the Orpingtons which have a type and size that has made the Buff Orpington so popular and when we sacrifice size and shape for color, we are making a great mistake. Take for instance that long legged, hollow breasted, narrow bodied cockerel that you are compelled to look at the color of his legs to see if it is an Orpington or a Rock. I care not if he is a wonder in color, he has lost his attraction and should be consigned to the block, as life is too short to breed from such a specimen and hope to get the true Orpington shape. This is also

true in regard to size. We often see the blue ribbon on a coop containing an undersized cock or cockerel, that would not weigh over six or seven pounds in the best of show condition, being small boned and although they are near perfection in color (for these undersized birds are nearly always our best colored birds.)

Still they have lost their attractiveness and should be discounted the same in placing the awards at a comparison show as they are in a score card show. For it is a regretted fact that we have seen birds in some of our big comparison shows wearing blue ribbons on their coop that had their size been given the same consideration in placing the awards by comparison that they would receive in a score card show they would not win a place in our smaller shows. This is all wrong, and as long as these undersized birds are allowed to win at our big comparison shows without giving proper discount for their undersize, just so long you are going to injure this breed. For there is nothing attractive about these little Leghorns in size, but called Orpingtons, and if we expect to make and keep the Buff Orpington the most attractive bird in the show room let's stick to the qualities that make them attractive, viz., size and shape, and while I am in favor of comparison judging, first, last and all the time, I am not in favor of cutting two points for every pound short on weight in the smaller score card shows and then not consider weight in our big comparison shows as is too often done in the larger shows.

Let's give the same consideration to weight in placing the awards by comparison that we used in placing them

by score card which in my judgment will go a long ways in increasing the size of our show specimens, and without size and shape the Orpingtons have lost their chief attraction to me.

A RHODE ISLAND RED SHOWING.

I notice in January Poultry Keeper a record of a Black Orpington hen that laid 164 eggs in eight months and twelve days. I think I have a single comb R. I. Red hen that can beat that. She commenced to lay November 12th 1907, and to July 2nd, eight months and eleven days, she laid 193 eggs. In twelve months laid 229 eggs, and the past two months laid November, 26; December, 24. I have another Rose Comb R. I. Red that commenced to lay October 24th, and June 28th—8 months and 6 days, had laid 173 eggs—in 12 months, 220. A number of others laid over 200 eggs in the year. I use trap nests.

C. E. Carter.
Joliet, Ill.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experiences at poultry work and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

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INTENSIVE POULTRY RAISING—HOW A GOOD START MAY BE HAD FROM A FEW HENS.

Mrs. J. W. McCool, Chicago, Ill.

THERE is much talk these days about intensive cultivation. I tried a little intensive hen business last year. I had only five hens but they hatched 147 chickens besides laying 36 dozen eggs. All done between April 14 and October 1st.

I set them all within a week. That is when there were three ready to set I traded the other two which had stopped laying for a couple of "sitters". When they hatched I just slipped the chicks out from under them as fast as they came; I gave the unhatched eggs to fewer hens and reset the others. At the end of the hatching week I had them all reset.

I used boxes about 12 inches square and as deep for nests and made a little frame of lath covered with window screen wire for each nest. In the bottom of each box I put a fresh cut sod with some home cured tobacco leaves; then a little excelsior, just enough to hold the eggs. The sod came up the sides of the box enough to make a hollow.

After Mrs. Biddy was placed on the eggs after dark the little frame was laid over the box and a good sized stone put on each corner—bricks would do. Over the whole I threw a piece of coarse burlap. I did not disturb her all the next day but the second morning about 10 o'clock I took her off with my hands. I did not put the nests in the place where the hens had been laying, but all in an airy shed. I took the hens all off at once and fed and watered them and watched to see that they did not fight after they had had a good dust bath, I took a broom and drove them back into the shed. After they were all nicely settled I put on their wire covers and the stones.

I did not need to drive them back but two or three times, but I always kept an eye open to see that they were all back and covered up within a time, regulated by the temperature of the day.

On the 18th day I gave every egg a dip in warm water and covered Mrs. Biddy for the finish. Nearly every chick was out by the night of the 20th day and the hen set again by the night of the 21st.

I bought my eggs for setting wherever I could. I set in all 200 eggs about forty were infertile. Of the rest a number were weak germs. I do not think more than three or four were what you could call dead in the shell. Of the 147 hatched only two were ever sick. The first one within 24 hours. He had never eaten. I rolled him out up in a cotton wadding and put him in an empty box, and left him 24 hours on a shelf behind the kitchen stove. He got out some way and fell down on the floor. He awoke me with his yells about 4 a. m. The volume of sound he got out of him did not indicate weakness, so he went into the brooder

with the rest and they all had their first breakfast together about 5:30.

The next sick one was about four weeks old. He ate too much one night and his crop was swelled up like a pouter pigeon in the morning. I gave him a little salts. Must have given him too much for he just disposed of his load and died in an hour.

The hen which I set first, hatched 16 the first time and fourteen the second. She began laying the 13th day after she was through sitting; laid 14 eggs, then wanted to sit again. I got some eggs and traded for another sitter. I had 36 eggs and the hens were rather small so I saw they could not cover the eggs properly. I went to the roost and got a hen which had been laying about 10 days. I took her temperature with an

To any Farm, Poultry Paper, or Magazine, until you can get our price. Send list desired on postal card and we will send special rate. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

incubator thermometer under her wing and it was about 99 but I set her and marked her eggs to see if they hatched as well.

As it was very warm weather I went out the next morning and took the hens off to water and dust but did not let them out of the shed. I found the hen from the roost had laid an egg but was quite excitable and had a temperature of 100.

The next morning she had another egg and was ruffled up to a degree and had a temperature of 103. The third morning there was an egg and another the fourth. That was all. After that I let her run out when the others did and she was the craziest of the lot to get back to her nest.

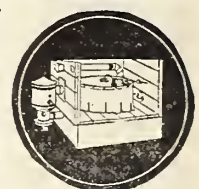
The seventh day I tested the eggs and found five infertile and broke one other. The two first hens could cover the 30 eggs nicely so I took off my emergency sitter tied her up for a day



HOAK O. K. AND GOOD LUCK INCUBATORS Hatch Where others fail.

Where Quality and Low Prices count. Many styles and features. Pure Air Brooders. Fire Proof Hovers, finest in existence. Areated fount. No hot lamp ner lamp box. Easy attached to common store box. Years of experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalogue.

H. E. HOAK CO., Ligonier, Indiana.



CLOVERNOOK RANCH Imperial Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys

Breeding stock thoroughbred, carefully selected, prize winning and utility birds. Healthy hardy, vigorous, prolific layers of fertile eggs. STOCK AND EGGS for sale in season. Send for descriptive circular. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

MISS FRANCES E. WHEELER, Box 21, Chazy, Clinton Co., New York.

IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE

Now is the best time to secure subscribers for Poultry Keeper, and our offer of "Blocks of Three" for \$1.00 makes it easy for the club raiser to get his paper free for one year.

The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

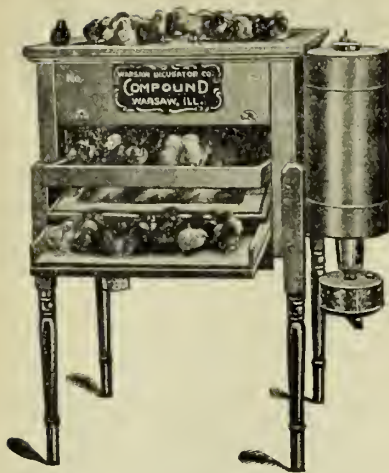
each of the three subscribers comprising these clubs a special premium of our booklet, "Feeding For Eggs," that tells what and how to feed, with table showing feed values, so that every subscriber gets a 50-cent poultry magazine and a 25-cent poultry book, all sent postpaid.

Below is a subscription blank on which the names and postoffice addresses may be written. We urge an early effort to secure three names under this liberal offer. A dollar bill will reach us if sent in a letter.

POULTRY KEEPER, Quincy, Illinois.

Enclosed find one dollar for three subscriptions to POULTRY KEEPER for one full year.

NAME	POSTOFFICE	STATE



Compound Incubators And Zero Brooders

ARE FIRE-PROOF. SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

Our Incubators are Automatic Moisture Machines, and self-ventilating. Our regulator controls Heat, Moisture and Ventilation. There is no guessing at these three essential points in running a Compound Incubator.

WRITE FOR OUR LOW PRICES.

Upon receipt of your request, we will immediately mail to you one of our catalogs, which will describe our line of goods to you thoroughly, and we will with pleasure quote you our low prices.

COMPOUND INCUBATORS, ZERO BROODERS and ZERO BROODER HEATER OUTFITS.
—MANUFACTURED BY—

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.

Agents Wanted

Cor. Sixth and Main Sts., Warsaw, Ill.

and in five days she went to laying again. I got 28 chickens.

My stock was called Barred Plymouth Rock, but was a little mixed. I had Cockerels which weighed 7 pounds at five months. One weighed 7 1-4 lbs. live weight. When I dressed him he was what I should call a natural Capon, or very nearly so. He had only one testicle and that was about the size of a kidney bean. I have been experimenting with chickens three summers.

On feeding and raising by hand and without heat or practically so. I have killed and eaten a good many of my Cockerels and I never saw anything like it before. He was a peculiar looking fowl always. When quite small I dubbed him the idiot. He did not feather out until nearly three months old. He had only a few wing feathers the rest was down. He was not naked as some are. He weighed 2 1-2 when 11 weeks old. He had a simple look to his eye and a hooked beak and his middle toes turned in when he walked, but he beat all the rest in eating and growing. He was good juicy eating too, but no better than others of the same hatch.

SO MUCH FOR THE PHILO SYSTEM.

I felt as though I should give the Philo System a trial and took forty hen-hatched Single Comb R. I. Reds, and confined them in home-made Philo System brooders which I built according to instructions in the Philo System book.

I kept them in brooders until August 1st, when I took them out and put the cockerels in a summer colony coop and pullets in another coop of the same type; these coops being the Philo System summer colony coops. I fed them according to the Philo System, disposed of the cockerels October 1st, the average weight being 5 1/2 pounds, and sold them for twenty cents a pound. The twenty pullets left were put into two Philo System summer coops, eleven in each coop, and were left there until November 1st, when both pens were laying and laid 5 dozen and 5 eggs in November; twenty-eight dozen and five eggs in December, and are now laying one and one-half dozen each day (January 11th).

They look very healthy and robust and up to the standard in weight but they have had everything the Philo System called for and have certainly paid their way.

I also have R. C. Black Minorcas in a Philo System summer colony coop, hatched May 15th, and they are turning out better than a fifty per cent egg yield at the present writing and began to lay October 15th. I followed Mr. Philo's plan of feeding to the letter. In my two pens of Reds, 22 pullets, the feed bill was for December, \$2.60, against 28 dozen and 5 eggs, at 45 cents per dozen. Many thanks to the Philo System. I am way ahead of the game.

J. F. Laughlin,

Elmira, New York.

THE WINTER SHOW—A HELP TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

It has been an open question to some of our readers as to whether the winter show was of use to the practical poultryman, or whether it raised the standard of the owner of 'hens. While we have believed that everything considered, poultry exhibitions were stimulating to the poultryman who would attend them, we did not realize the power for good that they were. As we have attended and visited the larger shows of the present winter, we have watched the faces of the crowd, talked with many who were seeing their first show, and asked the opinion of a few who have been connected with show management for years. Truly the big winter shows of the country are a great help to the mass of poultrymen, whether they attend or not.

We cannot help illustrating our point with our impressions of the Madison Garden Show of New York. Few of our readers, who have never been to this leading exhibition of poultry in

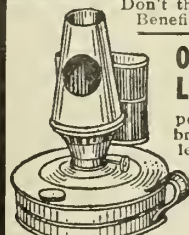
America, know that the best practical poultry appliances are shown there as well as the quality birds of the country. Not only were there working exhibits of the dry mash hoppers, open-front poultry houses, brooders and incubators, but there was a "working" exhibit of eighteen bred-to-lay pullets, and several "day-old-chicks." While the single entries and pens of high grade stock did not lack attention, the crowd gathered, day and evening, around the exhibits that we have named. There seemed to be a larger proportion of poultry keepers than of fanciers than we have noted in past winters. This speaks well for the management of the Garden show as it takes effort to gain the attendance of people who are caring for hens to produce eggs and dressed poultry. These very men cannot help being influenced by the quality of the fancy poultry in the coops and will have higher ideals the coming year than ever before. General return of business prosperity is being accompanied by more interest in better poultry than we have believed possible.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experience at poultry work and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

Repair Your Own Incubator

Don't throw away your old incubator just because it doesn't work right. Benefit by our 15 years' experience in the incubator repair business. Write for our free catalog, which tells how to find the cause of the trouble and shows you how to remedy it. We manufacture a full line of incubator and brooder supplies, fixtures and repairs—everything needed for making new incubators or repairing old ones. Every article sold by us is under an iron clad guarantee and will be replaced if found defective.

Oakes' Hydro-Safety Lamps Absolutely safe, constructed especially for incubators & brooders. More heat and less smoke and soot than any other lamp made. Made in all sizes—costs but a trifle. Any lamp part furnished separately if desired.



ers, Mineral Wool, Asbestos Felt, Fireproof Gline, Hygrometers, Chicken Markers, Galvanized Drinking Fountain, Automatic Alarm, etc.—all made right, and can be supplied quickly and cheaply. Write for our FREE Catalog.

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 8, Bloomington, Ind.

FEEDING FOR EGGS

*Whether you keep 12 or 1000
hens you want them to*

Lay When Eggs are High

HOW TO WHAT TO FEED

*The profits in poultry are in
eggs—profits in eggs are during
the cold months and not during
the summer.*

FEED RIGHT —AND YOUR— Hens Will Lay

SPECIAL OFFER

*For fifty cents (stamps ac-
cepted) we will send copy of
our booklet with Formulas and
Tables for Feeding and a full
year's subscription to the*

Poultry Keeper

*The most practical and helpful
poultry paper published. Fill
out this coupon and send to us
with 50 cents in stamps.*

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.,
Quincy, Illinois.

Send booklet on Feeding Poultry
and a year's subscription to Poultry
Keeper.

Name _____

SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM AN EASTERN FRIEND.

How many of you have balanced your books for 1908? Are you ahead of the game? If not, start the New Year more determined than ever. Put in all your energy for better success; stick to it and you will win in the end.

The year 1908 does not leave a very large cash balance for us, but we have some buildings to look at, and they tell us where we stand. We have also increased the number of chickens on our farm. We have started our incubators and will continue running them until the middle of May.

When I look back thirty years, I think of what little I knew about breeding and raising chickens in those days. All chickens looked good to me, but then I was only a boy of ten years of age. As the time goes on, we learn by experience. Thirty years ago I did not read any poultry journals. It is now about seven years since I started to read the Poultry Keeper, but had been reading other Poultry papers before. A good idea for poultry raisers is to get as many reports from experimental stations as possible. You will find some very good suggestions in those reports. Our stock is looking fine to start the year 1909.

Now a few words to the readers of the Poultry Keeper. Let us try to make the Poultry Keeper have the largest paid subscription of any poultry journal published in the world. For the year 1908, I have added four new subscribers to the Poultry Keeper. I know its only a drop in the bucket, but if every reader of the Poultry Keeper would do the same for 1909, I think the Poultry Keeper would have the largest circulation of any poultry journal published. Now let us all pull together for the success of the best poultry paper published. I do not write this boost for any favors but it is the pure love I have for the Poultry Keeper is a good thing; push it along. Success to Poultry Keeper and its readers for 1909.

Chas. W. Oblander,
Windom, Pa.

LIVING FROM POULTRY RAISING.

Editor of Poultry Keeper:—

As I think my time is nearly out, herewith find renewal in accordance with P. O. card offer enclosed.

Conditions on the coast are somewhat different than with the Poultry Keeper, but it so often hits the nail on the head in spite of this that I cannot get along without it. I wish someone who is actually making a living from poultry would give us the benefit of his experience from A to Z. Anyone can make a success of a dozen or a hundred but when it runs up into the many hundreds, then comes the rub. It dawns upon me that ability to renew flock without eating up the profits, spells success and that is the particular point which would be of interest to me at least.

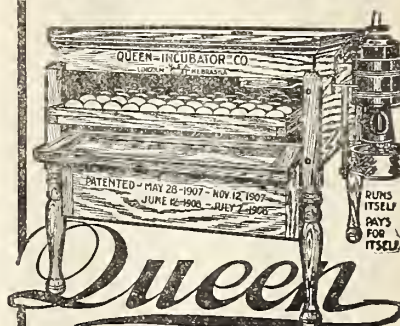
W. F. Triggs,
Watsonville, Calif.

90,000

Poultry Raisers

Know, Just What

I Want to Tell You



Out of my experience I have been telling others how to make more money with their poultry. No matter whether you have 50 chicks or 500 they ought to make more money for you, and I can tell you how to get more money out of them. Don't be afraid of cold weather. With

Queen Incubators and Brooders

you can have summer conditions with large hatches, healthy, fast-growing chicks right in the middle of winter, and you can get fliers and broilers on the earliest market when prices are highest and most profitable.

Last year while all other incubator manufacturers complained of falling off in orders, the sale of Queen Incubators more than doubled. Our business grows because Queen machines absolutely "make good" for our customers.

Note Sizes and Prices

80 Eggs . . .	\$ 8.00
130 Eggs . . .	10.00
180 Eggs . . .	12.50
240 Eggs . . .	15.00
360 Eggs . . .	18.50

I pay freight and give strong and binding 5 year guaranty and 90 days Free Trial. I want to tell you all about Queen machines and their work, and prove everything I say. Therefore

I Ask You to be One of 90,000
More Who Will Write Me To-
day for My Free Queen Book

WICKSTRUM, Box 2
QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

Lincoln, Nebraska

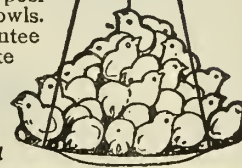
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN CHICKS

Every poultry man knows that a large percentage of his chicks die from bowel troubles. Many know from actual experience that

MEDICATED CHARCOAL

not only prevents this trouble and saves thousands of chicks each year, but positively prevents or cures cholera, diarrhoea and kindred diseases in older fowls. It cleanses the bowels, purifies the blood, kills germs of disease. We guarantee satisfaction. It is the only remedy ever discovered for the cure of "White Diarrhoea." It is a scientifically prepared remedy in use on the largest poultry plants throughout the country. Guaranteed under Government Pure Food Laws. Trial bags, 10 lbs. \$1.00—25 lbs. \$2.25—50 lbs. \$4.25.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 274 Fourth St., Des Moines, Iowa



CAUSES OF DEATH OF YOUNG CHICKS.

U. S. Dept. Agriculture Bulletin 309.

It has been often noted that a large number of incubator chicks die during the first ten days in the brooder from a looseness of the bowels, which is commonly known among poultry men as white diarrhea. This trouble has been assigned to a variety of causes, among them being irregular temperature, lack of vitality of breeding stock, improper feeding, and poor ventilation not only of brooders but also of the rooms in which the incubators are kept. A committee of Ontario poultry experts after investigating the cause of this mortality among chicks in Ontario and New York concluded that the lack of ventilation was perhaps the most important of the determining factors.

The Connecticut Storrs Experiment Station has recently studied this question, being led thereto by the fact that nearly every chick died of 400 hatched in February in different incubators, while large numbers of chicks hatched before and after this date did not exhibit any fatal symptoms. Believing that food was an important factor in the problem, C. K. Graham, who carried on the work, fed several lots of chicks with different kinds of feed and noted that the mortality was high in whichever lot received one of the grain mixtures. Careful examination showed that this feed contained a fairly large percentage of musty grain, particularly corn. The young chicks ate all the grains indiscriminately, and their lack of ability to detect wholesome from unwholesome foods was further tested by giving them rations which contained such substances as sawdust, coarse salt, and granulated sugar. These materials were eaten as readily as the grains with which they were mixed. Indeed, "the salt and sugar were always selected first, apparently owing to their bright appearance; but as a rule the chicks did not appear to relish them."

When older chicks hatched by hens, and also those taken from the incubators and given to the hens, were offered these same mixtures, it was the exception to find a chick that took over

a grain or two of salt, sugar, or sawdust.

When musty food was given to the older incubator chicks it was noticed that those which were eight or nine days old showed considerable discrimination in selecting the grain, while still older chicks refused even larger proportions of the musty kernels.

This forces the conclusion that many of the deaths among young chicks are caused by musty food, although there is no doubt that faulty brooders, chills, overheating, improper ventilation, and lack of vitality in the parent stock should all receive proper credit for their share.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the paper includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as a premium in connection with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send, postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50. and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

FEED ONCE A WEEK AND FEED BETTER.
The Nourse No-Waste Poultry Feeder (patented) saves half the time, quarters the feed, increases health, growth, egg production and profit. Make your own for a few cents from plain, illustrated plans that we sell for 50c. Circ. free! THE H. A. NOURSE CO., 8, Hill Station, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Poultry of Highest Quality
My big new book illustrates and describes over 40 varieties of chickens, ducks, turkeys and pigeons. Tells which pay and which do not; how to feed, cure diseases, etc.; gives low price on stock and eggs; how you can earn eggs taking orders. This book will help put dollars in your pocket if you will just write me. It's only 10c. Mention this paper. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.

Standard Bone Cutter
gives cut bone the greatest feeding value because it is the only cutter that cuts across the grain. Cuts green or dry bone, meat or gristle. Runs easily. Cannot clog. Low in price, but guaranteed superior to any other bone cutter.
Cut shows No. 9, price \$3.50. Sent on 10 days' free trial, to be returned at our expense if not entirely satisfactory. Write for trial order blank, and catalogue showing all sizes of bone cutters. STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass.

"IDEAL" TRAP NESTS WORK RIGHT



Accurate, compact, handy, inexpensive. You can easily install enough of them to care for a big egg yield without watching. Proved by years of practical work all over the U. S.

No trap-door, wires, strings or tilt-board. Nothing in the box but the nest, the hen and her eggs.

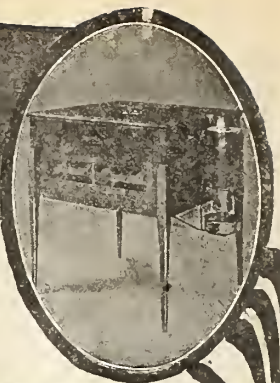
No freight. Write for "A Symposium of Evidence," and prices of

TRAPS, PLANS, BANDS AND RECORD SHEETS.

Everything for the Trapnester.

F. O. WELLCOME

BOX C., YARMOUTH, MAINE.



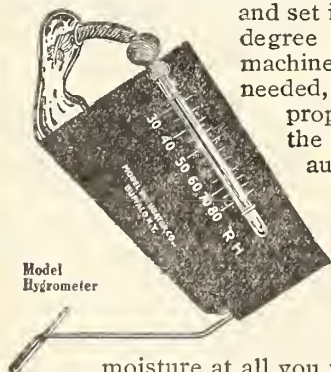
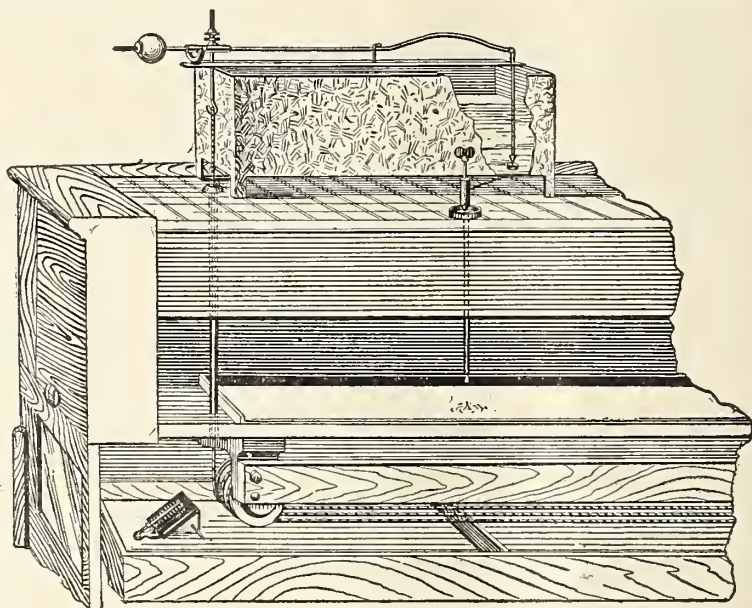
AN AUTOMATIC MOISTURE REGULATOR

I have the honor to offer you the first moisture regulator to regulate the moisture in the hatching chamber. A device that not only supplies moisture, but turns it on and off *automatically*, as needed.

The Model Moisture Regulator

Controls the degree of humidity in the Model Incubator just as the famous Model Thermostat controls the heat.

The Model Patent Automatic Moisture Regulator can be quickly and easily adjusted to any Model Incubator, old or new. There is nothing complicated about it, and it is not difficult to attach it to the Incubator. A special Hygrometer is sent with each Regulator. This is simply filled with water

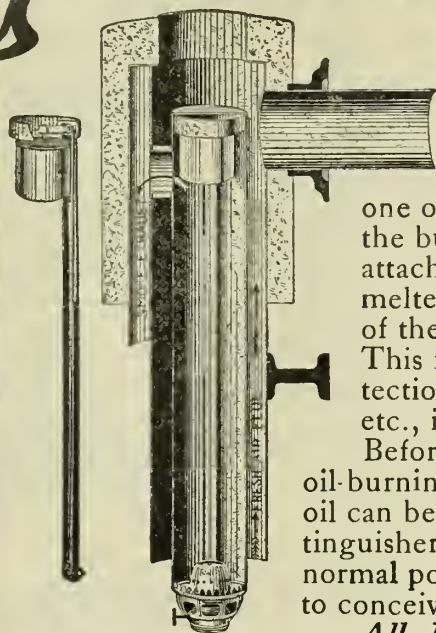


Model
Hygrometer

and set in on the egg tray near the thermometer that registers the heat, and the degree of humidity is read the same as the degree of heat is read. When the machine is heated up and the Hygrometer shows that additional moisture is needed, the water valve is adjusted so that it lets in a little water. When the proper degree of humidity is obtained the regulating nut is adjusted so that the flow of water is shut off, and after this it will turn water on and off automatically. If the weather is too dry for normal hatching conditions moisture will be supplied automatically thereafter. When the weather is normal and there is enough moisture in the hatching chamber the supply of moisture will remain turned off indefinitely. On the other hand, the "wet sand tray" and other devices continue to supply moisture whether it is needed or not. It has been proven time and again that too much moisture will do more harm than too little, and these devices constantly err on the side of too much. If you want to supply moisture at all you want a Model Patent Humidor and Moisture Regulator.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, MODEL INCUBATOR CO.
314 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**MODEL PATENT
FLAME EXTINGUISHER**



New this year, is a practical device that will put out the flame before the burner or oil can become over-heated.

The burner and oil can only become over-heated through the operator turning a flame high enough to smoke. With the New Model Extinguisher, within one or two minutes after the lamp flame smokes, and before the burner can become over-heated, a small fusible link, attached to the base of the chimney part of the heater, is melted and releases a smothering cup suspended in the top of the chimney flue, and the flame is extinguished instantly. This is on the same principle as the link used for fire protection in sprinkler systems, and to hold fire doors open, etc., in large Mercantile and Factory buildings.

Before oil can be set on fire it is necessary to heat it. In all oil-burning lamps it is necessary to heat the burner before the oil can become heated. With the Model Patent Flame Extinguisher it is utterly impossible to heat the burner above a normal point without extinguishing the flame. It is impossible to conceive of a more perfect safety device.

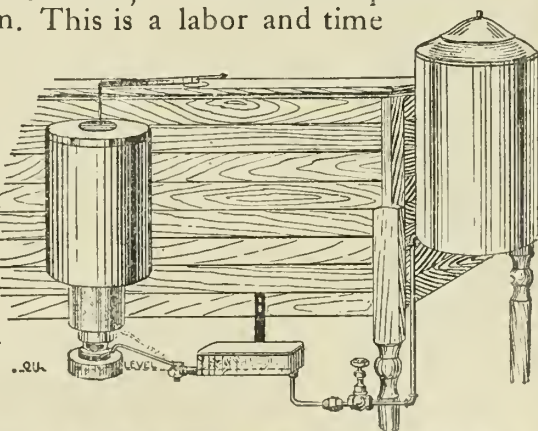
All Model Incubators are now equipped with the Model Patent Flame Extinguisher.

The Model Patent Automatic Lamp Filler

Is the greatest economizer of time and labor ever put on an incubator or brooder. It keeps the lamp filled throughout the hatch, and maintains a uniform oil level which insures a uniform flame. The lamp fount is reduced to diminutive size and is kept automatically filled from a barrel or tank; which can be placed at a distance, or even outside the incubating room. This is a labor and time saver for those operating a number of Incubators or Brooders.

This apparatus complete consists of a small lamp bowl, regulating float valve and connections for either side, i. e.—the feed pipe that drops into the lamp bowl and the supply pipe, including the union and main line valve. From this point it can be connected up with a quarter inch pipe to a barrel or oil tank of any kind that sits a foot or more higher than the float valve. The main line pipe can run along a row of incubators or brooders, taking in one after another.

As always, the improvements in the Model show distinct progress, insuring biggest hatches with lessened labor. Send for new descriptive literature.



CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, MODEL INCUBATOR CO.
314 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

Contains MORE and BETTER
Practical, Reliable Information
on the general subject of

POULTRY FOR PROFIT

Than any other book published. It
treats of every branch of

Practical Money Making Poultry

And gives the cream of established
facts. The book was especially
compiled to help those who are
about to embark in the poultry busi-
ness. It is printed on embossed
book paper, handsomely illustrated
with new half-tones and etchings.

It contains 118 pages (9x12 inches
in size) and cover, and is the best
poultry book yet published. Con-
tents (briefly stated) are as follows:

HOW TO GET STARTED
LEADING STANDARD BREEDS
CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDS
PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES
(Plans)
FOWLS: CARE AND FEEDING
MODEL BROODING HOUSES
(Plans)
CARE OF ADULT FOWLS
FEEDING FOR EGGS
A HEN CATECHISM
FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS
CARE OF GROWING STOCK
ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION
INCUBATOR CELLARS
**BROILERS AND BROILER RAIS-
ING**
CARE OF BROODER CHICKS
PEKIN DUCKS FOR PROFIT
5000 DUCKS ON TWO ACRES
**STARTING WITH STANDARD-
BRED POULTRY**
PROFITABLE EGG FARMING
**TURKEYS: CARE AND MAN-
AGEMENT**
CAPONS AND CAPONIZING
**POULTRY AND FRUIT COM-
BINED**
DISEASES OF POULTRY

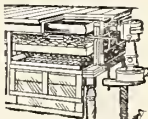
The publisher's price of "Success
With Poultry" is \$1. We will send
it postpaid and Poultry Keeper one
full year for price of the book
alone, \$1. If already a subscriber,
we will extend your subscription
one year and send the book to any
address you furnish. If taken alone,
the price of "Success With Poul-
try" is \$1. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
Quincy, Illinois.

HOW AN INCUBATOR IS MADE.

An incubator factory is a wonder-
fully interesting place to visit. When I
was in Quincy a short time ago Mr.
Ertel showed me his plant and how
they do a few of the things which
finally turns out a hatching machine.
Perhaps some of the pointers I gleaned
may be of benefit to Poultry Keeper
readers.

In the first place, the history of the
firm whose plant I saw is a story of
how a big business has grown from a
humble beginning. Back in 1867 the
father of the present Mr. Ertel started
making incubators, and the business
has been growing ever since, a new
shop one year another building the
next, and so on. Now the firm makes the
largest shipment of incubators and
brooders ever handled in one day, over
600 machines—five car loads. The
next year they break their own record
and ship six car loads in one day. So
the Ertel name is known from one end
of the country to the other. This lit-
tle story about where their machine
was made will seem like a letter from
home to thousands of readers of Poul-
try Keeper who are using Ertel ma-
chines.



The Vitals of an
Ertel Incubator.

This corner of an
Ertel machine
shows the triple
walls—sides, top
and bottom, and the
double glass doors.
It shows the big
heater and the new
side regulator
which leaves the
top clear. Note
also the egg trays
and nursery below.

I saw the building
of an incubator from
rough lumber to the
finished and varnished
machine ready to ship.
We stood at the door
of the planing mill
and saw the lumber
passing its final in-
spection before it went
to the Ertel saws. It
had been inspected
when Ertel bought it
two years before, and
it had been drying
and seasoning during
all the time between.
The Ertels do not
believe in using green lumber. They
won't send out a machine which will
crack, or check, or warp because the
lumber in it did not have a fair chance
to cure. I could not tell why some of
the boards I saw thrown out were dis-
carded, but Mr. Ertel explained that
nothing which showed the least defect
was left to go through. We walked
among the saws, planers and boarding
machines following the different op-
erations which changed the rough board
into a piece ready to go into its place
in the finished machine. On a lathe
here they are turning out the legs. On
that intricate, mortising and tenoning
machine over there they are preparing
the pieces which will be the frames
of the doors. So it goes all over the
busy shop. What impresses one most
is the careful attention given to every
part. Nothing is too small to be care-
fully watched, to be closely inspected
and given a rigid test before it is
passed to the cleaners and varnishers.
This, of course, is the last step, and
comes after the large erecting shop
where the different parts are assembled
and put together, and the machine as-
sumes a completed look. Here is
where the parts from the metal shop
come in, and go into each machine.
The copper tanks and boiler, the lamp
and its bracket, and the delicate regu-
lator are all put in. The egg trays
and turning device are worked and



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LEADER
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Get our samples and prices be-
fore buying. Largest and best
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Smith Sealed. Used by Ameri-
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12, 30c; 25, 60c; 60, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50;
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Leader Adjustable. Smoothest and
most secure fastening ever invented. Price,
postpaid, 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 60, 40c; 100, 65c;
250, \$1.20; 500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$5.25. Send
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KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd., Mfrs.
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THROW Pearl to POULTRY and WATCH RESULTS



"Ohio Marble Co., Gentlemen—I think
Pearl Grit is one of the best grits I ever tried.
It is O. K. for poultrymen."
ARTHUR F. HARTMAN.
Breeder White Wyandottes, Nappanee Ind.,
You'll agree with Mr. Hartman's opinion
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perfect substitute for oyster shells and ordi-
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The Ohio Marble Co.
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Winter Eggs and Early Broilers

Result from feed-
ing your hens
green bone, prop-
erly cut.

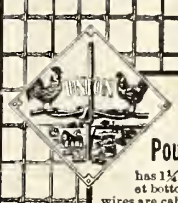
Stearns Bone Cutter

Cuts Clean

Doesn't crush or splinter or shave. It
converts large green bones into food
fine enough for the youngest chicks.

30 Days Free Trial
SEND TO-DAY FOR PRINTED MATTER.
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Union Lock Poultry Fence

has 1 1/2 x 3-inch meshes
at bottom. All the long
wires are cabled, giving the
maximum of strength and
enabling the fence to be
properly stretched. Fits
uneven surfaces. Can fence
down to and across stream
with perfect success. Re-
quires no top or bottom rail
and few posts. This is one
of the large line, including
lawn, field, and poultry
fencing. Write today for
catalog and don't forget to
ask about **Ranger Humane**
Revolving Barb Wire.
UNION FENCE CO.
De Kalb, . . . Illinois.

tested, and as the machine was rolled over into the paint shop Mr. Ertel and I started for the office. Here we found a force of clerks, accountants and stenographers looking after the details of attending the wants of customers spread all over the world. I saw the experts patiently dictating letters of advice to those who had sought the help of the firm in solving problems of feeding and caring for growing chickens. Some of these letters told real amusing experiences, and we had to laugh over the funny side as told by some of the writers. Other letters were of grateful appreciation of the Ertel machines, and told how an incubator or two had helped swell the family income and made life easier and sweeter. Such letters make one proud and happy to feel that perhaps he by putting the best he knew into his machines had really brightened life's journey for some.

S. C. Stewart.

Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY HOUSE FOR NORTHERN CLIMATE.

I have seen almost every month in the Poultry Keeper something about poultry houses, and which is the best house for all purposes. I give the following as my plan for what I consider the best all purpose house one can build. I find it an ideal house and I have never had a frosted comb, nor have I found frost in any part of the house, no matter how cold the weather. I don't have roup, colds or disease among my fowls, and I get eggs during the winter months.

My winter house is 10 ft. by 24 ft., divided into three pens of the size of 8 ft. by 10 ft. I build the house tight

of drop siding or ship-lay, with a good floor of flooring, and the roof of roofing, covered with a good roofing paper. The front of house is 7½ ft. high and the back is 6 ft. The front has one door 3 ft. by 6 ft. located at the end of house, also three small doors for the fowls, located in the center of each pen.

The window is what I consider the most important part of all in the poultry house. I cut two (2) openings 2 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in., which I wire and nail strips of 1 in. by 3 in. lumber up and down, 8 in. apart (this keeps out the two legged thieves) on the inside, and on the outside I make slot for window to slide in and out. I make two frames one for night use and one for day use. The one for night is covered with two thickness of burlap, and the one for day is covered with muslin, not very heavy. This will give all the light that the fowls will need, and this keeps the cold wind away from them, and allows air to circulate, which will not let frost gather in the house. I don't use glass at all and no matter how cold I have never found frost in this house.

In each pen I build a droppings board 2 ft. above the floor, above which I build roosts. The droppings board is 4 ft. by 6 ft. Under and attached to the front of the droppings board, I build the nests. The hens enter the nests from under the droppings board. The nest is dark; just what the hen likes. The fronts of nests are made of two 6 in. boards; the top one hinged to the lower one. This allows one to look in the nest without disturbing the hen.

It will be noted that there is nothing on the floor which is covered with

litter, and used as a scratching floor for the fowls, and this does away with an extra scratching shed, and yet provides plenty of floor space for the fowls in weather that will not permit them to run out. I keep about 4 or 5 inches of litter on the floor and the best litter I know of it sheaf oats mixed with wheat straw. The fowls work all the time to get the oats, which I find one of the best feeds to help egg production.

In bitter cold weather when near zero, I have a curtain of burlap that I hang in front and side of roosts. This is all that is required to keep from having frosted combs. My fowls do well in this building and I get eggs all through the winter. It may be because they have a heavy coat of feathers and are hustling winter layers, but never-the-less they do well and I get eggs all during the winter months. I find that the less heat one uses for fowls or chicks the better for the health of birds. They are more lively, vigorous, feathered out more quickly, and are not troubled with bowel complaint. I will be pleased to send plans for this house to anyone wishing same free if they will enclose stamp.

Carl P. Walls, Mitchell, Ind.

To any reader of "Poultry Keeper" sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising, no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.



Keep Your Hens Laying When Eggs are Worth Most

CUT down your feed bills and at the same time get more eggs.

Thousands of the most successful poultry raisers are doing it and doubling their profits. You can do it, too.

By feeding fresh-cut raw bone—such as you get from the butcher's block.

Here's the Reason of It:

Hens can't lay unless they have food which is rich in protein. Grains contain but little protein, but all animal life is rich in it. In summer, fowls get plenty of protein in bugs and worms and insects. In winter you must supply it.

Fresh bone gives it to you in its most useable form and at the least cost. An ounce of fresh bone contains more protein than

a quarter-pound of grain. And it costs you practically nothing.

Raw bone not only makes hens lay, but it improves the conditions of the entire flock—makes eggs more fertile—makes bigger hatches—livelier, stronger chicks—develops earlier layers and broilers—makes heavier market fowls and puts more money into your pocket.

• You cannot afford to pass such a money-saver and money-maker for you. You can't get the best results without it. It means a saving in grain and an increase

in yield—a healthier flock and bigger profits. But don't confuse fresh-cut, raw bone with so-called "beef scraps," from which most of the nutrition has been removed by the process of preserving. It's the raw, live worm that the hen likes—not the dried up one.

It is fresh, raw bone that does the work—not dried "beef scraps" nor "bone meal." Raw bone may be obtained for almost nothing from your butcher, and it is easily and quickly prepared with

Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter

—the only bone cutter made that does the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it unless it suits—just try it first. To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you select from our catalog on

10 Days Free Trial

(No Money in Advance)

It cuts all bone with adhering meat and gristle, never clogging, and wasting nothing.

It automatically adapts itself to your strength so that any one can use it. It is strong, durable and does not easily get out of order. But try it!

Send Today for Catalog—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.

MANN'S
Latest Model
Bone Cutter
10 Days Free Trial



F. W. MANN CO., Box 57, Milford, Mass.

RAISE RUSSIAN SUNFLOWERS.

The Mammoth White Russian Sunflowers attain the greatest height and often the heads of seed are over a foot in diameter. The seeds may be sown to grow plants for shade, or the seeds may be gathered and used, for winter feed, as they are greatly relished by poultry and form a valuable diet for winter egg production. The seeds when ripe will fall to the ground and be eagerly eaten by the fowls, but as sparrows and other song birds are fond of them also, the best way is to gather the heads and cure the seeds carefully so that they may be utilized without waste. A single pound of the seed will plant a large patch and afford much desirable shade, and at the same time producing a lot of feed. All that is needed is to protect the young plants until they grow sufficiently to be out of the reach of the fowls, and the plants will then take care of themselves. A trial will convince anyone of the value of the proposition. We will furnish a round package, by mail, of the Mammoth White Sunflower variety, upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

PREPARE FOR HOG KILLING.

Slaughtering time involves lots of hard, disagreeable work, and anything that will tend to decrease this labor is of incalculable value and well worth the money spent for it. You should consider the most effective means of getting through the work and what is still more important, realize as much as possible from your hogs.

To this end, there's nothing that will help more than an "Enterprise" butchering outfit—"Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper and a Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. The cost of this outfit is comparatively small, and measured by the increased value that your hogs return, will pay for itself in one season.

The "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper chops the meat uniformly, without crushing and grinding—every minute piece retains all of its goodness and flavor.

A great deal of drudgery and hard work of butchering is eliminated by the use of the "Enterprise" machines.

Another machine of great value to poultry raisers and on the farm is an "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. It is especially adapted for grinding dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, grain, etc. It is a good general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability cannot be excelled.

It insures a variety in food supply for your poultry, increasing their yield and value tenfold.

"The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of over 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps, will be mailed free to anyone sending her name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Co., of Pa., 231 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia.

REAL GALVANIZING.

Undoubtedly the farmers of this country have wasted a great many thousand dollars in recent years on poor wire fence. Our eyes have recently been opened on this question by a little booklet written by an expert on this subject, who shows how in the rush to get rich quickly many manufacturers have neglected the fundamentals of good fence building. Brown, the author of the book, points out that in true galvanizing. The galvanizing compound is not merely washed on the wire, but that a chemical action takes place whereby the spelter used for galvanizing becomes a very part of the wire. It is not a simple covering for the wire, but a part of the wire itself. He attributes the long life and durability of the Brown fence to its superior galvanizing and its extra heavy uprights.

We know every one of our readers will be interested in Mr. Brown's little book. Write to the Brown Fence and Wire Co., Dept. 57, Cleveland, Ohio, and ask for it.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM LEGHORNS

Are Great Egg Producers. This Alone Makes Them Profitable.

WHITE AND BROWN, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB.

PEKIN DUCKS that have NEVER BEEN DEFEATED at any of the Northern Shows.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, TOULOUSE GEESE AND M. B. TURKEYS.

All Northern Grown, Hardy and Vigorous Specimens.

Write for illustrated catalog of largest poultry farm in the North, stating what you want.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM, E. H. Crandall, Manager,

Box 122,

Worth, Arenac County, Michigan.

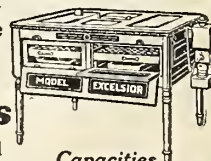
GLEN EYER POULTRY FARM

New home of King's famous winning strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Have moved over only select stock. If you are in need of a fine cockerel to head a select breeding pen write us your wants. New mating sheet will be issued early, with description of new plant and some of the very best matings that I have ever bred from. Don't forget my new address. (Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.)

O. L. KING, Glen Eyer Poultry Farm, Rockford, Ill.

**Hatch
Chickens
by
Steam**

Stahl Incubators are thoroughly practical at every point—proven so by years of service; thousands in successful operation. Require but little attention; guaranteed to produce a chick from every fertile egg. Heating, ventilating, and all the details necessary to hatching strong, healthy broods have been carefully worked out and perfected in the



**Excelsior and
Wooden Hen Incubators**

Get a "Stahl" and avoid costly experiments with new and untried machines. Illustrated catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 98D Quincy, Ill.

Capacities
50 to 600 Eggs

WILD NATURE OF TURKEYS.

What They Require for Feed—A Remedy for Diseases Which Produce Swellings and Sore Spots—Brown Edging on Tail Feathers and Coverts an Indication of Strong Vitality

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Illinois.

TURKEYS and Indians are purely American productions. Other countries have their savages and heathens; their anacondas, monkeys and babboons, but never a turkey or an Indian. They are purely of American growth and adapted to our cold climate. A turkey never appears to suffer from cold. It dislikes to stand around where the wind blows on it and if it can get on the sunny side of a building, it is happy. With the Indian, if he can crawl into his wigwam, with a good supply of venison, he has reached the acme of happiness and there is nothing more, his heart can desire.

It appears from history, that no other countries ever produced turkeys. They were taken over to Spain and England as souvenirs of the land that Christopher Columbus had discovered. The land that turkeys first came from, must have been cold in winter, or Indians and turkeys would not have been there, as they are both products of a cold climate. Italy must have gotten her quota of turkeys, as there are accounts given of salting down their surplus turkeys, before transportation facilities improved so that they could be shipped to other countries.

Peroxide of Hydrogen as a Remedy.

If turkeys are allowed to pick up their own living and get just what they want, they are generally very healthy,

but when one begins to stuff them with other than natural food, they develop many diseases. A neighbor of mine keeps chickens and they will be apparently well, and laying well, when suddenly they take some new disease. She recently called me up over the 'phone, and described the symptoms of some of her sick chickens. The first indication of anything wrong would be a swelling on the throat, just under the bill. The swelling increases and finally breaks on the inside and a lot of blood runs out, when the bird dies. I was interested in the matter as it was something new to me. I heard of a remedy, however, and called her up before she had eaten her breakfast, for I wanted her to try it before her chickens developed something else. She has clean, warm quarters for them and feeds them dry grain, and I think that such an ungrateful lot of chickens was never heard of before. The remedy is peroxide of hydrogen. Use a small syringe or medicine dropper, and inject it into the cleft of the mouth and syringe the inside of the throat. It is highly recommended for roup. Syringe the nostrils and if the face is puffed up, cut a small slit in the skin and inject the liquid. It will foam and boil, but it is entirely harmless. If I ever have another case of bumble foot, I shall cut a slit in the bottom of the foot, and clean it out with peroxide of hydrogen, and then spread a thick

plaster of antiphlogistine, and wrap up the foot and leave the plaster on until it dries out, which it will always do when it has done all that the plaster can do; then spread a new plaster until the inflammation is all drawn out. I have lost several large toms with bumble foot, as they bruise their feet by jumping down off of high roosts, and the foot of a turkey has so much blood in it that it is a very difficult thing to doctor one with a sore foot. Turkeys that I shipped to Germany had bumble foot so badly that it was not a very profitable enterprise in trying to raise turkeys there. Germany has so many stones and the turkeys bruise their feet by jumping on the stones.

If my neighbor's chickens get any more diseases, I shall try an Italian remedy which was tried on a sick baby. A little girl saw a dirty, neglected Italian baby, and she thought she could make something out of it, if she only could get it clean and keep it so. She began to act as foster mother by giving it a thorough bathing every morning, very much to the disgust of the dirty Italians, but she persisted, and found there was a real live baby under the crust of dirt, but one unlucky day, her mother became ill, and she had to give up her foundling for a while, when the baby became ill and the family sent for a doctor. He prescribed

ed a porous plaster, and the Italians thought some heroic measures must be used, so they cut up the porous plaster into small bits and put them down the poor baby's throat. When the foster mother got back, she had to squeeze the plaster out of the baby's throat. It was a tight squeeze, but she saved the baby.

Demand for Heavy Weight in White Edging.

The craze for big turkeys is the thing most demanded, and the next is white edging on the tail feathers, which with most careful mating, is very hard to get. Two-thirds of the calls for turkeys specify size and heavy weight, and others require white edging edging. It is much harder to keep up the fads required on turkeys than with chickens, as the Standard makes the qualifications for chickens, but some of the buyers for turkeys require heavy weight, and others require white edging of tail feathers and coverts.

I have been studying the matter of white and brown edging since the Pan-American exposition. I sold a turkey at the exhibition, to be shipped after I got home. I had an enormous tom and I knew that a larger frame could not be found, but like all of the extra large turkeys that I have raised, he had some brown edging. In due time a letter came from the purchaser, that would fill a volume. It accused me

of being an unprincipled woman simply because that particular tom had brown edging. I still have that letter, and read it whenever I get a little conceited because I think I know a little about turkey raising. In raising turkeys for the public, of course you have to cater to the public demands, but if I was raising turkeys for the market, I would pick a large framed tom with brown edging, knowing that the brown is an indication of very strong vitality, that will be transmitted to posterity.

THE UNITED INCUBATOR CO.'S EXHIBIT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW.

One of the most interesting exhibits that was seen at the Madison Square Garden poultry show this year was that of the United Incubator Co., of New York City. In addition to the machines under observation, there was a line of poultry utensils on display which suggested to the enterprising and wide awake poultryman many ideas for improving his plant, increasing its productivity and lessening his labor. This company's descriptive catalog was given out to inquirers as a souvenir, and if any of our readers are interested they can get one by writing to the United Incubator Co., 26 Vesey Street, New York City, mentioning Poultry Keeper.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.



PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS

The great secret of successful poultry raising is Saving the Chicks' Lives. No matter how many chicks may be hatched, unless you can bring the birds to maturity, you might as well have saved your time, labor and money. The wonderful PEEP-O-DAY BROODER is the greatest life saver ever invented. Poultry raisers everywhere proclaim its merits and become enthusiastic when relating their success with this remarkable brooder. The veteran as well as the amateur poultry raiser is equally successful when using the Peep-O-Day. What makes the Peep-O-Day Brooder such a success is the fact that it is a practical machine, simple to operate and easy to handle, and it does exactly what it is built to do—it Raises the Chicks.

"DISCARDED THREE OTHER MAKES."

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 25, 1908.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Kindly fill my order for six No. 4 Indoor Peep-O-Day Brooders. Will state that now I am going to use nothing but Peep-O-Day Brooders, having used and discarded three other makes. Respectfully yours, O. F. Mittendorf.

The superiority of this remarkable machine consists principally in its heating and ventilating. The heat is evenly distributed, the little chicks have a warm floor besides the overhead heat. Good pure air circulates throughout the brooder. The lamp is durable and safe, and no dangerous fumes can reach the chicks. Greater area than any other brooder of equal size is also a valuable point. The quality of material and workmanship also tends to please the customer. In fact everything is done to produce a machine that will raise good, healthy birds.

"SUPERIOR TO ALL MAKES."

Bushkill, Pa., Nov. 23, 1908.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Ship us 16 Peep-O-Day Brooders. We have tried several makes of brooders since we bought yours, but have found the Peep-O-Days superior to all others, and will only use the Peep-O-Days from now on. Yours, Gullott Bros.

CORNELL INCUBATORS

We are the manufacturers of the famous Cornell Incubators, the Standard of the World, and the highest grade incubator manufactured.

February Feed Quotations: Scratch, \$2.10; Mash, 2.20; Little Chick, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Write for our handsomely illustrated, free catalog of Incubators, Brooders, Coops, Portable Poultry Houses, Feed Supplies.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. Dept. B Ithaca, N. Y.

BROODERS.

Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin
150.

For those who wish to raise large numbers of early chickens, or who keep only non-sitting breeds, the brooder is a necessity. In buying a brooder the chief points to be observed are: a good lamp, a heating device giving off the heat from a central drum, and an arrangement which facilitates easy cleaning. The brooder should be large, having not less than nine square feet of floor space. The work demanded of a brooder is not as exacting as with an incubator. The heat and circulation of air may vary a little without damage, but they must not fail altogether. The greatest trouble with brooders in operation is the uncertainty of the lamp. The brooder-lamp should have sufficient oil capacity and a large wick. Brooder-lamps are often exposed to the wind, and, if cheaply constructed or poorly enclosed, the result will be a chilled brood of chicks, or perhaps a fire.

The chief thing sought in the internal arrangements of a brooder is a provision to keep the chicks from piling up and smothering each other as they crowd toward the source of heat. This can be accomplished by having the warmest part of the brooder in the center rather than at the side or corner. If the heat come from above and a considerable portion of the brooder be heated to the same temperature, no crowding will take place.

The temperatures given for running brooders vary with the machine and the position of the thermometer. The one reliable guide for temperature is the action of the chicks. If they are cold they will crowd toward the source of heat; if too warm they will wander uneasily about; but if the temperature is right, each chick will sleep stretched out on the floor. The cold chicken does not sleep at all, but puts in its time fighting its way toward the source of heat. In an improperly constructed or improperly run brooder the chicks go through a varying process of chilling, sweating and struggling when they should be sleeping, and the result is puny chicks that dwindle and die.

The arrangement of the brooder for the sleeping accommodations of the chicks is important, but this is not the only thing to be considered in a brooder. The brooder used in the early season, especially the outdoor brooder, must have ample space provided for the daytime accommodation of the chick. This part of the brooder must be well lighted and somewhat cooler than the hover. As soon as conditions will permit, get the chickens out on a larger floor, or, better still, on the ground. Keep the chicks scratching in daylight, and sleeping stretched out at night, and the most difficult problem of poultry-raising has been solved.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests, so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 25¢; 50 for 40¢; 100 for 75¢.

Planet Jr.

A practical farmer wanted bigger crops with less labor—and he invented the Planet Jr. It did better work and saved two-thirds his time. Now he makes Planet Jr. Seeders, Wheel-Hoes and Cultivators for two million farmers and gardeners. Planet Jrs. do the work of three to six men. Strong and substantially built. Made to last and fully guaranteed.

No. 25.

No. 8.

No. 25 Hill and Drill Seeder, Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combines almost every useful hand-garden tool in one strong, light, easy-running, simply adjusted implement—opens the furrow, sows the seed in drills or hills 4 to 24 inches apart, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row. Does thorough work as a double or single wheel hoe, cultivator and plow.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse hoe made. Plows to or from the row. A splendid furrower, coverer, hill-er and horse hoe. Unequaled as a cultivator. Write to-day for our 56-page free 1909 catalogue, which tells all about 45 kinds of Planet Jr. implements. S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1106C, Phila., Pa.

X-RAY Incubator

Save ⅔ Expense With An
Only Perfect Ventilation—Perfect Hatches
Price Right—60 Days Trial—Guaranteed

The one incubator that is ahead of the times—the only real invention in years. Don't buy any incubator until you have sent us your name and address for our Free, Practical X-Ray Incubator Book—a book of real facts. Then you'll know why the X-Ray is so different from all other incubators—lamp underneath where it should be—one filling makes the hatch—all others you have to fill daily—saves you ⅔ expense on oil and time.

Write Postal for Big FREE BOOK.

Find out why the X-Ray is the only safe, sure incubator to use. Famous X-Ray Tubes make best heating system—glass top enables you to see eggs, chicks, thermometer, at all times—flame regulates automatically—no waste heat—don't have to remove egg tray during a hatch. You'll appreciate why the X-Ray has revolutionized the incubator business—why it is the only perfect incubator to use and to hatch. Just write us—Our Practical Free X-Ray Book Proves Facts.

THE X-RAY INCUBATOR CO. 8th Street WAYNE, NEBRASKA

LOOK!
Lamp the only place it should be—underneath.

Matthews' "NEW UNIVERSAL" Garden Tools

6 GOOD TOOLS IN ONE

Seeder, marker, hoe, rake, plow, cultivator, Single or double wheel. Adjustments easily made. For planting and all kinds of cultivation.

Send for Free Booklet giving full description of implements.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, Dept. 102. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

6 Styles Seeders
Opens furrow, drops in plain sight covers marks.

Double or Single Wheel Hoe
Cultivator, Plow, Rake. Changes quickly made. Cultivate between or astride the rows. Any depth, any width.

Hand Wheel Plows
Rear wheel gives steadiness to cast.

Note High Arch and Plant Guards.
Bent Oak Handles on all Tools.

Acme Incubator Lamp Wick

MINERAL FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT BURN OR CHAR



ACME MINERAL FIBRE WICK

MINERAL FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT BURN OR CHAR

Practically Indestructible. Keep lamps well filled with oil and wicks do not need trimming, running uniformly throughout entire hatch. Can be used through two or three hatches. Made of non-combustible material. Save annoyance and aid keeping temperature even. Sold in three sizes. In ordering, state whether you want Number one, 5-8 inch wide; Number two, 15-16 inch wide; or Number three, 11-12 inches wide. Price, 42¢ cents each. Special rate made on large lots. Fit any lamp. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois

FEEDING AND BREEDING BANTAMS.

Frank E. Deedrick, Albany, N. Y.

THE first thing to do is to provide good shelter; next comes mating the birds for best results. If you want good, strong, healthy offspring, keep your birds scratching at all times, and on hot days see that they be provided with fresh, cool water at least three times a day and if possible, let them out on a grass run for at least one hour a day.

The worst thing for bantams are the wet and windy days, during which time they must be kept in a well ventilated and warm house with plenty of sunshine on them same as any other fowls.

For rearing Bantams I prefer to use birds of the American class, as any of them are good mothers. If you are short of Bantam chicks, a very good way to do is to take a medium size hen and set her and a bantam on the same day. When the chicks are due to hatch, and after they are all out, place the most of the chicks with the bantam and let the hen have just a few to take care of. The best thing to do when the bantam chicks are out is to take them away from the hen, so she won't injure them while keeping them warm and comfortable. After a while you can give just a few chicks to the hen, and that is all.

Be sure to remove all the egg shells

from the nest, so that when another chick is coming out of the shell it won't get smothered or covered up by the shells.

About 24 hours after the chicks are all hatched, let them pick in a little hay seed for about two hours. The hay seed keeps the bowels open and gives the chicks on appetite. After this, feed just a little hard boiled egg and ground oatmeal.

The best thing to do is to keep the old hen and her brood in a dry coop for about a week until they are strong enough to be put outside where it is dry.

The cheapest way to prepare food for young bantams and other fowls as well, is to get a feed mill, with which you can grind corn, wheat, oats, barley, rice etc.

Keep fresh water before them at all times, and if you can arrange it, try to feed the mother hen before you feed the chicks, because if she is very hungry she will eat everything before the chicks get enough.

The most important thing in rearing Bantams, is to keep them free from lice. Bantams can stand cold better than lice. Therefore examine your chicks for lice at least twice a week; the oftener the better. You won't have any chicks to take care of unless you keep them free from lice the

same as other fowls. If they droop their wings, or do not eat, treat them for lice, even if you cannot find them.

After they are old enough to roost and the mother hen leaves them, the best thing to do is to separate the Cockerels from the Pullets, because if you do not do this the Cockerels keep on tormenting the Pullets, and sometimes do not come far from killing them.

Cull your flock, and when the fall shows come on and you have been successful in rearing your flock and have the stock, you will carry home the awards for your season's work.

We wish to call attention to all advertisers to the advantages offered by Poultry Keeper, in placing stock before the market. The winter months offer many advantages of getting rid of extra birds that are not needed for the breeding season and our low rates on classified ads. make the cost of advertising very reasonable.

To any reader of the Poultry Keeper sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising, no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

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Tell the Truth about Temperature in the Incubator and Insure Chick Life

A Lying Thermometer Will Kill Chicks.

A thermometer which tells you that a temperature of 106 or 107 degrees in the egg chamber is only 103 degrees, lies to you.

That lie will kill the chick in every egg in the incubator.

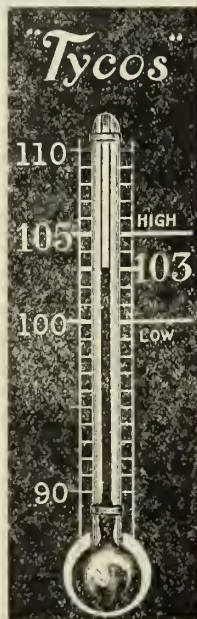
The Thermometer in incubation is more nearly parallel to the Thermometer in medical practice than any other use to which a Thermometer is applied.

Ask your doctor what the effect would be in his practice if his Thermometer lied two or three degrees.

A human temperature of 107 degrees is the danger point, and calls for heroic measures.

Suppose his Thermometer indicated 103 or 104 degrees when the actual temperature was 107 degrees. The result would be identical with operating an incubator at 106 or 107 degrees if your Thermometer lied and indicated 103 degrees,—sure death in the case of the chick, and probably with the patient.

Physicians are careful to know that their Thermometers tell the truth. You should be equally careful to know that your Incubator Thermometer tells the truth.



"Tycos" Incubator Thermometers are made with the same relative care and skill as "Tycos" Clinical Thermometers.

When a "Tycos" Thermometer shows 103 degrees you know it is 103 degrees—"Tycos" Thermometers do not lie.

Let us send you our little booklet entitled, "Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing."

It will tell you many things about Thermometers you did not know. The information it contains will enable you to guard against temperature difficulties, and possibly insure a successful hatch.

If you are planning to buy an incubator tell the manufacturer you want "Tycos" Thermometer with your machine.

The manufacturer of any good incubator ought to be glad to have you ask for a "Tycos" because he knows it is a Thermometer that will give you the greatest success with his machine.

Ask for a "Tycos"—insist upon having it.

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ARTIFICIAL BROODING.

Michigan, Agricultural College, Bulletin 245.

IF chicks are to be reared artificially the brooder should be heated for three or four days before it is to be used. In this way it is dried thoroughly and put in good working order before the chicks are entrusted to it. Cover the floor of the brooder with fine sand and then with clean chaff or finely chopped straw. Clean, sweet hay chaff is excellent for this purpose as the little chicks usually find a great amount of grass and weed seeds which make excellent food for the first few days.

Care should be exercised not to feed the chicks too heavily at first. This is especially true of brooder chicks, which seem to be lonesome, and will come to meet you every time you go near them. Feed their crops occasionally and if they are not empty withhold food until they are nearly so. Ordinarily young chicks should be fed five times a day, and then only what they will clean up quickly. If any mash food is left at the end of fifteen minutes it should be removed. If too much scratch food is fed at one time be careful to withhold the next feed until the chicks are real hungry. Over feeding or any thing tending to derange the digestive tract may result in serious losses. Keep a constant supply of clean, fresh water and plenty of grit in the form of sharp sand, or broken rock. Charcoal also proves very beneficial when added to the diet. Both grit and charcoal may be obtained from dealers in poultry supplies; there are at least three sizes of each on the market. In ordering, secure the small size for little chicks. Charcoal may be obtained by sifting wood ashes. If brush or rubbish can be burned so that the chicks have access to the bed of ashes they will soon learn to hunt for charcoal there, and it also serves as an excellent dust bath for them. The mixture of wood ashes and soil seems to suit their wants exactly.

After the chicks are a few days old the hard boiled eggs may gradually be omitted, and a scratch food composed of cracked corn, wheat and pin head oats, substituted. On the average range there is a deficiency of meat and this should be supplied in some form at least until the chicks are a month old, when they are better able to secure insects. The meat then must be fed according to the amount available on the range. At this stage the following mixture may be used, viz.: two parts

hulled or pin head oats, two parts wheat, one part cracked corn, and one part beef scrap, or cracked corn and wheat morning and night, with a dry mash feed at noon, composed of four parts bran, two parts corn meal and two parts beef scrap or granulated milk. In fact there are many combinations of food that may be fed at this time. The main thing is to feed food that will supply bone and muscle forming material to build up good, strong, healthy chicks. If insects are abundant no meat need be fed, but if green food is lacking it should be supplied.

After the chicks are a month old it is well to allow them to run to self-feeders and help themselves, or to feed them three times a day on equal parts of pin head oats, wheat and cracked corn morning and night. The feed hopper contains a mash food composed of six parts bran, three parts middlings, three parts corn meal, and beef scrap, according to the amount of insects on the range. Beef scrap would seldom be more than three parts and not often more than one part in the above mixture.

The feed hopper may be made at home or can be bought for a small price from most dealers in poultry supplies. It consists of an arrangement which allows the feed to come down no faster than it is eaten out from below. For the end pieces select a board six feet long and eight inches wide, cut it slanting across through the center so that the slope will be about one foot long, thus furnishing a frame for a sloping top upon which chickens cannot roost. Board up the back or long side of the end pieces and put the bottom in about three inches above the ground. Put a board four inches wide across the front, thus forming a trough with the bottom. Then cut a board to fit into the hopper at an angle of about forty-five degrees, being highest in front to deliver the feed in the trough at a point three inches from the back and four inches from the bottom board; enclose the front from this board up and hinge the cover on. If it is desired to allow the chicks to eat mash feed only at certain times, a board can be hinged over the opening of the trough. The dimensions of this self-feeder must be determined by the number of fowls to be fed from it.

A very good self-feeder used at the

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Maine Experiment Station is described in Bulletin No. 90, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. "The troughs are from six to ten feet long, with the sides five inches high. The lath slats are two inches apart and the troughs are sixteen inches from floor to roof. The roofs project about two inches at the sides and effectually keep out rain except when high winds prevail. The roof is very easily removed by lifting one end and sliding it endwise on the opposite gable end on which it rests. The trough can then be filled and the roof drawn back into place without lifting it."

During the whole summer, constant watch must be kept to see that the growing pullets have plenty of shade and water. Neglect these two essentials and they will not fill the egg basket next winter. If trees are not already in the yards plant them the following spring. Use fruit trees to get both shade for protection and fruit for chicken food and market. Plum and apple trees are excellent for this purpose. Peach trees make a more rapid growth and hence furnish shade quicker. If trees are not to be had, a very good shelter can be made by fastening an old door, or something of the kind, on legs about six inches long on one end and one foot on the other. Chickens do not like to take refuge in the house during the day, and something suitable should be provided to protect them from the sun's rays.

Nothing is more necessary in the poultry yard than a poultry punch or marker to enable you to mark your poultry. Many birds will stray away so that they cannot be identified positively, but by the use of the marker, a sure means of identification is af-

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forded so that the birds if lost, may be recovered. It will also enable you to keep track of birds hatched from eggs from different breeders. The P. K. marker which can be furnished by us is a satisfactory little marker, which is being used by thousands. We can furnish it upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, for sixty-five cents.

A POULTRYMAN'S NECESSITY.

According to men who know—poultry keepers who are practical and successful—there is nothing of greater value in the feed room than a good, easy-working, always-ready bone cutter. Cut green bone, freshly cut of course, is as much part of the necessary ration as corn. Consequently the necessity of the machine. Many may claim to be good but there is quite a difference in construction and ease of operation and this is most apparent when one is familiar with the Crown Bone Cutter, made by Wilson Bros., Box 2, Easton, Pa. This handy machine works quickly and simply, turning out the bone shavings in just the shape for quick digestion by the fowls. One of their catalogues, sent on request, will explain the principle and give you valuable information on egg laying. Write for it.

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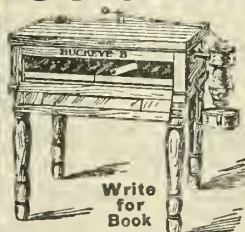
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A FEW WORDS AGAINST LOW ROOF HOUSES.

By Uncle Hennery.

A few questions; some doubts; and a pointer or two based on personal experience, may not be out of place. I found much to my benefit in Mr. Cravanaugh's excellent article in October P. K., but don't quite agree in all things and remembering some of my early experiences, want to say a word for the benefit of beginners. The old rule "Try it on a dog", works well here. If the "dog" lives it may be safe for you.

Now a house 5 feet high in front, may be fifty per cent warmer in winter than a house of the same dimensions otherwise and a 6 foot front, though I am harrassed with doubts. If I could only see two such houses side by side, a thermometer in each, set 8 inches from the floor (about where the chickens bodies are, one registering 20 F, in the 6 foot house and the other registering 30 F, in the 5 foot house—My doubts would melt away like the frost in the five foot house with 5 degrees rise in temperature. When we were created, not foreseeing, probably that some of us would be so foolish as to go into the hen business, the creator neglected to saw all of us off in 4'—6" lengths to fit (with a hat on) the correct hen house.

I was lucky enough to be able to "try it on the dog", in other words' try one of the five foot houses for a year. The house belonged to a neighbor. Long before the first month was up my chances for paradise had vanished along with sections of my scalp, my hat, fractions of my coat, etc. So when I built for myself, I built a house 6 feet in the clear at the rear and 7 foot in front, and the only protest my white Plymouth Rocks have made is to lay freely all winter, outside temperature making no visible variation in the egg record, either from the flock as a whole or from individuals. So unless you are cut to fit, don't build yourself a 5 foot house without first trying one and seeing how you like it.

Several of us would be delighted to have the name and address of any lumber dealer selling any grade of matched lumber at "\$12.00 to \$20.00 per thousand. No. 3 hemlock, not matched, was \$20.00 per thousand the last I knew—just go ask your dealer to show you some No. 3 hemlock if he has it and see if you want to build a chicken house of it. Besides which 1,000 feet matched lumber will not cover 1,000 feet of space because the dealer insists on pay for the waste in matching.

Mr. Cavanaugh is evidently making a general estimate to guide beginners and general estimates, especially where too low are dangerous food for beginners and likely to result in disorders of the pocket book. Go slowly Mr. Beginner. If you don't know how to figure lumber get some one who does, and take his estimate to a dealer and get figures. Then you will know where you are at.



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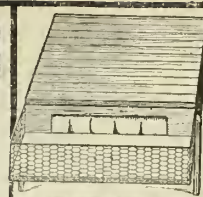


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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 28, Racine, Wisconsin.



WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Dear Sirs:—Received incubator from you last April and had very good success. From 1st hatch got 109 chicks from 115 fertile eggs; 2d, 130 from 124 fertile eggs. Am well pleased with \$10 machines. Will hatch as many as any high-priced machines. Mrs. Henry Beckwith, Muscoda, Wis.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Would not take \$30 for my incubator, if I couldn't get another. I set it 3 times—from the 1st hatch I got 105 chicks; from 2d, 112; and from 3d, 116 chicks from 120 eggs. Chickens are healthy and strong, and I lost hardly one. I think you can sell 12 here. Mrs. M. Fisher, Wakonda, S. D.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Gentlemen:—I received your incubator and brooder last March. Am perfectly satisfied with results. From 120 eggs, (20 not fertile), I got 98 chicks, making 98 percent. Don't think I could have equalled this with any other incubator. Arthur S. Allen, Thayer, Ills.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT REDS.

H. J. Geer, Newport, R. I.

ALMOST everyone raising chickens seems to have a favorite breed, which is quite natural. Still I wish to give a few facts which will prove that anyone who is not satisfied with his breed or who contemplates starting in the business can make no mistake in stocking up with that beautiful breed, the Rhode Island Red.

I have found that the Reds are all that is claimed of them, being steady layers of large brown eggs, pullets maturing early, cockerels growing exceedingly fast and being ready to kill in very short order, while hens make fine sitters and mothers and when taken as a whole, will respond to good care better than any breed I have ever tried.

The Brahmas, I find, lay too few eggs to suit me, while the Rocks seem to lay well when young, but are liable to take on fat and become sluggish. The Leghorns I could never keep tame, besides laying white eggs which are not in demand in this vicinity, while the Wyandottes make fine broilers, but lay small and light colored eggs. I have been breeding Reds now for about four years and have yet to find a single fault. During the year 1908 I have had better success than ever, having an average of 50 per cent eggs.

I killed off all my cockerels when ten weeks old with the exception of four, and each one weighed between two and two and a half pounds, the largest number two and a quarter pounds.

Last spring I hatched about one hundred and had good success, not one hatch being under nine and as high as twelve, and out of them all I lost only three, one from bowel trouble, one from being crushed by the mother hen and one from having been torn by a cat.

Some beginners may wonder how it can be done, but the older business men know it is mostly cleanliness, good, liberal feeding and breeding for good qualities. Any one who is satisfied with his breed and method I would advise him to let well enough alone.

In starting the plant be sure you have good, healthy stock, especially a good, vigorous male and not over fifteen hens to one male. I have found that it is best just to let the sitter suit herself, as far as you can and when the chicks come out, keep them on the ground after a few days old. The first feeds I give are bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs, and also provide a good shelter for them in bad weather.

After the first few feeds, I give nothing but commercial chick feed with a little green food and raw meat but not too much of the latter. When about five or six weeks old I give cracked corn, barley and wheat. Don't feed wheat alone as it is liable to give a sour crop. When the pullets are getting into shape, I add oats and whole corn instead of cracked corn, and find it works better. For the layers, be sure your house does not leak, has some ventilation all the year around, has plenty of litter, is thoroughly aired each day and is systematically cleaned with a liberal amount of white wash and kerosene used.

I use about eight inches of straw in the house and scratching shed so that they have to work for every grain. In the morning I feed oats, wheat and barley; mixed table scraps at noon, with the whole corn at night.

In a hopper they have before them at all times there is a dry mash of four parts bran, two parts corn meal, one part beef scraps with a trifle of salt and red pepper. Be sure that they have oyster shells, grit, charcoal and clean water always, and during cold weather the chill should be taken from the water.

I have always liked the dry method of feeding best, besides saving a good deal of labor. For green food they have grass, but when that is gone nothing but cabbage. Raw meat cut up in a food chopper is fed every other day in small quantities. I believe that most hens do not get all they should to eat. I know that mine are fed heavily and shell out the eggs day after day. Since I have started with the Reds I have had only two hens get over-fat. Exercise is the secret of keeping them in condition. I trust that no one will "rouse their ire" when reading this as Mrs. Boyd did in your December issue after reading M. Schoepfle's article, but as I have said before, those wanting a breed of fowls that possesses beauty, ability to lay an to mature quickly, with hardiness, they should try the product of Little Rhody.

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The world's best Incubator, 15 years in use and has made prosperous poultrymen out of thousands. Simple, positive, self-regulating—as good a chance for the beginner to succeed as for the expert. The only incubator that has a world-wide use. Get our great catalog to show why.

Booklet on "Proper Care and Feeding Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Catalog free.

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FOR YOUR BIRDS
THE BEST VARIETY FOR
FOWLS IS

MAMMOTH WHITE SUNFLOWER

Fowls eat them greedily and they are a valuable addition to the ration.

EASILY GROWN AND
AFFORD IDEAL SHADE

for the poultry yard. Will grow everywhere; require no cultivation. Enormous size and very prolific. For 25c we will send postpaid a pound of last year's seeds, sufficient to plant a large patch. It's a money-saving proposition. Send for some and plant it.

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Extra Special With every clubbing order amounting to \$1.00 or more we will include as a special premium a copy of our new, beautifully illustrated 64-page book—**Poultry Houses and Appliances**, (regular price, 50 cents) containing plans for making poultry houses, coops, brooders, trap nests, etc. Be sure to ask for premium for \$1.00 or more orders.

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Hen Feed, Mash
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The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. *The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed.*
Sold Everywhere. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent.
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THE RIGHT IDEA.

Considerable interest has been taken recently in the series of articles covering the question of fair dealings between the seller and the buyer. There is no doubt that advantage is taken in some cases on each side of the question so that the only fair solution of it, is to have each side act perfectly honestly.

We cannot but notice the difference in the tone of letters written by different advertisers who patronize our columns. Many little things are done to take advantage of the publisher, all of which are plainly discernable to the publisher who can read between the lines, as the old saying is, to get the real motive of the advertiser, which is to take advantage of the publisher.

There are some advertisers who seem to take a contrary view of the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the publisher and who will not give a fair statement under any circumstances, while there are others who never hesitate to frankly report that returns have perfectly satisfactory and the good will as expressed in some of these letters is certainly appreciated.

A statement which has been misrepresented is not worthy of further consideration, but is productive of some good, inasmuch as it gives one a chance to notice the difference between deception and real truth. We wish that all advertisers could be made to give correct reports in all instances and that they could be made to treat their customers fairly at all times. Nothing short of such treatment will meet our idea of what should be done.

TO INSURE FERTILITY IN HATCHING EGGS.

Here is a bit of advice which may be of use to some poultry raisers. It is a well known fact that eggs from a breeding pen consisting of one male and a dozen females if allowed to run together indiscriminately, do not always hatch will for the reason that the male bird will have his preference and favorites and perhaps neglect some of your best hens or pullets, a large percentage of whose eggs will test out unfertile.

For instance, we once had a No. 17, who though a high record layer, had very few fertile eggs. At our last test we found nearly all her eggs were fertile as a result of the system we use. It is this.

Our male birds are each penned by themselves where under special care and feeding their vigor and vitality is kept at its best. Then we take the hens which we wish to breed to them, usually after they have laid and at the time of removing them from the traps and place them with the cock birds which they are mated to, and as it is not likely there will be more than

one or two hens with each male at a time it is an absolutely certainty that all will receive equal attention and every egg should be fertilized.

In case there are some hens in each pen that are not laying and we wish every egg laid to be fertilized, we let the cock mated to those hens run with them two days in each week usually, as this benefits the cock by giving him plenty of exercise and company and that he may attend to all at least twice a week, whether laying or not. We breed White Wyandottes and this system always has worked well with them. Of course, we will not close without a word of the Poultry Keeper. We have taken it ever since we started in the business, which was some years back and intend to take it till we quit, which is not likely to happen very soon.

W. A. Ward & Son,
Chicago, Ill.

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS.

The caponizing tools we offer are known as the Philadelphia Caponizing Set. They are made by expert surgical instrument manufacturers, and are first class in every respect. With each set of instruments we send a booklet containing instructions for using the instruments and caring for the capons. Price, \$2.50, postpaid, or with Poultry Keeper for one year for \$2.75. Address Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

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To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publications of any character until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote you better prices than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY My Houdans have never been beaten in the show room and excel as winter layers of large white eggs. 1909 mating list now ready. **GUARANTEED FERTILE EGGS FOR HATCHING NOW.** A fine lot of cockerels yet for sale

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Bred-to-Lay Buff Wyandottes Bred-to-lay birds are profitable. If they are beautiful so much the better. You can do no better than to own this strain of Buff Wyandottes. Stock and eggs for sale. Catalog free.

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Winners at all the leading shows, Chicago for years. Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number, \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished.

MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Illinois.

SPECIAL EGG PRICES AND SALE OF BREEDERS.

YOUNG STOCK.

EGGS BOOKED FOR SPRING DELIVERY ANY TIME AFTER JAN. 1, 1909.

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F. I. BRADFORD, Troy, Pa.

Poultry Judge, also member A. P. A., Elmira and Hornell Poultry Assn. Can give services as Judge for one or two more shows during February.

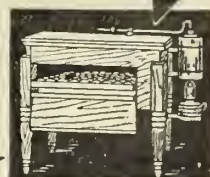
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have the most perfect heating and ventilating system of any incubator. They use less oil—and their simplicity avoids all beginners' troubles. Being practically automatic—very little attention is required. All explained in my catalog—write for it today. A postal will do.

F. R. GREEN & Co., Dept. C, Lake City, Iowa



CHOLERA IN THE FLOCK.

Now Known to be Caused by a Deadly Germ.—A Woman's Experience.

I. M. Shepler, Lewisville, Ind.

At one time I believed that nine cases out of ten of the so-called chicken cholera, or white diarrhoea, in young chicks from five days old to as many weeks were altogether due to lice and overfeeding, while the tenth case was the real disease perhaps. I have changed my mind somewhat. I know that when you find them dying and drooping you must give the feeding and the lice question due attention, but if they still continue dying, no lice being present and the care perfect, you may conclude that you are dealing with that disease which makes chick raising unprofitable on so many farms, a disease common to poultry yards everywhere if the germs causing it ever get the slightest start and are left unmolested.

That young chicks do have diarrhoeal diseases due to neglect is true, but these cases can be distinguished from the real white diarrhoea, its right name now being typhilitis coccidiosa—I call it, for short, typhilitis, as there is something resembling typhus in its symptoms. This we now know is caused by the germs called coccidium tenellum, and these germs are among the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom, as are the germs of typhoid and typhus, which they much resemble.

We understand now that we cannot have the white diarrhoea in chicks if these germs called coccidium tenellum are not waiting upon the premises or in the bodies of the hens that lay the eggs to attack the chicks. Hens, we now understand, can carry these germs and yet not die of them, just as people can carry typhoid germs, poisoning others, yet keeping three-quarters well themselves all the time.

I had never had it in my flock until I imported in some fowls from a supposedly high class poultry plant. I know now that plant spread disease wherever fowls were sent from it. These fowls, while in the main healthy, showed some signs of lassitude—in rainy weather, especially. I set the incubator as well as the hens with hundreds of eggs that first spring after bringing them on the place, and, oh; the slaughter of the innocents! I could do nothing to save them. I used some late chicks by using a brand new incubator and setting eggs from some of my older hens not bought from this yard. That fall I had a general clean-up, sopping every foot of poultry ground, grass and all, with sulphuric acid. I killed off at least the germs in the ground left by the chicks that summer.

Next spring I noticed that nearly all of the laying hens, the older ones from which I save hatching eggs, were a little off. There were signs of a white discharge. My first winter hatched chicks — by hens — lived and were strong. This is often the case when the typhilitis is on the place, I find. It takes heat to develop and make it deadly. Next, I set a new incubator. This hatched strong chicks that continued strong until I turned a relay of chicks newly hatched from under the

50 Per Cent More Strength Than the Next Best Fence

That's what Page Quality means to the Fence buyer. You get double the actual value in every rod of Page Fence that you do in the best Bessemer steel wire fence. Double strength means double service. Greater elasticity and resiliency mean years of added life. The extra heavy galvanizing gives utmost resistance to rust.

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Page Fence stands for stability. It's the only fence made of High-Carbon, Basic Open Hearth, Spring Steel Wire. Tested for tensile strength before the molten steel is poured into the ingot moulds. A fence that will stand a strain that would put any Bessemer wire fence out of business. Tested for 25 years and never found wanting. Demanded by the United States Government.

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PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Box 59E, Adrian, Michigan

DANDY GREEN BONE CUTTERS

If you have no bone cutter, or if the one you have isn't satisfactory let us send you a "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter on 15 days free trial—without a cent in advance.

We believe that every poultry-raiser with ten hens or more should have a good bone cutter. We make the "Dandy" in sizes to suit all needs.

Cut Green Bone will make every hen more productive; it makes chicks grow faster; it keeps fowls healthy and in the pink of condition.

No addition you can make to your poultry business will earn you so much money as a "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter.

A great many poultry - raisers have never fed fresh cut green bone. They have read about it and think it may be so, but they don't know. A great many more have tried stuff sold

as cut green bone, but results didn't satisfy them and they are doubters. But no man or woman ever fed fresh cut green bone who was not enthusiastic over it. Why? Because fresh cut green bone is a natural food for fowls; it supplies what their appetites crave—the fat bug and the juicy worm. Penned-up poultry cannot get bugs and worms in sufficient quantities to satisfy them, consequently you must supply a substitute. Cut green bone is the only substitute known—it is the bug and worm in a different form, and is the best and cheapest chicken feed in the world. It costs you practically nothing—it is made from scraps that would be thrown away, but which the "Dandy" quickly turns into money for you.

Write today for free catalog, select the size you want and send us your order to ship it at once on 15 days free trial.

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On Deck!

His chickship resembles FARM-POULTRY in this respect. If any event of National or local importance to the poultry world takes place, such as the great Madison Sq.,

Boston or Chicago shows, American Poultry Association Meetings, etc., FARM-POULTRY is always "on deck." Whether it condemns, criticises or approves, it does so frankly and fearlessly, uninfluenced by business considerations. It prints ALL the show awards, not only the winnings of its advertisers. If you approve such an attitude in a poultry publication we shall probably add you to our present 30,000 readers who are for FARM-POULTRY first, last and all the time. FARM-POULTRY is 50 cents per year but note our special offer of

Farm-Poultry (Monthly) one year } Both for
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For 19 years FARM-POULTRY teachings have embraced everything that the beginner or expert should know about Incubating, Brooding, Rearing, Feeding, Mating, Housing, Exhibiting, Killing, Dressing, Marketing, etc., etc. We publish two of the greatest books of the day on poultry keeping, works that have been accepted as text books by the leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. They contain 160 pages each and retail for 50 cents apiece, but for \$1.50 we mail them to you and give in addition the two above mentioned papers one full year. Price to Canada \$1.75. This is one of the best combination offers ever made. But all orders and remittances on above orders MUST be sent to

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.

hens with them; then the trouble began. I lost fifty of this bunch before I killed it out by killing every chick showing a sign of the inflaming, paralyzing effect of these germs on every organ in the chick's body as well as the digestive.

Next I tried incubator hatches, it now getting to warm weather, and the chicks came off with the disease in greater part. So did the next. I saved a few, but now realized that the incubator was as badly infected as some of those hens. Something had to be done. I put aside the incubators, after thoroughly washing and disinfecting with a 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid—my standby, as it is not so dangerous to a fowl's system as carbolic acid. After this I set about trying to get the disease out of the flock before another year's hatching came on. I began with epsom salts and a tonic, but finally, through the winter before time for hatching began, gave broken doses of calomel, slightly smaller for each hen—and roosters, too—than is given to children. If mercury will not rid the body of these germs then nothing will; but it did the work. By again disinfecting grounds and houses, disinfecting the incubator—of which I used but one time this summer—between hatches, I came out this fall with great droves of healthy chicks, and the disease was eradicated from the fowls and grounds.

It may come back again, but I now believe that I can rely upon keeping

the fowls rid of the germs with some form of mercury, and the grounds clean with sulphuric acid, and thus save the chicks and the incubator. It, too, must be kept clean and disinfected. — Exchange.

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

Order your papers through our clubbing department and save money. We can furnish you Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside both for one year upon receipt of fifty cents, which is the price of Poultry Keeper alone. We can also furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside and the Woman's Home Companion, all for one year, upon receipt of \$1.50, or Poultry Keeper and The Woman's Home Companion for one year for \$1.25. If you want prices on any other combination, send us your list on a postal card.

We wish to call special attention to our clubbing offer on inside back cover of this issue. We have arranged to furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside, Successful Farming, and the Western Fruit Grower, all for one year, for ONE DOLLAR. The regular price of these papers is two dollars, and our offer exactly cuts in two the regular publishers' prices. No matter whether you are a new subscriber, or if a renewal, your subscription will be entered or extended so that you will get all four papers as agreed by us. This offer is open to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it.

We wish to call attention of all advertisers to the advantages offered by Poultry Keeper in placing stock before the market. The winter months offer many advantages in getting rid of extra birds that are not needed for the breeding season and our low rates on classified ads. make the cost of advertising very reasonable.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

The best book on poultry ever published, one that embraces every branch of the poultry business is Success With Poultry. From the first chapter, "How to Get Started," to the different chapters of every phase of poultry for profit, this is a book that is of greater value than any other ever published. Price with Poultry Keeper for one year, \$1.00.



\$10 for this 240 Egg Incubator

The Reliance 240 Egg Incubator is made of the best material that it is possible to buy. The outside walls are one-inch lumber (not paper). Next comes a layer of asbestos, then a dead-air space of one inch, then a half-inch lining of lumber (not paper). There are two thicknesses of lumber at the top, two more at the bottom and a layer of asbestos between each. The hot water heating system includes a tank made of the best 12-ounce pure Lake Superior copper. The lamp bowl is of first quality galvanized iron with metal chimney, and has a mica-covered opening so the flame can be seen.

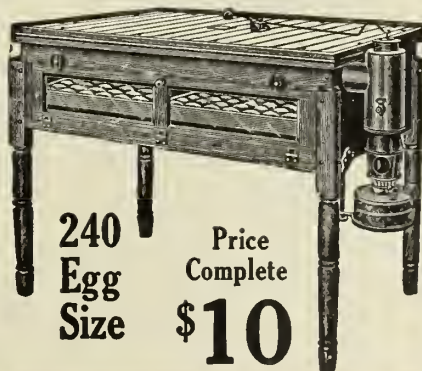
The Reliance hot water heating system is absolutely SAFE. Has always been made that way. We have sold over 200,000 incubators and have never heard of a single one exploding, burning up or doing any damage whatever. It is self-regulating, self-ventilating, and requires very little oil.

Ten Dollars for the Reliance Incubator includes everything. There are no extras to buy. You get the incubator complete ready for your eggs. Fancy prices *cut out* on everything. Full quality *put in* on everything. \$10 is all it costs you (240 egg size, remember), and we sell it under a guaranty of *your satisfaction or your money back*. 120 Egg Incubator, \$3.00; 100 Chick Outdoor Brooder, \$5.50; 100 Chick Indoor Brooder, \$4.50.

Send for Free Book

telling all about the Reliance Incubator—how well it is made—how nicely it is finished—why our prices are low, and why it will give you better satisfaction than any other incubator ever offered at any price. Don't pay for something you don't get. Don't pay more for any incubator than you can get the Reliance for. Don't buy any incubator until you have read the free Reliance book on Incubators, Brooders and Poultry. Write for it to-day. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints and suggestions that are valuable to every poultry man. Your name on a postal card will bring it.

Reliance Incubator Co., Box 554, Freeport, Illinois.



**240
Egg
Size**

**Price
Complete
\$10**

DWARF ESSEX RAPE FOR FEED.

This is a forage plant of the highest value. It may be sown as early as April for first crop, and succeeding crops up to September and still later in the south. If sown broadcast, six pounds per acre should be used, but it is better if drilled, in which case three pounds per acre will answer. In a few weeks from sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle may be turned in on it, and the stock will make superb growth. This green food is excellent in small patches for poultry and may be grown successfully in many places where other crops would not be suitable. If you have never used this article as poultry feed, you will be surprised at results, if you will give it a trial. We can furnish the seed direct from this office at 25 cents per pound, postpaid. Address all orders to Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

In this issue will be found our offer of three yearly subscriptions to Poultry Keeper for One Dollar. This enables anyone to secure two new subscriptions at the regular rate of fifty cents each, and thus get the third subscription free of charge. We will also renew any subscription and send Poultry Keeper for three years upon receipt of One Dollar. By a little extra hustling you can get your own paper free, or save one year's subscription by sending in one of these special three years' subscriptions.

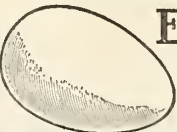
CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS.

The caponizing tools we offer are known as the Philadelphia Caponizing Set. They are made by expert surgical instrument manufacturers, and are the first class in every respect. With each set of instruments we send a booklet containing instructions for using the instruments and caring for the capons. Price, \$2.50, postpaid, or with Poultry Keeper for one year for \$2.75. Address Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

As usual, one of the first catalogues to reach us this season, is that of the old reliable Iowa Seed company, of Des Moines, Iowa. Nine leading varieties of corn introduced by the Iowa Seed company and several plant novelties, are shown in natural colors on the two beautiful color-plate pictures, and the cover is handsomely lithographed in seven colors. The Iowa Seed Co. is favorably known to most of our readers, advertisements of the firm having appeared in our columns for many seasons past. We regard them as friends rather than business acquaintances, and would advise those of our readers who do not receive their catalogue, to send for a copy.

In another part of this paper appears the advertisement of the Ray-O Incubator, manufactured at Blair, Nebraska. This machine is bound to win its way into favor because it is a simple and easy machine to operate. One special feature, is the large oil tank which requires only one filling for the entire hatch. Another feature, automatic heat regulator. Also new idea egg tray which enables you to turn eggs when necessary without removing tray from machine. Numerous other improvements are embodied in this great machine and every one contemplating the purchase of an incubator this year should not fail to investigate the Ray-O. Send for their free catalogue as advertised by writing to Ray-O Incubator Co., Dept. "G," Blair, Nebraska.

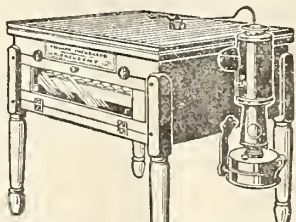
Buy fence at wholesale—15 cents a rod up. Write Kittelman Bros., Muncie, Ind., today for free catalog. See their ad in this issue.



Every Egg a Chick



The Triumph Incubator, owing to its many patent features, is the leader and will hatch every fertile egg. It has a unique system of hot water heating, which, with the automatic regulator, keeps the temperature at a uniform degree. Is very simple, easy to operate and takes little oil. Supplies its own moisture and is self-ventilating. Has heavy copper tanks and boiler, thick insulated double walls, chick nursery and high egg chamber enabling it to hatch goose, duck, turkey and chicken eggs successfully. Built by incubator experts. Thousands in use. 16 years' experience.



Triumph Incubators and Brooders are sold direct from my factory at Lowest Wholesale Prices without a middleman's profit. Sent out on 60 days' trial and strongest guarantee. Large, finely illustrated Poultry Book and Catalogue free. It contains a mine of valuable poultry information and you should have it.

R. F. NEUBERT, Dept. 25, Mankato, Minn.



Only 8 Cents a Bushel



A POULTRY FOOD that will save you many a good dollar and make your hens lay better than ever. Not sprouted oats nor beet pulp, but a **REAL FOOD.** Thousands of poultry raisers now using it. My Lamplless Hatcheries and Brooders, and Safety Nests, Coops, Feeders and Water Fountains are 80 per cent better and cheaper than any others. See My Free Booklet. Address, F. GRUNDY, Poultry Expert, - - Morrisonville, Ills.

Park's Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

Conceded the oldest and most carefully bred laying strain today. Carefully selected and trap-nested for eggs since 1889. A few choice cockerels, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. Cockerel circular free. Selected eggs—15, \$3; 45, \$7; 100, \$14. Incubator Eggs—50, \$4; 100, \$7; 1000, \$60. Our Strain of Rocks lay in our customers' hands as well as for us. Mr. Schlegel of Daleville, Ind., writes: "I now have an entire plant stocked with Park's bred-to-lay Rocks, and that is not all, I am getting eggs and lots of them every day." Standard qualities, vigor or size have not been overlooked, as our birds have been winning at all the late shows. Mr. Schneider of Lucinda, Pa., writes: "The birds arrived all O. K. They are dandy big fellows. Mr. Douglas of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., writes: "I raised 78 chickens from the 114 eggs I got of you, the pullets began to lay in October and have been laying since." Our 18-page illustrated, descriptive copyrighted catalog, 4 cents in stamps. Mr. Haley of Gladwyne, Pa. writes: "Your catalog contains more 'meat' than a great many poultry hooks that are sold for a price."

J. W. PARKS, Box 10, Ardmore, Pa.

SOME COMPARISONS ON EARLY LAYING OF PULLETS—A LIVING FROM POULTRY.

Wm. O Gilbert Ridgefield, Conn.

In the December number, page 330, by F. O Wellcome, I read that it is nothing new or remarkable to have pullets laying at four or five months, and that naturally as indicated by size and weight, etc., we have the right combination for egg production.

My experience is that Mr. Wellcome is right. On January 25th, 1907, I hatched fifty Rhode Island Red chicks. On June 15th they laid their first egg (four and one-half months old). They were small and laid for their first year 6,008 eggs, small eggs, but they kept growing and by September were good size pullets. On August 15th one pullet hatched a sitting of eggs and up to September 15th, I had hatched almost 100 chicks by these pullets from their own eggs. On the 8th day of February, 1908, when the parent stock was twelve months and twelve days old, these pullets hatched August 15th previous, laid their first eggs.

In early March, 1908, I hatched from the parent stock and during April and May and now have 250 pullets and the parent stock of this strain. On September 14th, last the early March hatched commenced to lay, laying on that date three eggs from a pen of thirty, six and one-half months old, large, robust birds, a number of

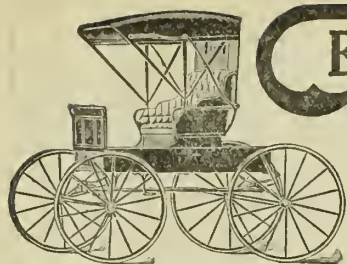
them weighing six and seven pounds each.

Following is their egg yield for twelve weeks at which time they were put into different breeding pens according to quality, twenty being left as a pen by itself. These pullets made a larger record than those that laid at four and one-half months of age, besides being larger, although the four and one-half months old birds laid extra well.

You will notice the last four weeks there were but twenty-seven birds, three having been taken for another pen. September 14th, 1908, pen of thirty Rhode Island Reds, six and one-half months old, commenced laying.

Week ending.	Eggs laid.	Pullets.
September 20	20	30
September 27	30	30
October 4	59	30
October 11	92	30
October 18	109	30
October 25	121	30
November 1	88	30
November 8	89	30
November 15	104	27
November 22	116	27
November 29	133	27
December 6	131	27

1,092 eggs laid in 83 days from the first egg, which brought at market prices here, \$42.84, an average of \$.51



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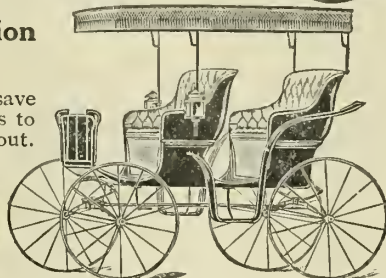
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guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

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Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana



per day from the first egg. Market price, 40, 45, 50 and 52 cents per dozen.

If you take the last four weeks when there were but twenty-seven in the pen we have 484 eggs laid in twenty-eight days, which brought \$20.68, or 27 pullets laid 17½ eggs per day for 28 days, and the twenty still left in the pen are keeping right along on the same line. I have their record for each day and can prove by those who know all that I have stated.

In reply to the party who asks, "Can one man make a living and support his family on poultry alone, with his own labor?" I say, yes, for I am doing it right along besides making a few hundred dollars a year surplus and this too within fifteen minutes drive of three abandoned poultry farms. One has a large brooder house pipe system, incubator cellar, six large laying houses, unlimited range, and all going to decay. The causes were unfair dealing, lack of attention to details and could not be depended upon, while with the second farm lack of attention to stock and details caused the trouble. The third plant has out-door brooders, plenty of extra good laying houses, incubator cellar, granary, etc., all complete, but has just gone into bankruptcy, with \$10,500.00 liabilities; cause, rum and hired help to do the work.

I do my own work from start to finish, have but little money invested, keep sharp lookout as to market prices, grain prices, details and all little things, and work when there is work to be done night or day, and any man can do the same if he will, but most men will not. If this party cares to write me I will help him all I can.

JUST OUT.

Notice has just been received of the completion of Mr. Potter's new book on the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens. Without a doubt this is the greatest and most valuable book ever published on the subject of laying hens and egg production and no poultry raiser can afford to be without the valuable information which it contains. It gives the poultry raiser just the necessary knowledge he must have if he is to make a profit on his flock of hens, for when he knows the Potter System he knows how to keep only laying hens and get the largest possible egg production. Below is printed a table of con-

tents of Mr. Potter's new book "Don't Kill the Laying Hen." It contains 100 pages and 28 illustrations fully describing and explaining the laying condition of hens and reasons why they do not lay.

How the Egg Grows.
How Nature Controls the Laying Organs.
The Secret of the Potter System.
How to Pick Out the Non-Laying Hen.
How to Determine the First State of Egg Development.

To Know How Far the Hen Is Toward the Laying Point.

How to Pick Out the Hen That Is Laying.
To Know the Hens That Are the Most Prolific Layers.

To Know How and When to Cull the Non and Poor Layers Out of the Flock.
To Know the Ones to Sell and the Ones to Keep.

Why Early Spring Is the Best and Most Practical Time to Cull the Poor and Non-Layers Out of the Flock.

How to Tell the Hen that Has Laid Out a Batch of Eggs and Other Information Regarding Sitting Hens.

The Best Way to Break Up the Broody State.

How Eggs Can be Produced in Winter, and Some of Nature's Laws Regarding Egg Development Explained.

How the Laying Organs are Affected When the Hens are Infested with Vermin.

How to Avoid Wintering Hens That Are Likely to be Poor Winter Layers.

How Overfeeding Before Egg Development Starts May Reduce the Egg Production.

The Laying Hen Should Be Educated; When, How and Where.

How to Separate the Poor Layers from the Good Without Handling, or How They Will Separate Themselves.

How to Buy Hens in the Fore Part of Winter, That Would Make Good Winter Layers, and Sell Them Again at a Good Profit in the Spring.

How Roup and Similar Diseases Affect the Laying Organs of Hens; Also How the Laying Organs Become Disabled By Other Causes.

Ten Ways to Suspect Hens That Are Not Laying.

Three Ways to Prove Their Laying Condition.

Refer to the ad. of T. F. Potter & Co., Box P. Downers Grove, Ill., page 443 this issue and send for their circulars and other printed matter describing the book and other goods they offer. They have something which should interest every poultry keeper if he desires to get more paying results from his flock.

Do you want a good incubator? That is the kind which Mills' Seed House, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y., are giving away to their customers. Every one interested in gardening or poultry raising should get their new fully illustrated books, giving full particulars about these free incubators. Simply send them your address on a postal and these books will be sent you promptly and may be the means of saving you considerable expense.

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Get What You Ask For
Purina is the STANDARD of all Poultry Feeds—no grit—no drugs—just pure grains and seeds. PURINA stands for PURITY in Poultry Feeds. Get PURINA from your dealer—or write
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gives twice the results with same labor and fluid. Also for spraying trees, vines, vegetables, etc. Booklet free. Address

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to P. K. readers. Send for a copy and learn how to overcome great losses caused by lice.

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Rose and Single Comb, Brown and White Leghorns. Fine lot of S. C. Brown and White stock of 240-egg strains—big fine birds. Hens and pullets.

40 prizes Madison Square White Wyandottes (Duston) big, white and fine layers. Lots of firsts.

Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45.

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Farm Poultry 50
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All for \$1.25

This is one of the best offers ever made to poultry raisers. It gives the best practical book on money-making poultry and the two most helpful papers to the earnest poultry worker. Address,

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with a brush is a slow, dirty, tiresome failure. You can't fill up the cracks and crevices where vermin multiply.

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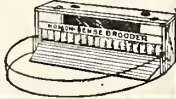


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Crated and delivered to your station. Has double walls, triple top, guaranteed heater, self regulating, high legs, glass door, nursery tray and thermometer. Good hatches under all conditions.

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Komon-Sense Brooder \$3.00
Incubator and Brooder together, \$9.50, freight paid.
Write for free catalog with prices of poultry supplies.
Komon-Sense Incubator Co.
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INSOMNIA

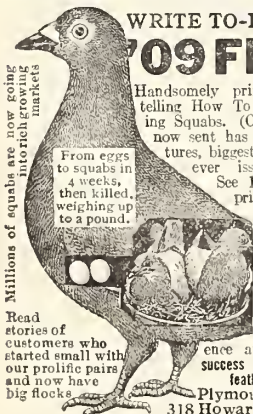
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Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs. (Our cloth-bound book now sent has 303 pages, 114 pictures, biggest and best we have ever issued. It's great.) See 1909 particulars and prices on Plymouth Rock Homers and Carneau; ask for special offers, all transportation charges prepaid. We were the first, the originators. Trade with us, get the benefit of our years of experience and skill. The greatest success of the 20th century in feathers. Read about it.

Plymouth Rock Squab Co
318 Howard St. Melrose, Mass

THE WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

"The panic last winter gave many of us an opportunity to learn something," says a writer in a recent issue of Colman's Rural World. I know that I learned that poultry was one thing, at least, that could be turned into cash, when a great many other things could not be sold at any price.

I further learned that a number of people could not see any difference between by bred-to-day Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock hens and their old speckled "dominecker" hens, except the price.

More than that, I learned that the poultry dealer could not—or would not—make any discrimination between the plump, yellow-skinned, handsome, pure-bred fowl and the nondescript dung-hill hen. The same price per pound for all was the motto, but I'll wager my \$5 rooster that he don't sell by the same rule.

A number of friends inquired if I intended to try a new breed, saying if I did, I should try the Rhode Island Reds, as everybody around town was going in for that breed. I replied that this fact alone would cause me to select some other breed, in order to have less competition.

I began to study the matter of choosing a new breed, and finally settled on the Black Spanish. My first and chief reason for choosing this breed was because I could find but two or three advertisers who handle this breed, and none of them in my own state. I knew they were a good breed for we had raised them when I was but a child, but had discarded them for the new and popular Barred Plymouth Rocks.

I began corresponding with a number of breeders of this variety in order to learn all that I could about them. All the old files of my poultry and farm papers were gone over to learn what I could from that source. I found that the Spanish were one of the leading popular breeds away back in the early sixties, so they are sure to breed true to color, something the newer breeds are not likely to do in the hands of a novice.

One lady who breeds Buff Rocks as well as Spanish, says the Spanish are practically as large a fowl as the Plymouth Rock, though they look smaller owing to their plumage being less fluffy.

She says they are as quick growing, as the Leghorns and can be hatched and reared as late in the season as this breed. She finds them less liable to bowel trouble than the larger breeds, due to the fact that they are more active, so she thinks.

The Spanish are excellent layers, and their eggs are very large and have white shells. In color they are glossy black plumaged, with large red combs and wattles, with white face and earlobes. They are non-sitters, and one breeder said he had raised them for six years, and this summer was the first season that he had ever had one to raise a brood of chicks. He had to keep Plymouth Rock hens for mothers, as he was not prepared to run an incubator.

This trait about them was one of their best recommendations for me, as

THE WALTER HOGAN SYSTEM, \$2

Pick the best and poorest hens—pullets—cockerels—and save much money in feed and care. It's ruinous to winter the no-accounts. Cull your flocks with certainty. This system of selection instructs you how to do it—surely. Its latest and most conclusive test was 1½ years at the California State Experiment Station. Detailed report, testimonials and proofs free; or, send \$2 and your promise to keep it to yourself, and get at once the **Original System**, 1908 edition.

Write to-day.

THE WALTER HOGAN CO.

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There is nothing in a poultry yard more important to the reader than a good poultry marker. By the use of the marker herewith shown any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different breeders and strains can thus be kept, affording also a mark of identification for your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. This marker costs, prepaid, 25c; or for 65c we will send, postpaid, a marker and a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Be sure to ask for the Poultry Keeper marker when ordering. It is the best there is. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

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17th and H Streets, Washington, D. C.
Open all the year. 100 Rooms. 50 Private Baths. American Plan \$3.00 per day, upwards; with bath, \$1.00 additional. European plan, \$1.50 per day upwards; with bath, \$1.00 additional.



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CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

I do not tolerate a sitting hen since I tried my incubator and brooder.

One breeder, who is a blacksmith, living in town, and only raises poultry as a side line, says the demand far exceeds the supply. He only has a half-block in town, and has to keep his fowls yarded, so only tries to raise about 100 fowls a year, though he says he could sell ten times that number if he could raise that many.

He has been breeding them for 12 years, being the winner of first prize on Spanish at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. He says he likes them better all the time, finds them very profitable, and has no thought of discarding them for any other breed. Their legs and feet are a dark leaden blue and their skin white; this would be against one if one wished to sell them as dressed poultry.

But the majority of us farmer people are not situated so that we can cater to the trade that pays top prices for yellow-legged, yellow-skinned poultry. Their large single combs would be frozen more readily than a rose-comb, but I never leave my hens to roost in trees or on the fence.

I procured a few eggs last year after the shipping season closed, and hatched off some chicks July 3rd. At first they appear to be much smaller than the Barred Rock chicks hatched at the same time, but soon outgrow them. They are very lively, sprightly chicks, are good foragers, and soon grow into tall, slender-looking birds, but are much plumper and heavier than they appear to be.

Although they are an old-time favorite, they have been overshadowed by the newer breeds, and are but little known. One breeder says that one woman who wrote to him about them asked if they had white faces like the white-face cows.

ROUND EGGS FOR HATCHING.

To let the people of the east know that we have a state out here in the far west called Oregon, I will write a few lines on ideas held by some of the people of this state.

I am a new subscriber to the Poultry Keeper, a valuable paper to any rancher or chicken raiser. I have been in the poultry business four years with fairly good success. My purpose for writing is to tell one of my own experiences in the business.

It is the belief of many people of this state that if the roundest eggs are selected for hatching, the result will be seventy five per cent or more pullets. Three years ago I wanted some Brown Leghorn stock. I bought a sitting of 15 eggs of a woman, a strong believer in this round egg plan.

I was not myself much of a believer in this, but told the woman to select the eggs, and she did, saying as she eggs home three miles, set them under a are much more apt to get pullets from these eggs than from any others."

What was the result? I took the eggs home three miles, sit them under a Plymouth Rock hen, and she hatched 12 chicks. She broke two eggs the first week and one was infertile. In the course of time she had following her

around over the place, instead of 12 little balls of down eleven roosters and one hen.

We have disposed of the roosters long ago, but still have the one lonely hen today, and will have till she dies.

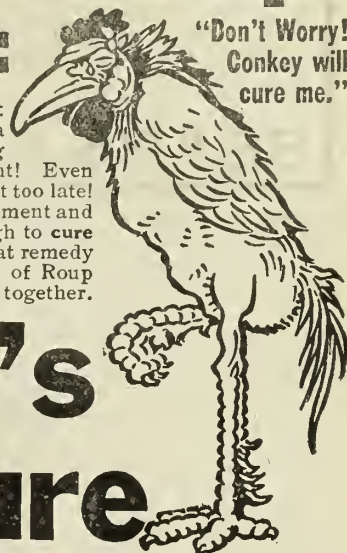
I always select eggs in the first place from the best stock, next select eggs of a regular size. Avoid long pointed eggs, extra large eggs and extra small eggs.

Subscriber
Albany, Ore.

Fine, pretty gingham in exquisite designs and colors are called Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrettes, made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and they are less than half the price of the imported gingham. You should be able to purchase them at any first class dry goods store. If you don't find them write the Company and they will advise you of a dealer who does keep them. See adv. page 466.

Get Rid of Roup! Here's How:

There's just one way—the Conkey way! Get a package of Conkey's Roup Cure and put a thimbleful of the remedy in the drinking water! Let the sick fowls drink all they want! Even if they have reached the "blind" stage, it's not too late! You thrust their heads into the solution a moment and in their efforts to breathe they will get enough to cure them. Results are quick and sure. This great remedy is doing more to wipe out the dread disease of Roup than all other so-called "Roup Cures" put together.



Conkey's Roup Cure

Does the Trick—or Your MONEY BACK!

If you buy a box of Conkey's Roup Cure and it fails to make good, we refund your money on receipt of the empty box! You get the cash by return mail and no questions asked. Conkey's is the original and only genuine Roup Cure. Used with unvarying success in every civilized country. Read these letters from users.

50c Saves Him \$50.00!

Your Roup Cure is the finest thing I ever saw. I believe that every 50c package I buy saves me fifty dollars in birds. Always recommend it to everyone.

C. W. FOWLER,
Breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks,
Smyrna, Georgia.

Valuable Birds Saved!

Your Roup Cure has saved me many valuable birds this winter. I have not lost a case. The best remedy of its kind that I have yet found.

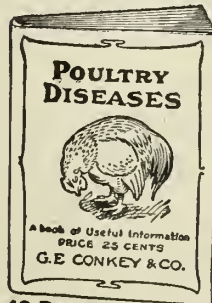
E. M. TAUTPHAUS,
Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Far Ahead of Others!

Find money order for \$2.00 for two large size packages of Conkey's Roup Cure. I have used it for six years and would not do without it. It is far ahead of any other I have seen.

W. N. SMITH,
Breeder Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Cairo, Ill.

One 50c Package Makes 25 Gallons of Medicine



48 Pages

Conkey's Roup Cure comes in powder form. A 50c package makes 25 gallons of Roup Cure. A germ killer. A preventive. A tonic. At trifling cost you can cure hundreds of sick fowls. If fowls are healthy, keep them so by the occasional use of this wonderful preventive and cure. You never know when the Roup Epidemic may reach your yards! It pays to be on the safe side! If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct from us. Price 50c and \$1.00, postpaid. We make one remedy for each disease.

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Send 4 cents postage and name of the man from whom you buy your poultry supplies. You'll get the book by return mail. Write now—at once. Address

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CHALKY OR WHITE DIARRHOEA.

Victor Foster, Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada.

Of the many ailments and diseases which commonly afflict young chickens, the most dreaded and fatal is that called "chalky or white diarrhoea." Although naturally hatched chicks are not entirely free from this complaint, it must be admitted that the disease is much more prevalent among the artificially hatched chicklings.

I have no desire to enter into the technicalities or scientific aspect of this most important question, although a great number of very wise opinions have been expressed on the matter, in this and other countries. Much has been said in description of the disease, and it would be useless and I dare say relevant, should I discuss the subject from a scientific stand point.

I will simply examine here the absolutely practical side of the question, and in as brief a manner as possible, explain and set forth the results of my personal experiments, which were conducted with the utmost care and under such circumstances, as to permit me of putting them forward as absolutely reliable and decisive.

My experiments were conducted with both naturally and artificially hatched chicks. I am strongly of the opinion that chicks do not have the germ of chalky or white diarrhoea when leaving the shell, but are often affected before they are taken from the incubator, since we often find a great number already stricken when we remove them to the brooder. The question then arises, what are the causes, for they must be several of the spread of the disease?

It is certainly quite possible that a certain number of weak, puny, abnormally formed chicks are more liable to contract the disease, yet there is nothing which permits us to state that the bird comes to life with the germ of this complaint. Therefore, my attention was first attracted to the temperature, and that in a most careful man-

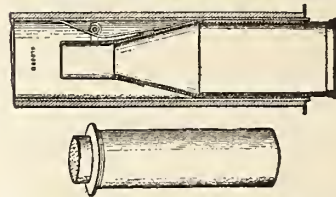
ner, in order to ascertain the degree and conditions of heat, which surround the young chicks during natural and also artificial incubation. It is an admitted fact that man does not succeed if he keeps away from the laws of nature, and that he requires to study, discover and imitate the application of those same laws, if he wishes to attain his purpose.

When chicks are hatched by a hen, they dry them completely before they are exposed to the outside air, and even before the empty shells are put to one side. There is therefore no reason why the young chickens artificially hatched, should not remain on the tray of the incubator in the midst of the empty shells, rather than be allowed to pass into the lower portion of the machine, under the tray, where the temperature is certainly much lower.

Let us consider now what happens when a hen lays and hatches in a hidden and secluded corner, where she will suffer from no outside interference. She carefully keeps her chicks under her wings, in an even and equal temperature, and the young do not try to quit before they are perfectly dry. Under such conditions very few chicks hatched are afflicted with chalky or white diarrhoea. Admitting a favorable state of the atmosphere, without excess of either heat or cold, and without sudden changes there have been very seldom any cases of chalky or white diarrhoea amongst the chicks hatched by the hen in seclusion "on the sly" as the farmer calls it.

In artificial incubation, the young, after having left the shell, do not dry on the tray, but rather in a lower compartment where the temperature is much lower than in the upper part of the machine, and where very often they suffer from a sudden chill, which acting on the very delicate kidneys of the newly hatched and tender chicks, causes an abnormal secretion of urine, which is probably the principal cause of the subsequent prevalence of chalky or white diarrhoea. How often does it happen, that prompted by mere curiosity, one opens the incubator, thus

THE CELEBRATED MEIER DRAIN TRAP



Prevents water from backing into cellar when water rises in the sewer. Lets water out of cellar. Keeps out sewer gas. Guaranteed. Anyone can attach it. If your dealer does not handle the Meier Trap, write at once to

MEIER DRAIN TRAP FACTORY,
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(Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.)



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Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free. **COILED SPRING FENCE CO.**
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Hatch With the Least Cost Per Chick

That is what we guarantee you can do with the

Invincible Hatcher

Try it and if it don't produce more strong, healthy chicks than any other incubator, regardless of price, send it back. **50-Egg Size Only \$4.00.** Same low prices on larger Hatcher, Brooders and Supplies. Write for 176-page FREE catalogue. **The United Facilities Co., Dept. X88 Cleveland, O.**

Poultry Supplies

As we are the largest as well as the oldest dealers in poultry supplies west of the Mississippi River we can offer many items of interest to poultry breeders. We also handle thoroughbred poultry and **EGGS FOR HATCHING.** Don't fail to send for a copy of our new illustrated price list. Complete catalog of seeds, plants, etc., also free if you mention this paper. Write at once. **IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa**

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, \$5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, \$2.50 each. **W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man)**
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allowing a quantity of cold air to suddenly invade the interior of the machine, causing the shell-film to adhere to the down of the chick, and keeping back, if not arresting entirely the process of hatching? We cannot make toys of those delicate and feeble little creatures, and the greatest of care and nursing is what is wanted at that critical period of their existence.

If the lover of the camera, or as he is sometimes called, the camera fiend, and I readily endorse the name, when connected with poultry raising in its stages, was to study the struggle for life maintained by the chick the first few days of its existence, he would understand the deadly results of his morbid, I should even say, criminal curiosity in trying to convey to the film or dry plate, the first pulsations of the poor little chickling.

The following are the results of two experiments in artificial incubation with eggs from the same lot of hens, hatched in the same incubator. The chickens are reared in similar brooders under exactly similar conditions.

In the first case: 58 chicks hatched in an incubator, and were dried on the tray without getting into the lower part of the machine, the temperature on the tray was between 103 and 104 F. Thirty six hours later not a single one was affected with chalky or white diarrhoea, and after three weeks spent in the brooder there were only two dead, and that by accident not disease.

In a second case: 60 chicks were hatched in the same machine, but were allowed to drop down in the lower compartment to dry, the difference of temperature between the upper and lower portions of the incubator being 8 to 12 degrees. Of these 60 chicks, 15 were suffering with chalky or white diarrhoea when removed from the incubator to the brooder and three weeks later 30 of the young were dead and several suffered from chalky diarrhoea.

A second experiment was conducted on another basis: First: On the 25th of April 1905 I had 58 chicks hatched in the incubator, and I allowed them to dry on the upper tray where the temperature was maintained between 103 and 104 F, I transferred them to the brooder, taking good care to protect them from chills and dampness and not allowing them out when the dew was on the ground, during the first period of growth, as indicated on page 49 of bulletin No. 54, "Poultry Division, Experimental Farms." They had no

water until the fourth day. As a result, I did not have one single case of chalky or white diarrhoea and on the 29th of July of the same year I still had 54 chicks, 4 having met with accident.

Second: At the same time, viz., on the 28th of April, 41 chicks hatched in the same manner as the first lot and under the same conditions, were placed in a brooder of the very same kind, fed in the very same manner, but were given water the second day. They were also allowed to wander freely when the weather was fine and even allowed out sometimes on dew or wet grass of the breeding pens. They certainly suffered with cold, as they huddled in a corner of the brooder. The second day I found the first symptoms of white diarrhoea the young chicks perished rapidly and on the 29th of July I only had a dozen left.

For the above experiments we can easily draw the following practical conclusions:

1. We should choose an incubator, the temperature of which can be maintained the same both in the upper and lower portions, that is above and below the tray, and in which the light intake does not draw the chicks towards the glass, where damp and sticky, they huddled together or drop off into the lower portion of the machine before completely dried. It would be better to have the chicks placed after hatching out where the temperature would be the same as in the incubator say a part of the machine itself. Manufacturers of incubators should put all their efforts towards bringing forth these improvements.

2. We should take extra care not to allow the incubator to cool down during the time of hatching, and not until the young chicks are perfectly dry

3. We should attentively watch the brooders, especially during the first fifteen days, in order to force the chicks to keep warm and take rest in darkness, and so prevent them from getting on the damp soil before their first feathers are fully developed.

4. We must also bear in mind that too much heat is as bad as too much cold in the brooder, and is often a cause of chalky or white diarrhoea.

The observation of these rules will in my opinion prevent the appearance of the dread disease, and certainly do much to save the lives of many little chicks, which have every right to live and grow up to healthy "henhood".



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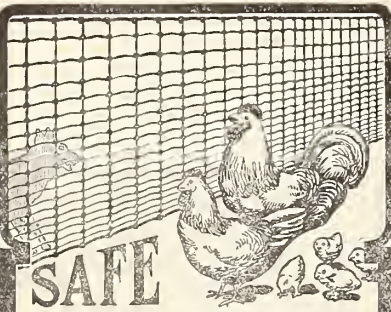
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QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

SOLID BUFF COLOR.

The question comes to my mind, are not we Buff Rock breeders making some mistakes in relation to the question of solid buff color in wings and tails both in our breeding and in our catalogs, etc.? We, of course, look upon clear, solid buff color as the ideal color and we are all making a strong fight to reach this goal a little ahead of the other fellow. I am willing to admit that I am as anxious to get there as anyone and have found myself making some bad blunders in my efforts to gain this point.

I first began by discarding any male or female with any dark, wherever in wings and aimed to use males with tails at least fifty per cent clear. Results from this kind of a mating were fairly satisfactory but most too many males would have white in wings and very few clear wings and tails. I then raised, more by chance than anything else, a cockerel absolutely solid buff but a trifle too red in color though perfectly even and having very strong under color.

I then mated the clearest females I had with this male, with fond hopes that I had gained a whole block on the other fellow and began to figure on a nice bunch of clear, solid buff chicks. Well, I didn't get that kind at all and when I stopped to think it all over I saw I had no reason to expect any such results.

Further than this the cockerel that was absolutely clear was a different proposition as a cock, having plenty of dark and white both.

Now, at the present stage of development of the Buff Rock I consider a perfectly clear, solid buff bird as very much on the freak order and to be used only experimentally in breeding. He has not a solid buff ancestry back of him and no one knows what his progeny will be.

The main point I wish to make is this: We have educated the would-be purchaser of Buff Rocks to demand something we can not furnish or if at all in very limited and unprofitable numbers. They are very anxious to buy something we haven't got while we may have something really better than they demand but we have educated them falsely and so are unable to satisfy them.

In writing a catalog at one time, I put in this innocent little paragraph: "We consider the ideal color for a breeding male a rich deep golden buff with clear wings, and main tail feathers one-half buff and balance bronze or even chocolate." The result was that nearly every prospective purchaser wanted just this sort of a male whether willing to pay \$20 or \$2. The slightest tinge of dark in wing and it was all off so far as making a sale was concerned.

Neither dark or white should be considered a fatal fault in wings or tail. The best Buff Rock hen, I think, that I ever saw had a trifle or dark in wings. In fact, I think we have all talked color till shape has been very little considered by the purchaser and only a nearly impossible color would meet the demand, hence too small a percentage of our really good birds

TO "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

A generation ago, Samuel Allen was tilling his land in the same way as all the rest of the farmers. He was a good farmer, and he was not satisfied with doing the work in the slow, back-breaking way it had always been done. He wanted bigger results, without working so hard to get them. He knew what kind of tools he needed, but there was nothing but the old-fashioned farm implements that had always been used, so he started to make implements for himself that would help him do the work of his farm. His neighbors soon saw how easily he did his work and how he actually got larger crops with less seed. The first thing he knew, his neighbors were borrowing his implements to do their own work with. Seeing that his neighbors thought so much of his implements, Mr. Allen determined to make more and sell to his neighbors. He started and has been at it ever since. His "neighbors" kept constantly increasing in numbers, until they reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf beyond the lakes; and he was compelled to manufacture on an extensive scale. Mr. Allen calls his implements the "Planet Jr." from the resemblance of certain of the implements to the planets revolving around the sun. Mr. Allen's ingenuity shows itself in every one of the forty-five kinds of Planet Jr. Farm and Garden implements, which he makes. For instance, the No. 25 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, Double-Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combine every useful garden tool in one strong, light, easy-running, simply-adjusted implement that does the work of three to six men working in the old-fashioned way. The results obtained with these implements are simply marvelous compared with the old-time methods. Their merit and popularity is shown by the two million users of these implements at the present time, and the enlargement of the factory which has been made necessary to supply the increasing demand. S. L. Allen & Co., of which Mr. Allen is the head, is the organization which now makes these implements, and they have issued a new 56-page illustrated catalog of Planet Jr. implements for 1909, which they are sending free to those who write to S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1106-C, Philadelphia, Pa.



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have been saleable for breeding purposes.

It is certainly a fact that our clear tailed and clear winged birds at the present time are not our best birds for breeding purposes and I consider it a serious mistake to attempt to lead people to believe that we are breeding absolutely clear colored wings and tails to any very great extent and that we do an injustice to the breed, to our fellow breeder, and to ourselves in so doing. People do not expect perfect color in other breeds and why should they in Buff Rocks unless we claim something we haven't got?

Let us all work for good Buff Rocks, even the clear ideal bird, solid, golden kind, but not keep the expectation of the purchaser so far in advance of what we have to offer as to prevent the sale of really good birds at reasonable prices.—B. F. Gaskill in Buff Rock Quarterly.

SEND US THE NAMES.

We desire to mail copies of Poultry Keeper to people who are interested in the object and purpose for which this journal is published, namely "Making Poultry Pay," and shall be pleased to receive from our readers the names and postoffice addresses of friends and acquaintances who keep poultry. These copies will be sent free.

We allow a liberal commission to those who solicit subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, and send direct to agents all the sample copies they need.

May we hear from YOU?

CAN I MAKE A LIVING WITH POULTRY?

Andrew J. Shaw, Lake George, N. Y.

THE question that most would-be poultry men and women ask is "Can I Make a Living From Poultry?"

I have kept poultry for a good many years, and I want to say to those who ask the question that at first you cannot, unless you have learned the business, and a great many who start or think of starting in poultry keeping, know nothing whatever about hens and their care.

There are a good many things to learn to be a successful poultry man or woman, but you need to start right and have something else to help out in making a living for the first few years of your poultry keeping experience and until you have learned the things to do and the things not to do.

You may succeed if you have got the right kind of stuff in your make up and do not try to grow faster than your experience and knowledge of poultry and the management of it warrants. You may, and probably will, in the course of a few years make a living from poultry.

From my own experience and the experience of others whom I have seen, I know there is a living in poultry keeping and I find that the successful ones are those who commenced in a small way with a flock of 25 hens or less. I, myself, commenced with two old hens and a couple of sittings of eggs.

There were others who commenced

by buying 50 or 75 hens, an incubator or two, and two or three brooders, with the express purpose of showing people like myself how to keep poultry and make it pay. Where are they today? No, they now say poultry keeping does not pay, and these same people are the ones that discourage and frighten a good number from the poultry keeping ranks and they are just the ones whose ways of keeping poultry and teachings you do not want to follow.

Others who were willing to commence small and were like the little baby who learned to creep before they tried to walk are the ones who are the successful. Poultry keeping, like any other business, must be learned in all its branches, to make a successful business; therefore if the would-be poultry keeper is willing to go slowly and learn how to successfully care for the fowls; to house them and market the products of his fowls, he will in time be getting a living from poultry or in other words making better wages at caring for his flock, than many of the wage earners of today are doing and besides he will be independent and his own boss.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to "Poultry Keeper" with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

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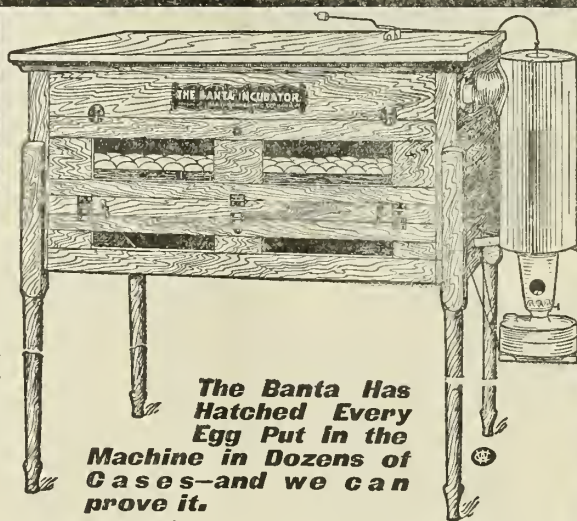
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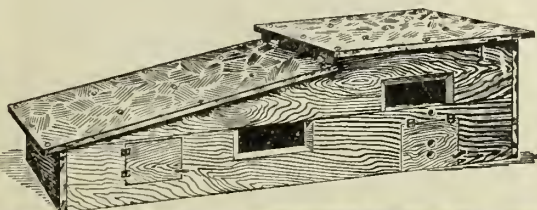


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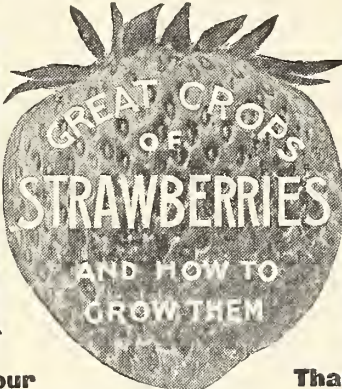
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When strictly fresh eggs are selling at fifty to sixty cents a dozen, then the poultry keeper is reaping his reward for breeding for the winter laying qualities of his fowls. A good winter laying strain of fowls will make more profit in egg production during the winter months than all of the remaining months of the year combined; and it costs but a trifle more to feed laying hens than it does to feed hens that will not lay until spring opens when eggs are low in price.

The time is near at hand when more attention will be given to breeding for winter laying qualities of our fowls and as my business for the past nine years has been exclusively egg production and developing a heavy winter laying strain of fowls, I feel that I can, as many writers in poultry journals do, give some good advice to the beginner.

Nine tenths of those who write to me for eggs for hatching, from my winter layers, say they want hens that will lay plenty of eggs—and not show birds—from which I infer that the great majority of the people who keep fowls want winter layers. It follows that if they have good winter layers they will certainly have good summer layers. Therefore, I say to the beginner, the profit for the majority of poultry keepers lies along the line of egg production from a strain of fowls that will lay well during the winter months when prices rule high and not along the line of breeding for feathers or show birds. Secure a good winter laying strain of fowls and continue to breed from the best winter layers at all times. When you have a hen that will lay a large number of eggs each month during the winter, breed from her at least three years, always mating with a male bird in line from a good layer; and when you secure a good natural winter laying strain, do not imagine that is all there is to it, but learn how to house, feed and care for them to secure the results you are after. You can learn how to do this through the poultry journals, as by reading them you will profit by the experience of the best poultrymen in the country.

Now a word as to comb. Do not imagine that a rose comb fowl is a better winter layer than a single comb under the supposition that a single comb is more easily frosted, for such is not the case. The rose comb fowl will not lay under conditions cold enough to frost the single comb, and my experience has been that as a rule all single comb varieties are the best layers. In breeding for rose comb often all other qualities are lost sight of but the comb.

J. B. Barnard,

Garrettsville, Ohio.

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Those who have had experience with incubators know too well that the common trouble and serious disadvantage of all incubators is the great number of chicks that die in the shell and soon after being hatched.

What you and every other buyer of an incubator wants is a machine that hatches *chicks that live*.

When we tell you *we have that incubator the one you want*—one that, without any "fuss" or bother, *hatches chicks that live* and the most of them. We don't base our claim on *theory* or guesswork, but instead, on actual, practical results *already* obtained by those who are operating



Read
The
Proof Below

12,000 Big Strong Chicks

Were hatched by me in Prairie State Incubators during April, May and June, this year. The hatches averaged better than 90 per cent. and went as high as 98 per cent. These chicks were shipped as far as 2,000 miles with only seven reported dead in the whole 12,000. How is that for vigor?

LEON L. HOUGH.

Canisteo, N. Y.

Prairie State Incubators

For instance, read Mr. Leon L. Hough's letter. Think of it! When but 7 newly hatched chicks died out of 12000—and most of them were shipped 2,000 miles—it goes without saying that they are **strong, vigorously hatched chicks—chicks that live** because hatched right.

Now read the other letters.

Don't you think they prove conclusively that the Prairie State is the incubator you want?

They certainly **prove** it is the machine that hatches **chicks that live** and the most of them.

Then why take chances on others?

Prairie State Brooders

and Colony Houses have been made along the same practical lines as the Prairie State Incubator. They have been improved each year and are now without doubt the most satisfactory brooders on the market. The reason for this is that they furnish the little chicks varying temperatures best suited to the individual. Those that want more heat can get it—those that want less can find it and plenty of room for exercise.

Our new catalogue is just off the press, and you will find it one of the most practical and helpful books on artificial incubation. It also fully describes the principles on which Prairie State machines are made clearly and concisely. When you have read how we overcome the heavy loss both from "dead-in-the-shell" and "white diarrhoea" we believe you will not be satisfied to buy any other machine. Write for copy today.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,
471 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.
Gentlemen:—Last winter I purchased one of your 400-egg incubators and have run it alongside of two other makes. With the same care and eggs from same pens I find that it not only hatches more chicks but they are **larger and much more vigorous**. I have about 3000 small chicks on hand now and I think that I can go through the lot and pick out every Prairie State hatched chick. I will give you the results of my last hatch. Placed in the machine 365 eggs, tested out 55, hatched 279 strong, healthy chicks. At eight days old, everyone is living. That is certainly good enough proof that your machines hatch chicks that live and lots of them.
Yours truly,
W. J. TILLEY, Mgr.

MORE LIVING ACTUAL PROOF

Wells Beach, Me., June 16, 1908.
Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—The two Prairie State Incubators bought from you last winter I used side by side with two other standard makes. The results were without exception in favor of the Prairie State. But what impressed me most, was not so much the larger percentage of chicks always hatched in your incubators, as the much greater weight, size and vigor of the chicks. Had I not known the facts it would have been difficult to convince me that the chicks hatched in the different machines were not from different stock. Those hatched in your incubator being plump and heavy as if they had been well fed, while those from the other incubators were light and, in comparison, seemed dried up. The cause of this I consider due to your solution of the moisture question, as it was even more noticeable the season advanced, evidently when there was less moisture in the outside air. I want to congratulate you on the splendid incubator you have turned out. Very truly yours,
L. J. MALONE.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 14, 1908.
Blanke & Hawk Supply Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—The Prairie State Incubator that I purchased of you in the spring does fine work. I have never had any experience with one before, yet I took off 3 hatches all over 90 percent of the fertile eggs. It not only hatches big percent, but it hatches big, strong, lively chicks, the kind that live and grow right from the start. I will need another before long.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. P. RYLAND.
"The Chickie Man."

Edgewood Poultry Farm,
Packerville, Conn., June 15, '08.
Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Last winter I purchased one of your 400-egg incubators and have run it alongside of two other makes. With the same care and eggs from same pens I find that it not only hatches more chicks but they are **larger and much more vigorous**. I have about 3000 small chicks on hand now and I think that I can go through the lot and pick out every Prairie State hatched chick. I will give you the results of my last hatch. Placed in the machine 365 eggs, tested out 55, hatched 279 strong, healthy chicks. At eight days old, everyone is living. That is certainly good enough proof that your machines hatch chicks that live and lots of them.
Yours truly,
W. J. TILLEY, Mgr.

Oakham, Mass., June 23, 1908.
Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—I like the Prairie State machine I bought very much. Of the 3 hatches I averaged 85 percent or better, and no cripples or weak chicks. The chicks were larger and stronger than those hatched in another machine without sand trays. Lost none by sickness. Sold about 300 in all this spring, and as far as I have heard the parties are well pleased with their chicks. I find I can run the machine on $\frac{1}{2}$ the oil it takes to run any other hot air machine. I never had such big strong, hardy chicks as I got this year from the Prairie State. I am perfectly satisfied with the work it does.
Yours truly,
MRS. M. W. EDSON.

Le Roy, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1908.
Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Two years ago I purchased one of your 150-egg incubators, also a Universal Hover. In the two years' experience I find no other make of machine to compare with it for hatching good strong chicks. I appreciate this fact all the more because I can bring the chicks through the fatal period without loss, whereas my neighbors (who have other makes of incubators) cannot do so without entailing a great loss. I installed your Hover in a piano box, which makes a very satisfactory brooder. Your incubators and brooders are the real thing, and anybody contemplating to buy will not make a mistake if they purchase a Prairie State incubator and brooder from you.
Yours truly,
WM. E. DESPARD.

Orchard Hill Farm,
Brookfield, Wis., July 18, 1908.
Hunkle Seed Store,
327 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Dear Sirs:—The Prairie State Sand Tray incubators I purchased of you are the finest hatching incubators I ever run. I found the chicks hatched in them lived better, were stronger, more vigorous and full feathered than those I hatched in the ——. The Sand Tray solves the moisture problem. I got larger hatches and less dead chicks in the shell. I have traded off my other incubators and installed the Prairie State. By using them I get more and better chicks. With best wishes I remain,
Very truly yours,
A. E. WILLIAMS.

GET THE LABELS

INSURABLE INCUBATORS

WORDS OF CAUTION:

TO ALL WHO INTEND TO INVEST THIS SEASON IN

Incubators or Brooders, we wish to say, do not become confused, DO NOT BE MISLED by the bare claim that an Incubator is "fire-proof." That is not enough! All Incubators, of every style and kind, are claimed to be "fire-proof;" but the deciding fact with insurance companies, with State Inspection Bureaus and with local rating boards is, "are they, or are they not, built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and have they, or have they not, been examined, tested and labeled by the Fire Insurance Engineers, under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters?"

IN SHORT, DO THEY, OR DO THEY NOT, BEAR THE INSPECTION LABELS OF THE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES?

REMEMBER That you should INSIST ON GETTING THE LABELS!

If you have any doubt of this fact, read the following letters—all of recent date—from insurance officers and managers of State Inspection Bureaus which clearly set forth the position occupied by fire insurance rating organizations toward devices that bear the labels of the Underwriters Laboratories:

Mississippi Inspection and Advisory Rating Co.; Jan. 4, 1909: "We at all times give preference to devices containing the Underwriters' Labels, and such devices are accepted by us without additional charge while non-approved devices are penalized."—DAVID B. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Office; Jan. 4, 1909: "Devices bearing the Underwriters' Laboratories' Labels and installed per code requirements are passed without charge under schedule in our inspection reports throughout the Kansas field."—CHAS. E. ELDRIDGE, Manager.

Minnesota and North and South Dakota; Jan. 9, 1909: "We have jurisdiction throughout Minnesota and North and South Dakota and it is our practice always to recommend and aim to secure labeled devices. As near as I can tell from your circular we would not feel as though any charge should be made where these approved incubators are used in buildings."—W. L. FISHER, Manager, General Inspection Co.

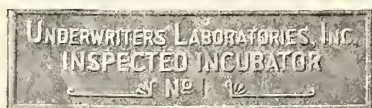
Michigan Inspection Bureau; Jan. 8, 1909: "In reference to the use of your incubators which are approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories and bear their label, we will approve their use without charge, leaving ourselves free to revoke this decision at any time."—E. F. CHAPMAN, Manager.

Illinois Inspection Bureau; Jan. 8, 1909: "This Bureau is making no charge for incubators bearing the Underwriters' Laboratories Labels, and it is altogether unlikely that our schedules will be so amended as to call for a charge thereon."—C. F. PERSCH, Manager.

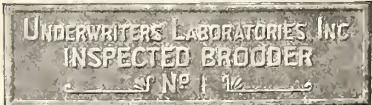
ACTION IN OTHER STATES:

the Underwriters Laboratories, as affixed to Incubators and Brooders that are built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; still it will be February 1st before all these organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can take official action and promulgate their decisions. By that date readers of this advertisement will be able to obtain reliable information from our Home Offices or nearest Branch House regarding the states and territories not covered by the letters quoted herewith.

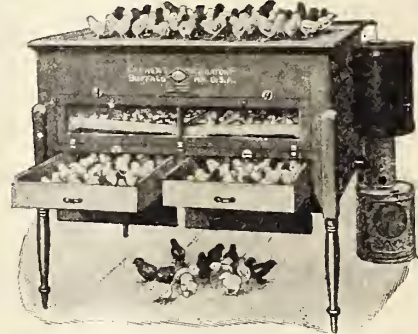
IN YOUR OWN INTERESTS



Form of Brass Label to be found (in Serial Numbers) on every 1909 Standard Cyphers Incubator, all sizes.



Form of Brass Label to be found (in Serial Numbers) on every 1909 Brooder of Cyphers Company's Manufacture.



General view of Standard Cyphers Incubator, 1909 Pattern, Equipped with Fire-Proof Heater, Fire-Proof Lamp and Fire-Proof Lamp Enclosure.

Texas Fire Prevention Association; Dec. 23, 1908: "Incubators and brooders that are supplied with the Laboratories' Labels have our decided preference in the territory over which we have jurisdiction."—C. B. ROULET, Secretary.

Missouri Inspection Bureau; Jan. 4, 1909: "We invariably give preference to all devices that bear the Underwriters' labels. Up to the present time we have had no advice that any other incubators or brooders, except yours, are constructed under the National Board of Fire Underwriters' Rules and Requirements."—F. J. FETTER, Manager.

Indiana Inspection Bureau; Jan. 2, 1909: "It is the policy of this Bureau to strongly urge that preference be given to such devices and appliances as bear the label of approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and the same stand will be taken with respect to the incubators manufactured by you."—E. M. SELLERS, Manager.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama; Jan. 6, 1909: "Regarding your incubators would advise that in view of the fact that these devices have been found satisfactory to the Underwriters' Laboratories, they will be given preference in this territory over devices of the same character which have not been so tested and accepted by the Laboratories."—A. M. SCHOEN, Chief Engineer, South-Eastern Underwriters' Ass'n.

Ohio Inspection Bureau; Dec. 22, 1908: "Throughout our territory no charge will be made for installation of approved and labeled incubators or brooders."—T. R. SELLERS, Manager.

Large bodies are said to move slowly, but the State Inspection Bureaus and other rating organizations have acted promptly in this matter of recognizing the labels of Incubators and Brooders that are built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; still it will be February 1st before all these organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can take official action and promulgate their decisions. By that date readers of this advertisement will be able to obtain reliable information from our Home Offices or nearest Branch House regarding the states and territories not covered by the letters quoted herewith.

DO NOT MAKE THE MISTAKE of investing in an Incubator or Brooder that will invalidate your insurance policy, or make it impossible or UNPROFITABLE for you to obtain insurance ON PROPERTY IN OR NEAR WHICH THE INCUBATOR IS TO BE USED.

With the fire insurance organizations having jurisdiction in different parts of the country the present situation is simply A QUESTION OF FACT, not a matter of what some one MAY CLAIM about "fireproof" articles. The main point is, if the Incubator or Brooder you propose to buy this season is built in conformity with the "Rules and Requirements" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and bears the "Inspected Incubator" or "Inspected Brooder" label of the Underwriters Laboratories (Inc.), you are safe in buying and using it; if it is not so built and labeled we fully believe you will regret your purchase before the year is out. AS MANUFACTURERS we have done OUR UTMOST, at large expense of money and labor, to protect and serve your interests AS PROPERTY OWNERS AND POLICY HOLDERS; it remains now for you to make your choice between Incubators and Brooders which bear the labels and those that do not.

FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE Consisting of 212 pp. 7½x10 inches in size, free postpaid for the asking WHICH TELLS THE WHOLE STORY Address Nearest Office Below:

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO. FACTORY AND HOME OFFICES BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES: 23 Barclay St., New York City; 72 Lake St., Chicago; 26 Union St., Boston; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; 117 Finsbury Pavement, London, England.

INSURABLE BROODERS



Eggs for Hatching A \$50 Bird for \$5

Mr. G. C. Kirchler, of Evans City, Pa., writes: "I will let you know the results I got from the sitting of eggs I got from you. I only got two chicks, but they were worth several sittings of eggs in the show room, as I got first on cockerel, scoring 95 points and he was a late hatched chick; cut on weight. I refused \$50.00 for him, he is a fine bird. The pullet scored 94½."

This is only one of the many thousand testimonials we have supporting our claim of

The World's Best

WHITE WYANDOTTES. We have mated fifteen yards this season, never before have we mated pens of such quality. Not a bird that will not support our claim, if you intend placing your order for eggs, remember that it has taken years of careful selection and breeding to produce

Our World's Best Strain of White Wyandottes

And in buying of us you avoid all of the worries, the years of waiting and perhaps a hundred disappointments.

The Price remains the Same, \$5 per Sitting

THE PRICE REMAINS THE SAME,

Send us a dime today for our catalog; the finest catalog ever issued.

J. C. FISHEL & SON, Box K

Hope, Indiana

AN EXPERT'S VIEWS ON ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

In artificial incubation there has, in the past, been too much of the haphazard and guesswork. Other fields have been explored in a scientific manner and definite rules and methods of procedure adopted.

It is a matter of common knowledge among artisans, chemists, and scientists, that the same conditions will always produce the same results. A baker takes so much flour of known quantity; a certain definite and measured amount of other ingredients; a stated amount of kneading; a certain period in measured temperature for rising; and a correct heat for baking. The result is good bread every time.

The chemist and the scientist likewise know that the same good results are always secured by the same correctly measured conditions. Nearly every chemical element and mixture has been placed upon a strict scientific basis as also all manufactured products, the breeding of animals and the products of the soil.

The scientific farmer takes a certain seed and on proper soil, with suitable cultivation, and proper amount of heat and water, he produces one hundred bushels of grain from each acre of land. He measures everything except heat. That must be supplied by Nature.

The unscientific farmer can take the same seed, work just as hard and not get fifty bushels per acre.

In artificial incubation guesswork has ruled until recently. Most people have supposed that only a certain well regulated degree of heat was necessary for hatching a fertile egg. No attention was paid to other essentials of heat distribution, moisture, and ventilation measurement and regulation, nor to the effect of the incubator during the embryonic stage upon the strength and vigor of the chick at hatching time and, as a consequence, its future growth and maturity.

George H. Lee, 1125 Harvey Street, Omaha, Nebr., has no doubt conducted more experimental and recorded hatches than any other person in this country or, for that matter, in the world. He places the number at more than one thousand and each succeeding hatch has led to a better and better understanding of what constitutes proper conditions of incubation not only as regards more uniform hatches but also greater strength and vigor of the new-born chick.

He has observed that certain different conditions during the hatching period will produce equally, good percentages of hatch but vastly different results during the first six weeks growth of the chick. Some chicks produced nearly double the growth of others during the same period and all owing to different conditions during incubation.

There is also to be considered difference in loss through disease and death. Some hatches produced chicks that weighed 30 lbs. per 100 chicks at an age of 3 weeks and with comparatively no loss while others produced equally good hatches of chicks that under same brooding, feed, care and attention, did not weigh more than 20 lbs. per 100 at 3 weeks of age and with nearly 50 per cent loss through disease and death.

As a result of the immense number of experiments by Mr. Lee, accurate data has been arranged, so that it is known to a

certainly just how much heat, moisture, and ventilation, is needed to produce a perfect chick which will grow and thrive with best increase in weight and least percentage of loss.

It requires not only a correct and well-regulated degree of heat but also, what is more important, a proper distribution of heat so that each egg receives a proper share; also measured and well-regulated moisture or air humidity for rotting the shell and a regulated amount of ventilation of passage of air through the incubator to work in conjunction with heat and moisture for the greatest possible strength of shell at the hatching point.

Mr. Lee has given freely to all incubator users the results of his investigations, as embodied in the "Mandy Lee" Incubator and the only sore spot in the whole procedure has been in the commercial manufacturers in claiming, for their credit, inventions which they have had no part in formulating and in which they have no property right in fact, owing to patents issued to Mr. Lee.

Moisture regulation is absolutely simple while moisture measurements is all-important. Geo. H. Lee has been first to invent and patent such a system and a correct instrument for measuring at temperatures of 120 to 105 degrees, the exact humidity of an incubator egg-chamber. He has been first to determine the conditions necessary in the egg-chamber of an incubator, without regard to conditions existing in the outer air, for producing the best hatch and the best growth and least loss of chicks succeeding the hatch.

Percentage of hatch does not count for much. The biggest hatches sometimes produce the least weight of chicks at six weeks of age. What is wanted is the best percentage of hatch and the best percentage of growth and maturity and this is only secured by correct conditions during each

and every one of the twenty-one days of incubation.

We give credit to the man who has made two blades of grass grow where one grew before and we must give equal credit to the man who makes two pounds of chickens grow where one grew before. It is a simple commercial proposition, but one made possible only by careful observations extending over a period of years; painstaking experiment and inventive genius.

Mr. Lee is one of the very few incubator manufacturers who is an expert incubator operator. A poultry fancier for many years, and an enthusiastic experimenter along mechanical, chemical and electrical lines, his first entry in the field of artificial incubation was not from a mercenary standpoint but from a love of experiment and to help certain friends as well as himself in bettering their hatches.

Incubators as existing five years ago, and many of them the same at the present day, were absurdly irregular. Dependant entirely upon outside conditions of temperature, humidity, season, climate, and altitude, they brought hatches sometimes of 90 per cent but more often of 40 or 45 per cent.

After a few experiments Mr. Lee adopted the simple expedient of ignoring outside conditions and building an incubator in which every essential of incubation could be regulated inside the egg-chamber or at the eggs. As a scientist he understood that, given the same conditions, the same results would be produced every time.

Work along this line involved two things: 1st.—Finding what was necessary to hatch a strong chick from every fertile egg, 2nd.—to build an incubator and provide appliances whereby such conditions can be reproduced at any and all times. There must be no guesswork or commercial prevarication when working from a scientific standpoint. It will not do to publish ones

(Continued to page 496.)

Young and Old Birds From Guaranteed Standard Bred Stock

ALL THE STANDARD VARIETIES—TRUE TO NAME.

Light Brahmas	Blue Andalusions	Bronze Turkeys
White Cochins	S. C. Hamburgs	White Holland Turkeys
Dark Brahmas	Pekin Ducks	Cornish Indian Games
Buff Cochins	Toulouse Geese	B. B. Red Games
Black Cochins	Houdans	Golden Polish
Black Langshans	Golden Wyandottes	Bearded Silver Polish
Barred Plymouth Rocks	Silver Wyandottes	W. Crested B. Polish
Buff Plymouth Rocks	White Wyandottes	Golden Seabright Bantams
White Plymouth Rocks		Black Cochin Bantams
S. C. Leghorns		White Cochin Bantams
R. C. B. Leghorns		Buff Cochin Bantams
Buff Leghorns		B. B. B. Bantams

You Can't Buy STANDARD BRED FOWLS or EGGS

Anywhere Else as Cheaply as We Sell Them

Send at once for our big 32-page catalogue, with prices of birds and eggs (4c stamps). We defy any reliable breeder to meet our prices and quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mention P. K. Stock ready to ship now and eggs in season.

Northwestern Poultry and Fruit Farm

WALTER SEIDEL, Proprietor.

Box K

Elroy, Illinois

MAKE MONEY HATCHING with a De-
dance Incubator. 50 egg, \$3.48; 100 egg,
\$4.95; 200 egg, \$7.90. Liberal trial; strong
guarantee. We build good hatching and
prove it. Testimonials and catalog free.
More agents wanted. Geo. Phillips, Incu-
bator Works, Box 3436, Ridgewood, N. J.

MERRY WIDOW BROODER

ALL METAL

Fire-proof, Self Ventilating Sani-
tary. 100 Chick size \$3, 200 \$5

BABY CHICKS STANDARD

BRED

In the following varieties: Barred, White
and Buff Rocks—Brown, White and Buff
Leghorns—R. I. Reds—Buff Orpingtons—
Black Minorcas and Black Langshans. Our
stock are winners in the show room and
are bred to lay, we get our eggs from rec-
ognized breeders, not farmers. Capacity
2,000 per day. Arrival guaranteed. Price,
8c to 15c. Please mention Poultry Keeper.

STANDARD HATCHERY, Attica, O.

MAKE MONEY IN MARCH.

March is the money making month for
poultry. Chicks hatched in March reach
the early market when prices are highest
for friers and broilers. March chicks get
through the fall molt, and are in good con-
dition when winter sets in. They are the
best winter layers. Therefore, force your
hens to lay in March and get your hatches
started. Three weeks is sufficient time to
put hens into laying condition, even though
they have not been laying all winter.

The rules are simple.

- 1st. Feed the proper food.
- 2nd. Prepare it properly.

The best food for forcing hens to lay,
as all poultrymen acknowledge, is fresh cut
raw bone. It contains all the elements of
the egg, and the hen just changes the

form from bone to egg. This fresh cut
raw bone, properly prepared in a Humphrey
bone cutter, produces eggs naturally, and
without a drain upon the hen's strength,
and the eggs possess greater fertility, in
turn producing stronger chicks.

A piece of bone the size of a man's fist
will feed 20 hens, and naturally, and easily
force them into laying condition.

Humphrey's book of "Poultry Helps" tells
you not only how to prepare and feed fresh
cut raw bone to get eggs, but is full of time-
ly suggestions for the poultrymen who want
more eggs and healthier chicks. A copy
of this book in our reference files, and
we would like to know that every one of
our readers has a copy. Address Humphrey
Glass St. Factory, Joliet, Ill., and they will
send it to you. Please mention Poultry
Keeper when writing.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Golden Buff to the skin. Bred to lay and win and they do it. Eggs, \$1.50 a sit-
ting and up.

BABY CHICKS \$2.00 a dozen and up.

on Orpingtons. Its free. (Mention P. K.)

"GOLDEN GLOW STRAIN."

Those aristocrats of the poultry yards. Rich
and they do it. Eggs, \$1.50 a sit-
ting and up.

Yo ought to see my attractive booklet
CHAS. F. GOELZ, Chillicothe, Ohio.



THE OLD RELIABLE LAMBERTS' DEATH TO LICE

Is practically indispensable
to those who raise, sell or exhibit Poul-
try. Is the quickest and safest Lice
Killer on the market and is guaranteed
not to injure Eggs or Chickens. Pocket-
book Pointer on "Modern Poultry Meth-
ods" sent for 2c stamp. Write today.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.

601 Monon Bldg. Chicago, Apponaug, R. I.



FEED - 10 CENTS PER BUSHEL

Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing
you more than 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel? Do you expect to
raise 95% of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for
2,000 layers and raise 3,000 chicks without help and have time for
other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how
I do it. My new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it,
as well as save you \$25.00 on every 100 chicks you raise to maturity. My third edition of 5,000
copies now ready. 2,000 breeders—W. Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns—managed by my
famous system. Eggs for hatching a specialty by the 100 or 1,000 lots at \$5.00 and \$6.00 per
100. No order too large. High grade baby chicks also supplied—particulars free.
Send today for free circulars and testimonials. Address

EDGAR BRIGGS BOX 17 PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.



A NEW YORK FARMER

Get "LEE'S" Book FIRST

We guess at nothing. We make favorable hatching con-
ditions at the eggs during each of the 21 days of incubation,
regardless of conditions outside the machine.

"Mandy Lee"

Incubators and Brooders

are best from every standpoint. They develop more of the weak-
er germs—those that in other incubators would die from the 10th
to 19th day; they hatch larger percentages of strong, healthy
chicks during the entire season. The brooders—both fireless and
lamp-heated—raise practically every chicken entrusted to their care.

We offer you a Certainty; others a Possibility.

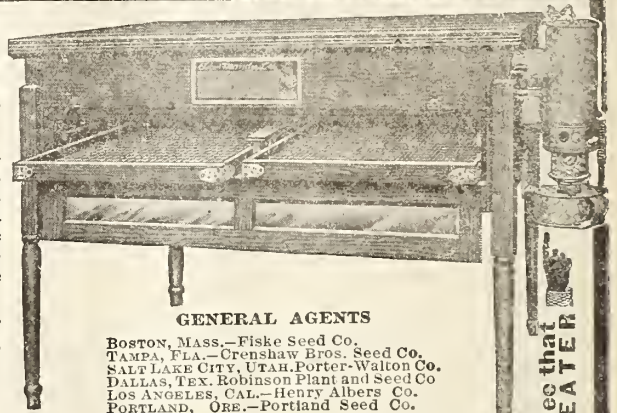
Which do YOU prefer.

Send for catalog, and booklet "Incubator Hygrometry," describing the
Mandy Lee Hygrometer, the only reliable hygrometer (or moisture gauge)
adapted for use in all incubators. FREE!

Lee Fireless Brooders

are an absolute success outdoors in any situation
warmer than 18 deg. above zero; always prefer-
able to lamp-heated brooders for indoor use.
Perfect ventilation; no dirty, smoky lamps; no
danger from fires. Better and stronger chicks. Send for catalog and descriptive circulars.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1123 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.



GENERAL AGENTS

Boston, Mass.—Fiske Seed Co.
Tampa, Fla.—Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Porter-Walton Co.
Dallas, Tex.—Robinson Plant and Seed Co.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Henry Albers Co.
Portland, Ore.—Portland Seed Co.

Just Three Things

are required to make 90 per cent to 100 per cent hatches every
time and in any season, climate, or altitude; 1st, correct heat;
2d, correct moisture; 3d, correct ventilation. In other incu-
bators it's mostly guesswork; in the Mandy Lee it's a scien-
tific certainty. In other incubators hatching conditions are
right if you guess right; in the Mandy Lee they are right if
you follow simple instructions.

Correct Heat means 103 degrees at the upper surface of each
and every egg, gradually increasing to 105 degrees
during the last week. Measured accurately with a Mandy Lee Ther-
mometer, distributed by our patent perforated tube system, and
easily regulated within a variation of one half degree. Most other
incubators vary from 2 to 5 degrees.

Correct Moisture means 65 per cent at commencement of incu-
bation, gradually decreasing to 50 per cent
during 3d week. Measured accurately with a Mandy Lee Hygrom-
eter, the only instrument suited to incubator work, and regulated
within a variation of 2 or 3 per cent. Most other incubators vary
from 20 to 50 per cent and with no measurement or regulation.

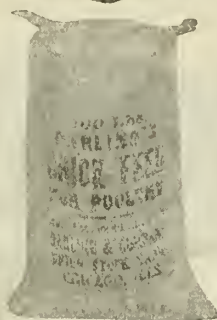
Correct Ventilation means a gradual change of air in the eg-
gally chamber once every half hour. Automati-
cally regulated by simple adjustment of damper on heater. Some
other incubators give a change of air every 5 minutes, causing a
rapid draft; others change the air only once in 24 hours with result
that the air becomes foul or stagnant.

See that
HEATER

It's No
Trouble To
Hatch Chicks

Let Us
Help You

The Problem
Is How To
Raise
'em



Darling's
Chick Feed
Avoids Little
Chick
Ailments

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You can't afford to go wrong on the feeding. It's the feed that's at the bottom of nearly all the little chick troubles. - Give chicks food that they can digest and get the benefit of, and they will have a good blood circulation. That will keep them warm and *they'll be lively little fellows* instead of the moping, sleepy kind. Darling's Chick Feed is the right kind of mixture. It's all nutritious and all digestible. It is scientifically compounded. We put in only the ingredients that are adapted to the weak stomachs of little chicks. Selected grains, made right size—no waste.

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is a low priced feed because it makes strong, fast growing chicks and avoids indigestion, sour crop, bowel trouble and diarrhoea.

In 100-lb. Sacks, Price \$2.50

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All in 100-lb. Sacks, F. O. B. Chicago or New York. Cash with Order

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For Them

Feed For
Healthy
Chicks and
Big Fowls

We
Carry a Full
Line of Approved
Poultry
Appliances

All Listed
in the
Catalog.

(Continued from page 493.)

best hatches and allow the public to regard them as an average or usual result. That which is on strictly scientific basis can be duplicated every time.

In the "Mandy Lee" Incubator hatches of 90 per cent or better are produced every time without regard to situation, outside temperature, climate, season, weather, or altitude. In addition to this, it produces chicks that will grow and thrive even better than average hen-hatched chicks because there is duplicated every time by actual measurement and regulation, not merely average conditions but ideal or best conditions.

It is urged by some of the old timers that the "Mandy Lee" is complicated. So is the Waltham watch more complicated than a sun-dial; a modern self-binder more complicated than the old-fashioned scythe, but who would exchange? They are truly more points to watch and to regulate but it is all so simple, when once understood, as to require only ten minutes a day—five minutes night and morning, for attention.

Mr. Lee declares and, we believe consistently, that he can at all times predict the hatch within 5 per cent after final testing. He is as confident of getting 90 per cent or better as we are of sitting down to breakfast to-morrow morning. Scientific certainty surely beats guesswork and to Mr. Lee should be given the credit for advancing artificial incubation to a safe, sane, and certain basis.

A recent letter to the Editor of Poultry Keeper from Anna L. Pinkerton, now of Los Angeles, California, advises that she will again take up the manufacture of incubators. Mrs. Pinkerton will be remembered by readers of Poultry Keeper as the inventor of the "Queen" incubators, which were manufactured by her for years, and also the originator of the dry chick food for feeding little chicks, and is an authority on poultry subjects, especially that of artificial incubation.

FAMOUS POULTRY MACHINES.

Poultry raisers everywhere will be interested in the two machines shown here. They are the two most popular machines of the famous line of Ideal Incubators and Brooders, manufactured by the J. W. Miller Co., Freeport, Illinois.



The above cut is of our Ideal No. 3 Hot Water Incubator, 240 egg capacity. This is the best sized incubator to buy, no matter whether you are a beginner or a large commercial poultry breeder. It incubates as many eggs as the average poultryman wants to hatch at one time, and serves equally well for those who want to bring off smaller hatches. The walls are of three thicknesses of material. The outer wall being of one inch lumber, next to which is placed a heavy sheet of asbestos, then a dead air space and then one-half inch of lumber, making the walls three thicknesses of material and one dead air space. The

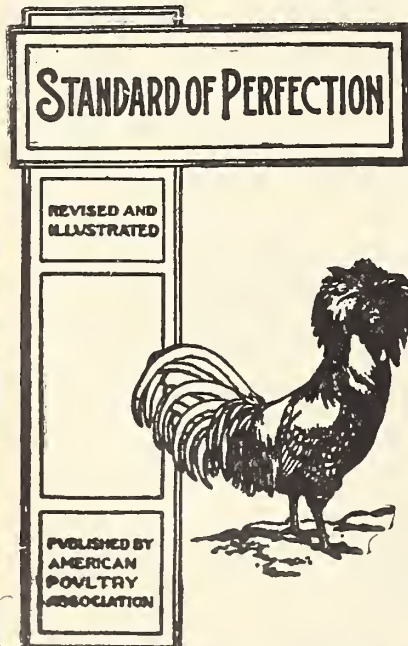
Incubator has double glass doors. The heating system is the famous Ideal tubular tank system; both tank and heater are made of heavy copper. The incubator is equipped with all attachments needed for its successful operation, including safety-lamp, regulator, egg tester, egg trays, thermometer, etc.

The Ideal Brooder shown here has the reputation of being a famous chicken raiser. All parts are well warmed. There is no crowding around the lamp and no smothering of weak chicks. It is warmed by hot air, because it is the Miller idea that all Brooders should be warmed that way. It

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Every reader of POULTRY KEEPER needs this book, as it is the only authorized guide to correct breeding of standard-bred poultry. Complete and detailed descriptions of one hundred and thirty varieties of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, showing ideals which should be worked for.

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The book is fully protected by copyright, belonging to the American Poultry Association, so that the material in it cannot be published by any poultry paper without infringement. The only way to get the important information it contains is to secure a copy of it. Important corrections and additions of a number of new breeds are contained in this latest edition.

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ventilating system is the best, giving a flow of warm fresh air to the chicks at all times. There is no possibility of fumes or smoke from the lamp ever getting to the chicks. Like the Incubator, the Ideal Brooders are made of the best grades of lumber and are so constructed that the chicks are safe and comfortable at all times. Ideal Brooders are used in large numbers by our largest and most successful breeders.

Incubator and Brooder) developed under his hand. They brought success to him and they have done it for thousands of other poultrymen both in this country and abroad.

If you are not using or are not fully conversant with Ideal Incubators and Brooders it will pay you to get acquainted. "Poultry for Profit," the Miller 130-page catalog, full of illustrations and poultry wisdom, will introduce you. Write for a copy direct to the J. W. Miller Co., Freeport, Ill.

are turned by hand or power and shows an illustration of each model, together with specifications, prices and complete directions.

As it is well known, the Stearns Green Bone Cutter is a machine for cutting up finely the hardest bone or gristle and clear meat. Especial attention is paid to the careful construction and operation of each machine, including the ball bearings and the automatic feed, as well as to the famous Stearns Steel Cutter Head which has been patented in various foreign countries.

The special advantages claimed for the Stearns Green Bone Cutter are that it is the easiest fast-cutting and the fastest fine-cutting machine on the market, and that it is the only machine that cuts green bone fine enough for bantams and chicks, and the only Bone Cutter ever made that will not clog with gristle or clear meat.

Of especial interest to poultry raisers will be the articles entitled the "Best Food for Fowls," and "Important Facts for Feeders." Great emphasis is laid upon the absolute superiority of fresh green bone as a poultry food and the way it should be cut and fed to fowls in order to secure the best results.

A YOUNG POULTRYMAN'S RECORD.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Enclosed find fifty cents in stamps for which please send me the Poultry Keeper for one year. I have taken it for a year and like it very much. My 20 hens laid 240 eggs last month (December) and cleared me \$5.75, which I think I doing pretty well for a boy. I do not think I would have gotten half so many, if it had not been for the Poultry Keeper.

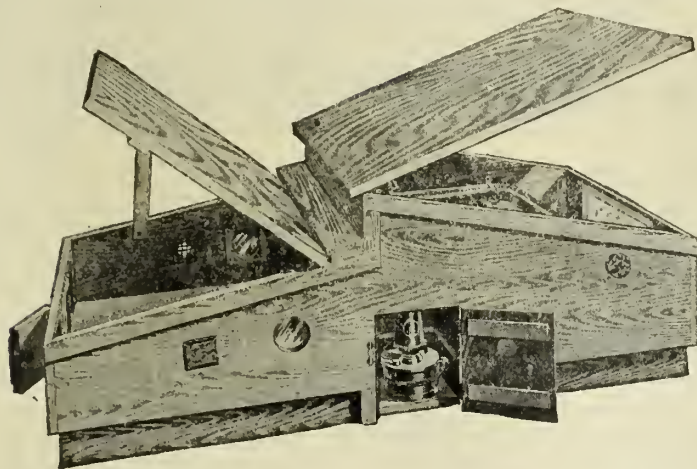
Raymond Hicks,

Millbrook, N. Y.

HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY.

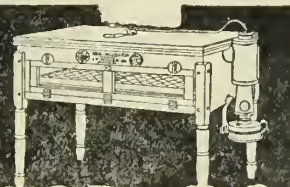
The increasing demand for the very interesting and instructive booklet entitled "How to Make Poultry Pay," has led E. C. Stearns & Co., Box 7, Syracuse, N. Y., to issue another edition. This booklet, which ought to be in the hands of every poultryman, is attractively printed and contains a fund of valuable information. It describes at length the various models of the well-known Stearns Green Bone Cutters which

The Ideal line of Incubators and Brooders, worked out by J. W. Miller, a practical and life-long poultryman, enjoy a most enviable reputation. It is hard to say whether Mr. Miller is better known for his famous Incubators and Brooders or for the high grade poultry he has given to the world. But he was a poultryman before he was an incubator manufacturer. Incubators and Brooders came as an incident, a necessary incident, of his business. His Ideals (both



The Ideal INCUBATORS and BROODERS

Miller Gives You the Key to Success



I've sold so many thousand Ideal Incubators and Brooders that I feel every poultry raiser must be acquainted with them. But here's the all-important question with you: Are you using them? Are you getting the big hatches which only the Ideal Incubators can give you? And are you succeeding in raising big, strong fowls—and raising 90% of all you hatch—like the users of Ideal Brooders are doing? If not you are suffering a distinct loss.

My poultry raising friend, I cannot afford to misrepresent things to you, but I want to say that there is more profit in the poultry business for you if you use Ideal Incubators and Brooders.

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Send today for my great new book, "Poultry For Profit." It will show you what others are doing and open your eyes to what you ought to do in poultry. It's a great book for poultrymen—the best and most reliable ever written. It is not a book of theories, but a book of facts.

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The illustrations of fine poultry and up-to-date appliances would make it worth dollars to any poultryman if he had to buy it. It tells all about my famous Ideal Incubators and Brooders and gives you a world of practical information besides. Don't hesitate—send for it and do it now. 128 pages, free and postpaid for a postal card. Address—

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Are the Best in the World. We have this season the choicest lot of Exhibition Birds we ever reared. If you want to win at your coming show I can furnish you winners at let live prices. When you buy U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks you not only secure quality unequalled in the individual specimen but you obtain BLOOD LINE as other White Rock breeders can give you. A word to the wise is sufficient. Remember I have

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If Roup gets into your flock you cannot afford the time to treat each bird separately. You must have a remedy that will not take you hours to administer. You need a remedy that the fowls can take themselves; a remedy that will not only cure the roup but will

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- 1 Because they have more modern improvements than any machine on earth. Automatic regulator that raises or lowers lamp blaze as needed. New lamp arrangement that requires only one lighting for entire hatch. New idea egg tray, so that eggs can be turned and cooled without removing tray.
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- 3 And probably the best reason why you should buy a Ray-O Incubator is because it will save you from 25 to 50 per cent on cost of operating. Write for catalog that tells about this great machine and tells about our liberal selling plan. Address

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Write today for
FREE
CATALOG
and Poultry Book

THE TURNING POINT.

The hatching of eggs by artificial incubation is one of the oldest processes we have any knowledge of. It was practiced by the ancient Egyptians, who buried eggs in a manure heap. They had some little success with this process. Later on they used heated sands of the desert for the same purpose, but this was more or less a lottery, for they had no positive means of knowing that the sands were going to retain the necessary 103 degrees of heat for a period of 21 days. Centuries later the incubator, very much in the form as we know it today, was invented. Improvement after improvement was made in this machine, and poultry raisers took it up, for it was the one means of hatching poultry at seasons of the year when nature did not prompt the hen to sit. The success with the modern incubator was almost as problematic as the methods of the ancient Egyptians. The operator, exercising all possible care, met with success at times, at other times failure, but the turning point was reached when Mr. H. M. Sheer, 409 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Illinois, placed upon the market his wonderful invention. This man has devoted a lifetime to the study of artificial incubation, inventing more and better attachments than all the rest of the incubator inventors put together. These inventions, while numerous are as much in the interest of the inexperienced as the experienced operator. Mr. Sheer describes in his book his many incubator improvements. This book contains much valuable information which should be read not only with pleasure but with much profit by any poultry raiser, be he professional or amateur. If any of our readers are interested in the science of artificial incubation we know of no investment that will pay them bigger interest than the answering of one of Mr. Sheer's advertisements.

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S. C. REDS. Good shape and color. Winners 1st prizes at two state shows. Bargain in eggs this season, \$2 per setting 15 eggs. Mrs. G. W. Storey, Hedrick, Iowa. 2-4

REED & GAY are practically giving away their Columbian Wyandottes. 24 birds \$50. Camp Point, Illinois. 2-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS from premium winners. Size, shape, deep body, fine barring. Bradley strain. \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Large eggs with good shells shipped. John Platz, Jewett, Ill. 2-4

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. My birds have won wherever shown. No bird in best pen scoring less than 92 points. Eggs and stock in season. Model Poultry Yards, Sterling, Ill. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Hardy, the stay white kind. Great layers. 15 eggs \$1.50. Robt. J. Fetrow, Etters, Pa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, exclusively. The pure white, bred to lay kind. Eggs, 14 for \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. Write for further information, to Crescent Poultry Yards, Modale, Iowa. 2-3

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The **RELIABLE** is the only incubator on the market with a double heating system and inside heater, giving it a double safeguard against sudden chills, and double economy of fuel.

It has an automatic regulator which will not allow the temperature to vary one-half a degree during an entire hatch.

It has a perfect system of ventilation and systematically supplies its own moisture.

The best material only is used in its construction, and with even ordinary care it will last a lifetime.

It is absolutely safe—an explosion or fire has never resulted from its use.

It has the handiest egg tray, the best nursery advantages and the best record for successful hatching of all incubators.

It is made by men old in the incubator business—men whose achievements have been so successful as to compel them to build the biggest incubator factory in the world in order to properly care for their growing business.

Every incubator is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, or money refunded.

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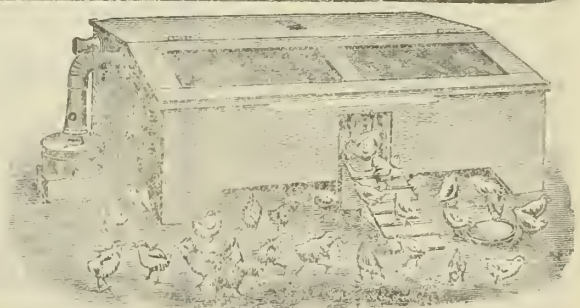
It contains beautiful illustrations of all kinds of fowls and valuable remarks by famous poultrymen. This wonderful work is a money-maker as well as a money-saver to any person interested in poultry raising.

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On my plan—freight prepaid—on a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money back. That is the way I sell the Fairfield. The best built, most modern, surest hatching, steam heated, automatically regulated incubator on the market. Write for catalog. S. C. THOMPSON, Mgr., Nebraska Incubator Co., 257 Main St., Fairfield, Neb.



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Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (decolorized), the most highly concentrated form of meat food, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh beef.

It is rich in protein—a natural poultry food that not only insures a maximum egg-production but makes fowls stronger, healthier and more profitable.

Buy it on our guarantee of an increased egg-production at a reduced feeding cost.

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Ask your dealer or send to us direct. Send for free books—'Mandy's Poultry School,' '20 Years with Poultry,' 'Incubator Hygiene,' or 1909 Catalog Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

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Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

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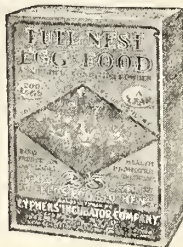
Without question this is the best Incubator Offer this season. A money-saving offer on a money-making machine. For \$12.50 cash with order, we will ship complete, all ready to run, a 100-egg "United Special" Incubator to any one east of the Mississippi River—west of the River we allow the amount of freight to the River. The machine is the regular "United Special" Model 48, with all the latest improvements. Is double-cased, lined with Lone Star Roofing and wool packing, with a heavy sheet of asbestos paper covering the radiator, and contains the celebrated "United" heating system. Send the \$12.50 today, or write for free catalog.

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My Acme Tandem Thermostat and Acme Trip Burner,

with combined damper and flame regulator—will save half the oil, labor and cost of operation.

These wonderful inventions are not to be found on any incubator you buy. I do not sell or build incubators—I only manufacture incubator supplies. I have been an incubator specialist for 20 years—the only one in the world. When you get my book you will see how easy it is for you to build a high-grade, practical incubator or brooder, having many exclusive features (all in favor of the inexperienced operator) which are not found on any other make.

My New Acme Tandem Double-Compound Thermostat, the most powerful, accurate, durable and reliable thermostat ever invented, will increase the efficiency of any incubator or brooder—it marks a new era in artificial incubation, in heat regulation—it eliminates all regulation troubles.

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My Acme Lamp is the safest and surest known—can't upset—no danger of fire.

My Automatic Ventilation System insures a perfect hatch without an experienced operator.

ACME TRIP BURNER



than any other burner. The combustion is perfect. The wick never chars. Absolutely safe, will last a lifetime, and with my Tandem Thermostat and my Acme Regulator (having knife-edge bearings throughout) saves 50% in oil consumption by automatically lowering the flame when heat is not needed and raising the flame when more heat is required. This increases the hatch, saves time and worry, and cuts operating expenses in half.

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If You Have an Incubator or Brooder

It will pay you to send for my plans and catalog, then at a slight expense you can remodel your old machine and make it a profitable and permanent investment.

Write today and let me tell you all about my Lampless Brooder which costs you less than \$4 to build. No lamp—no tank—no expense to operate. You cannot lose. If you are not satisfied after you have looked over the book of plans, send it back and I'll return your money and postage. If you keep the plans and catalog, I'll allow you 25c on your first order. You have all to gain and nothing to lose—send for book today.

H. M. SHEER, 409 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ill.



FACTS REGARDING INCUBATORS.

The hatching season is now very close at hand, and we wish to direct your attention to the merits of the Compound Incubators and Zero Brooders. COMPOUND INCUBATORS and ZERO BROODERS have been placed on the market for a number of years, and have always given most excellent results, as can be proven to you by the numerous reports we have received from different parties all over the U. S. We are now shipping our 1909 models, which we can safely guarantee to be perfect in every respect.

The Compound Incubator is not what would be termed a cheap machine in price. However, judging from the wonderful hatches received from it, and the amount of time and fuel it saves, it is undoubtedly the cheapest machine placed on the market. Here is where so many inexperienced poultry people make a great mistake: by purchasing a cheap machine. It is impossible to buy the material in a Compound Incubator at the price some of the cheap machines are retailed for. However, if you look into the matter carefully, you will find that the manufacturers of these cheap machines do not place them on the market with a guaranty, or if they do they have not the financial standing back of them to make the guaranty hold good.

Now, the COMPOUNDS are guaranteed to be as represented by the company, and if found not to come up to this guaranty, the machine may be sent back to the factory, and the purchaser's money will be refunded. This is certainly a strong guaranty, and the company must feel perfectly sure of the high merits of their machines to be able to make such a proposition, and for your safe dealing, they refer you to any of the commercial agencies, or the Hill-Dodge Banking Co., of this city.

We beg you to take warning by the experience of others, who sought to save money by investing in the cheapest machine they could find, but discovered too late, after their money, time, and patience were all exhausted, with nothing whatever to show for it, that "it does not pay to buy a cheap machine." In many cases, these failures lead them to condemn all incubators simply by the experience they have had with one or two cheap makes of machines,

which should not be classed as "incubators." This hurts the incubator trade a great deal, and it requires such makes as the "COMPOUNDS" to redeem their good reputation.

We cannot begin to name all of the merits of the Compound, but among them are (1) Self Ventilation; (2) Deep Egg Chamber; (3) Deep Nursery Drawer; (4) Compound Heater, which is so constructed as to make the machine absolutely fire-proof; (5) Durability and Good Workmanship, the cases of the machines being made of kiln dried white pine lumber, beautifully finished in mahogany so that the appearance of the machine is fully up to its superior hatching qualities.

In regard to our Zero Brooder will say that it has also proved to be as popular as the Compound. It is a large and roomy brooder, 3x10 ft., is well lighted, and can be used either outdoors or in. Has a drop bottom, gives absolutely even heat, and is considered by the leading poultry men to be the best placed on the market.

For further explanation in regard to the line of goods which we manufacture we ask you to write for our catalog, mentioning Poultry Keeper.

Address, **WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.**
Warsaw, Ill.

J. J. Waters, Box 561, Sidney, N. Y., is a recent convert to S. C. White Leghorns, and starts a new classified advertisement in this issue. He formerly bred S. C. Black Minorcas.

Mr. Kiney I. Miller, Lancaster, Mo., one of our regular display advertisers, reports the following winnings on his White and Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas at the Centerville, Iowa show: 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st cock; 2nd cockerel; 1st pen; special for best bird in Asiatic class; silver cup for best colored bird in entire show. At Kansas City on four entries Mr. Miller won three pullets and second cockerel. Under Judge W. S. Russell, Mr. Miller's White Rocks have scored to 96 in the show room.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16¢ for 24-inch; 19¢ for 31-inch; 22 1/2¢ for 34-inch; 27¢ for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 37¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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My Barred Rocks are of the Silson strain. None finer. Some of these birds scored the highest at a Barred Rock exhibition—97 points. Am also prepared to supply White, Buff and Black Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns, Black Javas, Light Brahmas, Pekin Ducks.

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Absolutely the finest work of its kind. Your's for 20 cents in silver. Would be cheap at fifty. Amount credited on purchase of "Eggs to Hatch." Handsomely illustrated; tells all you need to know about complete care of chickens. Edition limited, don't delay.

WALTER SHERMAN
Ashvale, Newport, R. I.



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2 months	8c per word
3 months	9c per word
4 months	10c per word
1 year	24c per word

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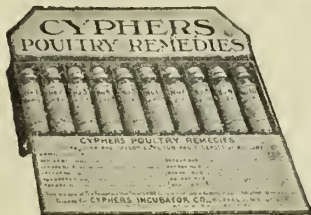
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BABY CHICKS. The kind that live and grow. From hardy stock. Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds; 10 cents each. Hatched from choice breeders of hardy stock. Quality, not quantity, our motto. B. F. Idema, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2-4

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DAY-OLD CHICKS, 20c each. From trap-nested White Rocks. 200 egg-layers. Pullets, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00. 67 pullets averaged 190 eggs, 365 days. Highest individual record, 277 eggs. L. M. Fillmore, Box 8, Hubbardston, Mass. 1-4

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BABY CHICKS hatched from prize winners. Stop fooling with eggs. Buy chicks. Much cheaper, more satisfactory. Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. Write Fairview Hatchery, J. G. Haupt & Co., Easton, Pa. 1-4

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LIGHT BRAHMAS. Yard headed by cock carrying 95 by McClave, winning three firsts at three shows. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$4 for 30. W. F. Seas, Orville, Ohio. 2-1

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MILLS' 248 EGG STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns from New York, Boston winner. Cockerels. Eggs. Low prices. D. C. Mills, St. Clair, Mich., Station A. 2-4

WE MUST GET EGGS in winter as well as summer to supply our year round private trade in Milwaukee and Chicago. Our splendid S. C. W. Leghorns solve this problem for us. Hatching eggs from these birds, 15 for \$1.50; 100 for \$5.00. Send for circular. Waukesha Egg Farm, Waukesha, Wis. Bechtner & Son Co., owners. 2-4

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS (Northup.) Eggs, 15, \$1.00; \$5.00, 100. Fine special mating, 15, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Grosse, Alhambra, Ill. 2-4

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Some good hens and pullets for sale. Eggs from mated pens of solid Buff birds, scoring up to 95. Write me. Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 2-4

ORPINGTONS; WHITE, BLACK, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB. Cook's and Kellerstrass' strains. All eggs at half price this spring. Circular free. Brook-Side Poultry Farm, Washington, N. J. 2-4

THE MID-WEST BEST SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Winners wherever shown. Winter egg producing strain. Free 1909 catalogue. Eggs and day-old baby chicks for sale. Prewitt, Box O, Onawa, Iowa. 12-X

ORPINGTONS; Single Comb, Buffs and Blacks. Butter Cup Sticllans. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 per 15. Fertility and quality guaranteed. Order to-day. The Red Spring Poultry Yards, Millersburg, O. 1-4

WORLD'S BEST ORPINGTONS in Rose or Single Comb, Buff, White or Black. Winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exposition, Philadelphia, Allerton, etc. Over 1,000 prizes. Eggs and stock. Fairview Farm, J. S. Haupt & Co., Box 100, Easton, Pa. 1-4

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Ten dollars dozen; pullets, yearlings. One cock score 93½, \$3.00. A bargain in these. Must have room. Eggs, \$5.00 hundred. Member National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club. Richard M. Seward, R. F. D. 5, Lewistown, Ill. 12-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fancy stock birds from cockerel winning first prize at the great Jamestown Exposition, also Lansing. Write for prices. Howe & Cutler, R. 27, DeWitt, Mich. 11-4

KELLERSTRASS Crystal White Orpingtons. Eggs. Mrs. Jno. Truran, Trevilians, Va. 2-1

20 CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON Cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. We are now booking eggs for hatching, \$3.50 and \$5.00 a sitting. LaVerne Poultry Yards, Platte City, Mo. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Scored cockerels for sale. Eggs from prize winning birds \$2.00 per 15. Maggie Robnett, Farina, Ill. 2-2

ORPINGTONS. All varieties, imported Originators (best). Won over 120 prizes at Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska State Shows and Omaha. Mating list free. Mrs. John Boomgaarn, Jr., Box K, Humboldt, Nebraska. 2-4

PRIZE WINNING Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels for sale. Clifford Ferris, Fabius, Mo. 2-1

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 eggs, \$1.50 from my laying strain of solid Buffs. E. W. Gholson, Dexter, Mo. 2-3

BLACK ORPINGTONS. America's leading strain. Winners 22 prizes Madison Square Garden, N. Y. and Chicago 1908-09. Send for large free catalogue. G. E. Greenwood, Box 18, Lake Mills, Wis. 2-4

BUFF, BLACK, WHITE Single Comb Orpingtons. Largest winners in New England past two seasons. Eggs, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. 12 grand pens to select from. Emil Doehr, Wallingford, Conn. 2-4

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS—Gold, Silver, Amherst, Reeves. Pairs, nine and sixteen dollars, book of instruction, twenty cents. Durand Pheasantries, Durand, Mich. 12-4

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SELLING—HUNDREDS FANCY PIGEONS and squal breeders at your own price. Catalogue free. The Huron Lofts, Dept. H, Box 75, Port Huron, Mich. 8-1

WANTED, 500 COMMON OR HOMER PIGEONS. Pay at least 25c pair. Also 5000 Guinea Fowls, live Rabbits and Guinea Pigs. Highest market prices. M. Gilbert, 1123 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2-4

A FLOCK OF 180 THOROUGH-BRED Homer Pigeons for sale at \$4.00 per dozen. C. J. Wels, White Hall, Ill. 3-1

FOR SALE—Homer Pigeons, \$1.00 per mated pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Thurman, Armstrong, Mo. 1-4

PIGEONS OF ALL KNOWN VARIETIES. Any quantity. Prices quoted to those stating wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 23, Jacksonville, Ill. 2-6

FANCY PIGEONS, Jacobins, Fantails, Magpies, Tumblers, Trumpeters, Swallows, Homers and others. Edward Troxell, Jefferson, Iowa. 2-1

I OFFER GUARANTEED MATED HOMERS; any quantity at \$1.00 per pair and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 per pair. Charles B. Gilbert, 1563-E Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 2-4

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CRYSTAL SPRINGS POULTRY FARM, Barred Rocks. Standard weight. Pure bred. 15 eggs, \$1.00. Breeders for sale. Simon Lick, Maryville, Pa. 1-4

WHITE ROCKS. Hens all sold. Have some fine cockerels at \$1.50 to \$2.00. Eggs in season, 15, \$1.00; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4.50. Geo. N. Burt, Route 3, Oakwood, O. 11-4

WHITE ROCKS exclusively (Fisher's). Beautiful, profitable. Eggs from large, pure, white, vigorous stock, \$1.25 per 15; \$2.00 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Dougherty, Sellersburg, Ind. 11-1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, limited number. Fine birds. Prices right. If taken soon. Chas. Yates, Triumph, Ill. 1-3

HOW LARGE THEY GROW, how uniform they are—those Ringlet Barred Rocks of D. L. Hurlbut, New Hartford, Iowa, the Barred Rock Specialist. Stock and eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1-4

GOWELL STRAIN BARRED ROCKS; also White Rocks. Every breeding hen has an average of 226 eggs. \$2 doz.; \$10 hundred. Cockerels, \$2 and \$3. Crosby Place Poultry Yards, Braham, Minn. 1-4

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Fine cockerels for sale. White, large and correct type. Must please or money refunded. J. P. Klotz, Neffs, Pa. 12-4

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Bred to lay. Prof. Gowell's strain. Cockerels and pullets from registered pen. Are beauties. Price depends on mothers record. Satisfaction. Dr. H. W. Newell, Raymond, New Hampshire. 11-4

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RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Cockerel or Pullet Matings, eggs \$3.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed or money refunded. Write for my square deal offer. Joe Lankford, box 421 Sikeston, Mo. 2-4

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Healthy, farm-reared stock. Eggs \$1.00 for fifteen; \$4 per hundred. Orders booked and promptly filled. Correspondence solicited. Geo. E. Cook, Lily Lake, Ill. 2-4

PUGH'S BUFF ROCKS still lead. Beautiful, farm raised birds. Typical size, shape and color. Write for particulars and egg bargains. A. D. Pugh, Eaton, Ohio. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Cockerels, hens, pullets. Heimlich scoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Howard E. Hodgson, Ashland, Ill., R. 1. 2-1

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Tyler's yellow legged laying strain). Prize winners. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. Chinn, Dexter, Mo. 2-3

BARRED ROCKS... Stock all sold. Booking orders for eggs, either mating, \$2. Incubator eggs, \$4.00 per 100. All infertile eggs replaced free. D. P. Springer, Box K, Minier, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS. (Fishels direct.) Bred especially for winter layers. Use only largest birds for breeding. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$1.00 per per 13. R. H. Naylor, Owatonna, Minn. 2-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS. Special pen, cockerel mating, winning second cock (91½), first pullet (93) and birds scoring from 90 to 92½. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. A. M. Whitford, Farina, Ill. 2-3

BUFF ROCK EGGS for hatching from prize winning stock. R. B. Thompson, Albert Lea, Minn., 242 Broadway. 2-4

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WHITE ROCKS. (Fishel strain). Larger and finer than ever. Birds scoring 94½ to 95½ by Judge Yelton. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$5 per 100. Maurice Manger, Douglassville, Pa., Route No. 2. 2-3

WHITE ROCKS. Cockerels, \$2 up; pullets, \$1 up. Birds in first pen scoring 94 to 96. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Second and third pens, \$2 and \$1.50. Mrs. Blossom Whitford, Farina, Ill. 2-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. (Fishel strain). Excellent birds to head yearling pens. Prices \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scored by S. B. Lane. Eggs in season, \$3 per 15. Frank A. Batsch, Dunkirk, Indiana. 2-4

SMITH'S WHITE ROCKS. Madison Square winners 1908-9. Few good breeding cockerels left. Eggs from exhibition stock 13, \$3. Utility, 13, \$1; 100, \$5. Charles L. Smith Co., New Haven, Conn., Carrier 68. 12-4

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. (Fishel). \$1.50 each. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Miss Mary Hammond, Sullivan, Ky. 2-1

BUFF ROCKS. Eggs, 1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Henry Schowe, Jr., New Bremen, Ohio. 2-4

'RINGLET' BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Fine winter laying strain. Pullet and cockerel matings. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.75; 100, \$6.00. W. F. Wright, Spirit Lake, Iowa, Box 634. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. (Fishel strain.) One dollar up to five. Mrs. Eva S. Watson, R. 1, Smithshire, Ill. 2-2

PURE FISHEL STRAIN of White Plymouth Rocks. Cockerels, \$2 each. H. G. Hall, Little Valley, N. Y. 2-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. S. D. Kostenbader, Lehighton, Pa. 2-4

ZWICK'S BUFF ROCKS. Winners New York; Providence, Danbury, West Haven. State silver cup and gold specials for color. Eggs, \$2, 13. F. S. Zwick, Seymour, Conn.. R. F. D. 3. 2-4

30 NICE EARLY HATCHED BARRED ROCK PULLETS at bargain to close out. Also good Humphrey Bone Cutter for sale cheap. Rev. E. E. Robbins, Westfield, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Good stock, sure to please. 15 eggs, \$4.00. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Maple Lane Farm, New Columbia, Penn. 2-4

MY BUFF ROCKS WON FIVE FIRSTS, three seconds, two thirds, at Marietta, Ohio. Specials for best shape and color. Write for matings and egg prices. H. S. Petty, Rockland, Ohio. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS. Ringlets, direct from Hawkin's Madison Square winners. Fine bargains. Best birds ever offered for half price. 15 eggs for \$1.00. Standard Bred Poultry Farm, Newt. McKay, Pimento, Indiana. 2-4

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Bred from great winter layers. Good size and rich even color. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. B. T. Merrick, Barclay, Md. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS that are pure white, with true shape. Scoring as high as 96 in show room. Eggs, at \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. Kinney I. Miller, Box I, Lancaster, Mo. 2-4

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BREEDER OF ALL VARIETIES OF POLISH, Houdans, Buff Cochins Bantams. Choice stock for sale. Eggs of Polish and Houdans \$2.00 for 15. Bantams \$1.00 for 15. Rob't Neugart, Sherbondy, Ohio. 2-4

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SPRAGUE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS are the only Reds that ever won silver cup three years straight at the Chicago show. Illustrated circular free. Phil Sprague, Maywood, Ill. 2-3

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED pullets and cockerels for sale. Scored by Heimlich. Eggs in season. Mrs. C. H. West, Farina, Ill. 12-3

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Scoring to 92½. 15 eggs \$1.00. Special matings \$2.00. A. M. Gross, Alhambra, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs from pen, each scoring above 90, \$3 per 15. Other eggs \$4 per hundred. H. T. Marshall, Sheridan, Ill. 2-4

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IF YOU ARE THINKING of buying eggs or stock (Single Comb Reds) please send for our catalogue of prices and winnings. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. S. A. Poultry Yards, Antwerp, O. 2-4

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EDWIN M. WILSON, BABYLON, N. Y., veteran breeder of the finest Rhode Island Reds. I will sell you eggs from my best birds, \$2-13; \$5-39 2-4

S. C. R. I. REDS from Bennett's famous prize winners. Eggs from grand matings for 1909. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Roy Hey, Bushnell, Ill. 2-4

S. C. REDS. (DeGraff strain direct). Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; 3 sittings for \$6. Every tenth order gets one sitting free. Orders booked now. Edw. Schoepel, Ellingrove, Ill. 2-4

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Utility flock of Reds for sale. Inquiries solicited. G. W. Gibbens, Hadley, Pike, Co., Ill. 3-12

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. High scoring birds, bred for exhibition and utility. Prize winners, scoring 93 to 94½. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Range stock. 15, \$1.00; \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. W. Myers, Marion, Ohio. 2-4

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale at prices that will suit purchaser. Please write me your wants and get my prices before buying. Harry Large, Millersville, Ill. 12-4

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Dr. A. H. METZGER'S thoroughbred White Wyandottes. \$3.00 per sitting, 15. Dr. A. H. Metzger, V. M. D., Millersville, Pa. 2-4

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WHITE WYANDOTTES... Large block. Prolific layers. Carefully selected and mated. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per hundred. Ebenezer Poultry Farm, Box K, Windom, Lancaster, Co., Pa. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per sitting of 15, from good birds. Mrs. W. S. Baird, Mt. Carmel, Ill., No. 2. 2-4

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WHITE WYANDOTTES. 220 egg strain, 92 to 95 points. Stay white kind. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Maurice Kinder, Litchfield, Ill. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels (Duston strain). Farm raised. One, \$1.50; two \$2.50. Chas. A. Nichol, Indiana, Pa. 2-1

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SILVER LACED AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Blue ribbon winners. Silver cup for highest scoring pen, Pittsfield, Ill. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Particulars free. I. L. Autery Nebo Ill. 2-4

STAY WHITE WYANDOTTES. Good egg producers. Square deal and satisfied customers. Guarantee eggs 75 per cent fertile. 15, \$1; 100, \$5.00. W. E. Shoemaker, Laceyville, Pa. 2-4

CLOSING OUT our elegant "Faultless Strain" Prize winning Partridge Wyandottes. Eight years successful winners in leading shows. Finest flock in America. Prices \$1.50 up. Stellwagen & Son, Minneapolis, Minn. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE Cockerels for sale. Eggs from pen, one scoring from 92 to 94, \$2.50 per 15; pen 2, scoring 90 to 92, \$1.50. L. J. Ferrill, Farina, Ill. 2-4

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. 11 firsts, 7 seconds, at three of the largest shows in Connecticut. Four prize pens to select from. Albert Doeher, Wallingford, Conn. 2-4

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Breeder 39 years. Eggs from pen No. 1, \$3 per 30; \$5—60. From pen No. 2, \$2.00 per 30; \$3.50 per 60. Gerhard K. Hellman, West Point, Iowa. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTE Cockerels for sale, scoring 90 to 93½ (Helmlich and McClave scoring) \$1.25 to \$5.00 each. Eggs from high scoring pen, \$2 per 15. J. W. Harris, Farina, Ill. 1-4

FARM RAISED WHITE WYANDOTTES. Heavy laying strain. Fine utility birds, for pleasure and profit. Trios, \$5.00. Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting. C. N. Hostetter, Mannheim, Pa. 1-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs in season, \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. Elsie Schrock, Browning, Mo. 1-4

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. W. Leghorns. One sitting, \$2.00; two sittings, \$3.00. Snively Bros., R. 5, Lititz, Pa. 1-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES exclusively. Bred from best leading strain. Grand lot cockerels and pullets. Fit for any show, bargain prices. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. W. Miller, Palmer, Illinois. 12-4

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WHITE WYANDOTTES for profit, winter layers and winners for 12 years. Write us. Schmied Bros., R. 5, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. 2-4

PRIZE WINNING White Wyandottes. First cockerel; second pullet, Arkansas State fair, 1908. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices right. F. B. Dowell, Tuckerman, Ark. 11-4

DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES. Stock and eggs. Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill. 12-4

OUR COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES won seven regular and 7 special prizes at the Illinois State Show, 1909. Circular. White and Barred Rocks; Single Comb Reds as good. J. A. Leland, Springfield, Ill. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Best in the West. Won the ribbons at St. Louis, Illinois State Fair, Evansville, and Chicago. Stock reasonable. 15 eggs, \$3.00. Ritter & Son, Olney, Ill. 2-4

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SCORED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and eggs for sale. H. L. Rohinson, Bowen, Ill. 2-1

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Layers. Eggs, \$3.00. Mary S. Andrews, Farina, Ill. 2-12

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, fifteen, 75 cents; fifty, \$2.25; one hundred, \$4.00. J. M. Sisson, Valley Crossing, Ohio. 2-3

BUFF WYANDOTTES exclusively. Our birds win wherever shown. Eggs from best pens, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Utility pens, \$1.50 per 15. M. G. Wells & Son, Sellersburg, Indiana. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Won 1st, 2nd and 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Findlay, Ohio, Dec. 15-19, 1908. Stock and eggs. Write for mating list. Piser strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jas. Acox, Arcadia, Ohio. 2-4

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks. 46 prizes at three shows. Eggs from exhibition matings \$2.00 per 15; utility matings \$3.00 per 50. Day old chicks \$15.00 per 100. Orchard View Poultry Farm, Van Wert, Ohio. Box 11. 2-4

100 EGGS \$3.50. White Rocks, Pekin Ducks (Rankin). Also chicks. Otto T. Wille, Reeseville, Wisc. 2-7

OUR ANCONAS, Reds, White Orpingtons and Golden Wyandottes were strong premium winners Cincinnati, Wheeling and Cleveland '09. Eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Minnehaha Poultry Yards, Box 3, Bannock, Ohio. 12-4

WANTED—Pure bred Houdans, Black Spanish, Andalusians, White Orpingtons, Partridge Wyandottes and Hamburgs in quantities. Describe, give number and price in first letter. A chance to close out changing breeds. P. W. Frehse, Clarinda, Iowa. 1-3

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Homer Pigeons, \$1.50 per pair. The Royal Poultry and Squab Co. N. I. Bender, Manager, Wakarusa, Ind. 1-4

55 BUYS A TRIO fine chickens; \$9 buys six. Some good ones for \$1. Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Circular free. E. W. Geer, Farmington, Mo. 1-4

45 BREEDS BEST POULTRY. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, and others. Money saved buying now. Big catalog 10c, list free. John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va. 12-3

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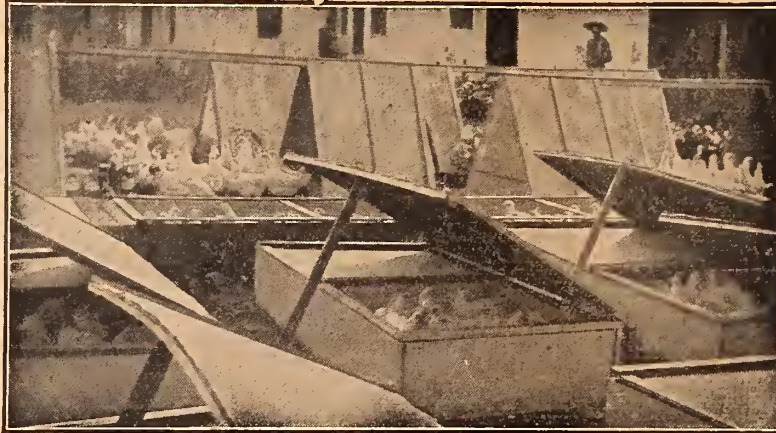
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P. O.

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In Seven
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Lot Only
Forty Feet
Square



On this
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Breeding
Hens
Are Kept and
an Average
of
250 Chickens

BABY CHICKENS, EGGS FOR SETTING AND CHICKENS OF ALL AGES ARE SHIPPED WEEKLY. AT THE PRESENT RATE OF SALES THE NET INCOME WILL EXCEED \$1,500.00 BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR. THESE WONDERFUL RETURNS ARE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE USE OF THE

PHILO SYSTEM

WHICH IS ESPECIALLY VALUABLE TO THE FARMER AS WELL AS THE CITY OR VILLAGE FANCIER, AND IS ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, ALL BREEDS AND ALL PEOPLE.

THE PHILO SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER WAYS OF KEEPING POULTRY

And in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible and getting unheard of results that are hard to believe without seeing. However, the facts remain the same and we can prove to you during the next three months every word of the above statement.

THE NEW SYSTEM COVERS ALL BRANCHES OF THE WORK NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS.

From selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work and any man, woman or child that can handle a saw and hammer can do the work.

TWO-POUND BROILERS IN EIGHT WEEKS.

Are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing, here, three cents per pound above the highest market price.

OUR SIX-MONTHS-OLD PULLETS ARE LAYING AT THE RATE OF 24 EGGS EACH PER MONTH.

In a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone or meat of any description is fed, and the food is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, THE PHILO SYSTEM OF PROGRESSIVE POULTRY KEEPING, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and fifteen pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

It also tells how to make a brooder for twenty-five cents that will automatically keep all lice off the chickens or kill any that may be on them when in the brooders.

"A TRICK OF THE TRADE."

Fully one-third of all the chickens ready to hatch die in the shell. After thirty years of study and practice we have discovered a simple way to save every chick that is fully developed and ready to hatch whether the egg is pipped or not. This, we believe, is one of the lost arts of the ancient Egyptians. It takes but a minute to save a chick and no skill is required.

OUR NEW BROODER SAVES TWO CENTS ON EACH CHICKEN.

No lamp is required. No danger of chilling, overheating, or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all lice off the chickens automatically, or kill any that may be on them when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can be easily made in an hour at a cost of from 25 to 50 cents.

Nelson, B. C., Canada, July 21, 1908.

Gentlemen:—

By employing "A trick of the trade" as outlined in the Philo System book, I brought out in five or six hatches of my machine and hens quite a number of chicks that would have never seen the light, and have proved strong and active. I wish to add a word about the Poultry Review. It is very helpful because replete with original observations of men who are experimenting and using their best powers of observation.

Wishing you success.

Sincerely,
GEO. A. PURVIS.

Whittier, Iowa, June 28, 1908.

Dear Sir:—

Early last spring I bought your book, the Philo System and the Poultry Review. After reading it was thoroughly convinced that what it contained was entirely practical. I made ten fireless brooders and coops and am highly pleased with them. Have adopted other of your methods with like satisfactory results. We take three poultry journals but the Review is the best one of them all. Very truly,

H.E. HOYLE

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ULARLY TO PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING.

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March, 1909

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It has records that will show you how many eggs were laid today compared with last month or last year, how many chickens you are hatching, how many you raise and sell, and just what each hatch nets. You can find out what your costs are and what your profit really is.

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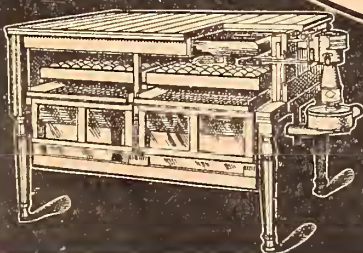
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EVERYONE
INTERESTED

IN MAKING
POULTRY
PAY

VOL. XXV.

MARCH, 1909.

No. 12.

THE USE OF THE TRAP NEST.

When the trap nest was first put on the market some years ago it did not meet with a ready sale owing to the fact that it was thought to be the addition of more good for nothing appliances to sell the poultryman. The best breeders had been using a system of determining which hens laid the eggs for they know that a perfect knowledge of the sire and dam of their breeding birds whether kept for heavy laying or the breeding of winners for the show room was essential to the successful pursuit of the business. Many breeders used the old fashioned method of placing their best hens or pullets in small coops in the breeding house till they had laid their daily eggs. Where the number of females in a pen is small and the quality high there can be a perfect record kept of the hens that lay the eggs from the fact that eggs from the same hen resemble each other from laying to laying. To this day I am using this system in matings that do not contain more than three females to the yard. A little study of the eggs and the hens as they lay them will give you knowledge to skilfully tell each hen's egg.

But where the number of the hens is six to twelve in each breeding yard and the egg records are wanted it is safe to use the trap nest only. One cannot memorize the shapes and tints and textures of a dozen hens' eggs without too much time and study put into the matter. I use about four trap nests for twelve hens and find this none too many. They are watched every two hours during the heavy laying season in March, April and May. By the first round after dinner they will have all laid or nearly all that intend to for the day. I open the nests again at feeding time at five o'clock if there are any hens in them. Very few hens lay late in the day, however.

In breeding for heavy layers, I have found that the best system is to use the hens for breeding that have made

good records as pullets. They are not pushed for eggs after their season's record run. Only large early pullets that have a capacity for the digestion of feed will make good records. A few birds in a record trial will do better than many. The remarkable trials held in Australia are the result of keeping the number of females small in

are not on so large a scale as they were once so now I use in the pedigreeing of Barred Rocks from both pullet and cockerel matings nothing more than the little Cochin bantam hens. They can cover from nine to eleven eggs each and if bred a bit larger than the show specimen size they will make the grandest of mothers and can be

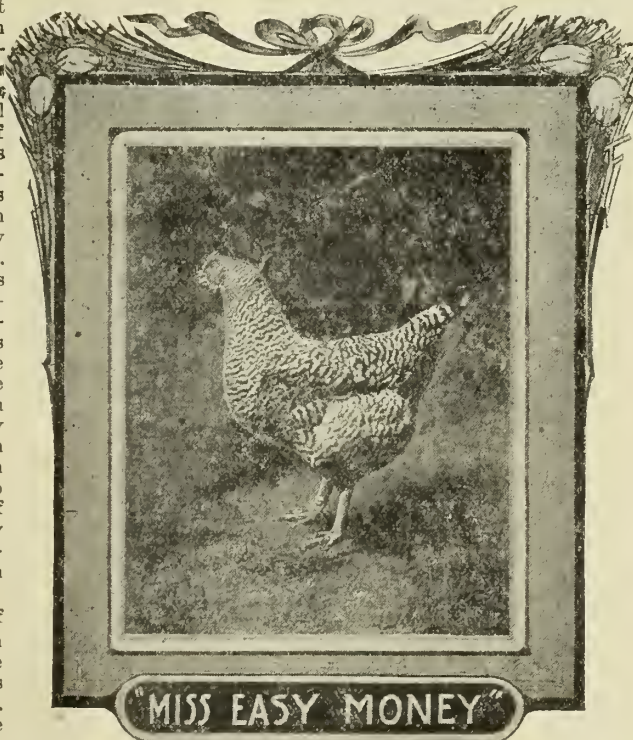
handled easily and will not kill chicks by trampling on them. The past spring I used one of these little hens to brood four clutches of chicks. She would hover them perfectly no matter when she was taken from another brood and would not drag them through the grass to wet them up till they were old enough to chase for themselves. Another thing, the little bantam hen will not fret in a coop as will a larger one. She will mother all the chicks that come to her and can crowd under her wings. I have found them very excellent in this respect.

By Pedigreeing my Barred Rocks I have been able to know which were the breeding pullets that were worth carrying over for another year's use. I have found that some pullets that gave the most promise as breeders were not worth as much as they seemed. They will not breed males that are even in color from beak to toe. Some females will not nick with a male while others will. The pedigree system will tell you which hens to mate with a certain line of male blood another season and will show you which to discard or use in some other line of experiments. The breeding of Barred Rocks is largely a matter of experimentation till you

need the help of the trap nest to keep you straight in the work of furthering your flock on its highway toward the pinnacle of excellence.

Waterville, Minn. Amos Burhans,

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests, so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.



Barred Plymouth Rock Hen, whose egg record is over 200 eggs in one year. Bred by J. W. Parks, Box "K," Altoona, Pa. This strain is used extensively in every state, and by Experiment stations. See advertisement on Page 514 of this issue.

each yard and then applying the same principles to their care and management that obtain when the trials are held with but a few birds and the details perfectly attended to.

It is extremely important to see that there are no mistakes made in marking the chicks from the various hens. A small record book must be kept with the detailed notes of the day certain clutches were hatched and the toe mark given them. My breeding operations

DETAILS OF A COMPLETE POULTRY HOUSE; SUITABLE FOR A NORTHERN CLIMATE.

W. S. Daniels, Middleton, Michigan

AS you invite your subscribers to write something regarding poultry keeping, I take the liberty of sending you a plan and description of a poultry house, which I intend to build. Lumber is so high that I can build one of cement, quite as cheaply as with lumber. The frame will be of 2x4's for studding, the same as for a wood building, only will put the studding three or four feet apart, then

to hole. These openings will also be shut up if needed. Will the scratching shed on each end, with an open front, be all right, with sufficient air to purify the house for the health of the fowls? Do you think the moisture would condense on the walls? Are cement poultry houses a success?

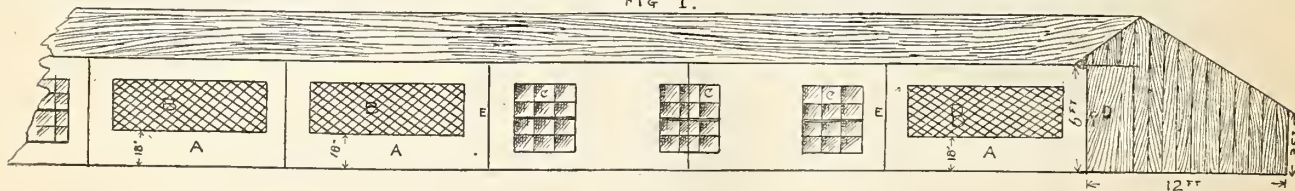
The floor will be 10 or 12 inches above the outside level. The partition between the fowls in the roosting room

The adhesive cement which is supplied with each roll now comes in liquid form and does not require heating before use.

Instead of supplying nails and caps, the nails themselves have extra large heads, thus saving considerable bother in putting down the roofing.

Readers who are unfamiliar with Amatite Roofing should send for a sample to nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Pittsburg, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Fig. 1.



Description of Fig. 1.—Building to be of any desired length, facing south, 12 feet wide, 3 feet high at rear and 6 feet in front. A-A-A, are scratching sheds, 12 by 16; B-B-B, open front, 4 by 14 feet;

tack boards on both sides and fill up with cement and sand grout, all the way around the building up to the plate including the partitions, between the roosting rooms and scratch shed, making a wall 4 inches thick. After the grout is set will take the boards off, and smooth the wall up, on both sides, with a thin mortar, that may easily be spread with a trowel. The boards will then be used again for the

C-C-C are (two sash) windows: D, outside door. In the partition, E-E-E, up in the gable end of one collar beam, (F, 1), between the roost room and the scratching sheds, is a hole 12 by 12 inches,

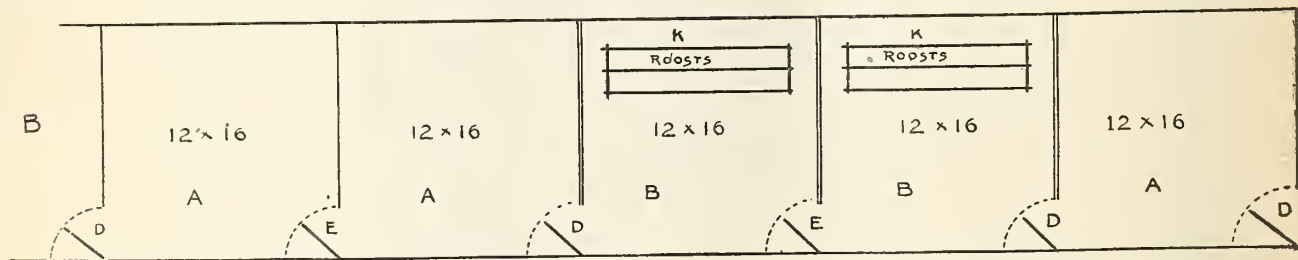
will be of wire or muslin. A party claims that plastered or grout or cement block poultry houses are a failure. Now, Mr. Editor, what do you and your subscribers think of this plan for a poultry house? I thought that I would build it of cement or grout as lumber is so very high in price. Do you think that this plan will keep the moisture out? Your opinion as well as that of others will be thank-

covered with muslin, arranged with slides to shut or open at will. They open out in the scratching shed. The gable of the collar beams is filled with straw to shut off direct draughts and absorb moisture.

nati. Please mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

GOOD REPORT FROM PURCHASED EGGS.

I have kept a small number of hens a few letters fairly bursting with suspicions against the shippers of eggs for sitting. My experience with them has been very good, better than I expected and I feel it my duty to give



Description for Fig. 2.—Ground plan, south side. A-A-A, are scratching sheds, 12 by 16. B-B-B, roosting room also for feed boxes, dust boxes, etc. (12 by 12 feet.)

roof, covering the house also with roofing paper.

The house is so arranged that the roosting rooms of the two flocks will be in the middle, with the scratching shed on each side for each flock. There will be a solid partition between the roosting room and the scratching shed, with a door opening into each scratching shed. The door is like a sash door, with muslin used in place of glass, with a small door to open and shut over the muslin, if needed.

Away up in the gable end of the partition between the roosting room and the scratching shed, will be a vent hole, 10 or 12 inches square, and covered with muslin. This will open from the roosting room into the scratching shed. I will fill in the collar beams, from end to end of the roosting room, with straw to absorb the moisture and will stop the direct draught from hole

C, outside door. D-D-D, doors between roosting room and scratching sheds. Lower one-half of door solid and upper one-half with muslin; similar to a sash door, to shut up

fully received.

(Editor's note).—We have heard of only a few poultry houses that have been built of cement, but the owners claimed they were satisfactory. We shall be glad to have the actual experiences of any of our readers who may have built such houses.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AMATITE READY ROOFING.

Amatite Roofing, which has for several years been growing rapidly in popularity among our readers on account of its no-paint mineral surface, is now being made with several little improvements designed to make it easier to lay.

One of these is the smooth lap, left along the edge of the roll, about three inches wide, where the mineral surface is omitted. This smooth lap makes a closer and tighter point possible.

if desired. E, screen gates. F-F-F, are solid walls, same as outside. H-H, are wire partitions. K-K-K, roosts.

my experience. My first purchase was a sitting of turkey eggs from Indiana. I received one more egg than I paid for and every egg hatched. My next venture was a sitting of White Holland turkey eggs from a lady in Illinois. She sent me one egg more than I paid for also, and all hatched but one. I bought 15 eggs from another party and got 17 and raised 15 from this lot. Now who can beat this? There may be a few dishonest people in the egg business of course, but to my mind there are very few.

Mrs. J. E. Turpin,

Knob Lick, Mo.

Readers will find in this number several combinations including a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper, with different books, etc. Before subscribing, look the offers over carefully, as there may be some offer which you will be glad to take advantage of.

DESCRIPTION OF POULTRY HOUSE; SUITABLE FOR A SMALL FLOCK.

F. J. Jackel, Freeport, Illinois.

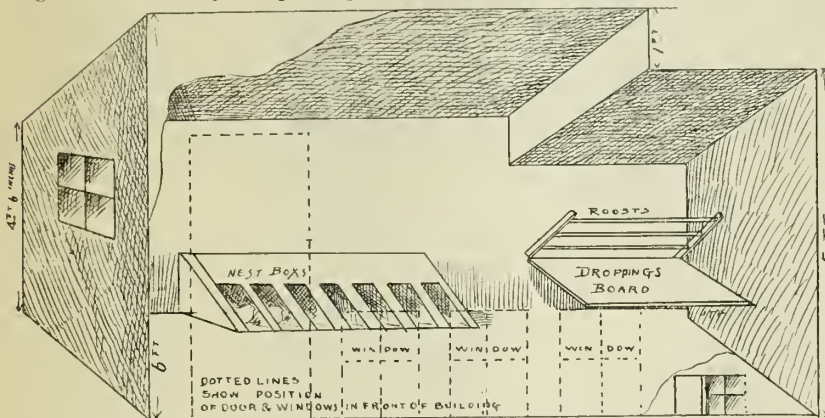
MY experience at poultry raising is comparatively limited as I began only last spring, when I set a hen over a bunch of eggs which hatched a total of fourteen chicks. When I moved to our present residence, there was a coop in the yard, about five by five, and four and one-half feet high in front, slanting down in the rear to about three and one-half feet.

I began with six hens and one cockerel last March, with good fertile eggs as a result for hatching, and the batch of chicks hatched on the 26th of April, of which I now have five left, are strong and vigorous and laying well. I agree with Poultry Keeper regard-

comprises, six slant like nests, 16 by 22 by 24.

I have a small box, always full of grit, as an old iron cuspidor serves as a drinking fountain, which is emptied and cleaned every night. I have some windows near the ground, also the door of the coop, or hole which the hens pass through to the outer, enclosed yard, is a frame with glass. This does well, as the sun shines right on the ground, and the chickens enjoy it immensely. I also have a curtain to enclose the hens entirely in extremely cold weather, but have no use for it as yet.

I feed a mixed grain ration entirely, but never feed whole corn. The mix-



ing the use of oyster shells, and that the use of them is only a theory, and that it is unnecessary to have any around for poultry, and that it is needless expense. I never give any to my hens and the egg shells are all right. With my flock of poultry, I had to enlarge the coop for them, and I submit my ways of handling my hens and a description of the coop.

The drawing shows how I nailed a twelve inch board on one end and of the little coop, and made the coop now, as a whole, 17x6, 6 foot high in front, and 4½ feet in rear. What used to be the small coop is now the roosting quarters.

I have droppings boards, two feet high from the ground and on the boards, I have a sheet of linoleum on which I spread a layer of saw dust and I never have a particle of droppings touch the boards. In this way, I just roll up the linoleum sheet with the droppings, once a week, and throw them on my land, after which I wash the sheet and replace it.

The roosts I made from old-fashioned curtain poles. No lice could ever find a way in them. The walls of roosting quarters are papered and over the roosts I have a sheet of cloth, protecting the birds from cold. One one side of the coop, I have the nests, about two feet high. I have a plank about 10½ feet long by 16 inches wide running the long way (see drawing) and the boards of one-half inch material nailed up on a slant, with a partition every 28 inches, and the whole

ture I use, is composed of a regular mixed grain, in which I mix or use wheat, cracked corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and sunflower seeds. Of late I have been experimenting as per the article of Mr. Cavanaugh in Poultry Keeper, of feeding two ounces of grain a day per hen. It is all right too. My hens don't care a rap. They lay just the same.

Mornings, I feed chopped parings, with stale bread, or with middlings, bran and cornmeal as a mash, in a warm state. I chop up the parings in the evening and set them on the heater over night, which cooks them thoroughly. Twice a week, I feed meat scraps in the morning, with the mash, as a variety, also ground bone, which I mix with the grain food.

For the nests I use excelsior, as it is more durable, and I also use the excelsior for litter. I supply road dust and fine earth in the coop for dusting.

The inner roof of the coop is papered with tar paper. The outside roof and the sides are papered with four-ply paper. I have a ventilator hole covered with burlap, cut in the entrance door. I have tried to make the whole coop right, and for results, have no lice, a happy family of vigorous fowls, sell enough eggs to pay for the feed, and have eggs for ourselves besides.

We wish to call special attention to offer on the inside back cover of this issue. Owing to advance in subscription price, this offer is good for March only.

A FIRST YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

On January 1st, I started with 21 birds, all mongrels and all ages. During the year, I hatched 96 chicks and lost 38 through experimenting with lice dope, oil and lard and now have 14 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, which I think a great deal of, as well as six scrub hens. The price of corn is \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bushel; wheat, \$1.35 per bushel; oats, 75 cents per bushel; wheat bran, \$1.40 per cwt, and other feeds at corresponding prices. My hens laid during the year 114 dozen eggs, which averaged a little better than 22 cents per dozen, or a total of \$25.89. I sold and used for table use \$15.43 worth of poultry. The feed and other expenses were \$31.09, which left all told \$10.20. My hens laid during the month of December as many eggs as during the month of January, and are doing as well now. Although I do not call this a very good record, still I am learning and owe it all to Poultry Keeper and other journals. This was all done on a city lot where the poultry had to be yarded all the time.

John Yeager,

Crandon, Wisconsin.

MINORCAS FOR GOOD LAYING.

I am a breeder of S. C. Black Minorcas and find them very good birds as they lay a large white egg and lots of them. I mate and breed from my best birds and select those of good color, shape and size. My hen house is 24 feet long, 12 feet wide and 7½ feet high in front, 6 feet in rear with a scratching shed attached for cold weather. The house has two windows 2½ feet wide with a curtain window made of muslin in the center of the coop, the same size as the windows. I also have a curtain in front of the roost. I would tell the beginner not to forget to feed properly and to have a sanitary coop with plenty of fresh air. I feed the best mixed grain that I can buy, and feed twice a day with dry mash, at noon with a little green vegetables, and have been getting eggs all through the cold weather.

Fred McNair.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Myron H. Bent, proprietor of the Indian River Minorca farm, Antwerp, N. Y., is prepared to furnish stock, baby chicks, six to eight weeks old, or fancy eggs in any quantity, in either Single or Rose Comb Black Minorcas. He is the only exclusive Minorca breeder making such an announcement, and makes a specialty of young pullets. At New York he won second cock and fourth pullet on three entries in Rose Combs. At Boston, first pen, third cock and fourth pullet in Rose Combs on four entries, and third cockerel in Single Combs on two entries; at Schenectady, three firsts on each on six entries; at state fair, six prizes in both varieties, including one first and several seconds; at Huevelton, three firsts on Rose Combs. Those interested should send for his free catalog. Box 3, Antwerp, N. Y.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

THE DRY FEED HOPPER METHOD AS APPLIED TO CHICKS. LINE BREEDING.—DRY AND LIQUID LICE KILLERS.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass.

I AM asked whether all feed is given in hoppers to chicks, and, if not, just the way I give the food to my chicks. It seems that my February article was not plain to a few of my readers. Let me go over this matter of feeding chickens by the new plan.

No wet or damp food is given the chicks, whether with hens or in the brooder. Every particle of food that is bought, is fed in the condition it comes in. The chicks get no food the first thirty-six hours after coming out of the egg, because they remain that length of time in the incubator. When removed to the warm brooder they find on its floor one inch of litter taken from the bottom of the lay mow. Their only food for the next day or two is what they can find in this litter. There is a little grit, a few weed and grass seeds, some small clover leaves and a lot of broken hay and straw. The chicks will eat a very little of the small particles that are on the top of the litter, but have not learned to do much scratching into the litter for what is covered up. Practically the chicks get little feed until the fourth day when a small amount of cracked wheat is fed on a board. The reason I feed so little until the time mentioned is because the chick has plenty of food in its crop and intestines, from the taking in of the yolk of the egg before coming from the egg, to last it several days. In fact if you feed much animal food before the sixth day you usually upset digestion.

Little chicks are slow in learning to dig for grain and would not get enough food if the cracked wheat was not put right under their eyes on a board. When they become hungry and search for food, I take pains to work it into the litter of the brooder floor and they have to dig or be short of grain. The beef scrap is fed in dishes or hoppers because if thrown into the litter it would largely be lost. Beef scrap at 3 cents per pound is too expensive to waste and so I give this in something of a hopper nature that will save me money. All cracked grain is sifted to take out the flour or meal and can be fed in the litter with no loss. When the chicks are two weeks old, cracked corn is mixed with the wheat in equal parts and this mixed food is used in the scratching material of the brooder floor.

So my brooders contain only one hopper, that is used for beef scrap. Some poultrymen give a dry mash of bran, middlings, cornmeal and fine ground beef scrap. This would call for a hopper to save waste. I have used such a dry mash for my chicks but I prefer the cracked grain in the litter with a good beef scrap in a hopper.

If I am at all doubtful as to whether my chicks are getting grain enough I feed the last time at night without mixing the grain in the litter, letting it stay on a board or on top of the litter. The chicks will go to the

"mother" with full crops and enough grain will get into the covering of the floor to start the chicks to early work the next morning. With the addition of green food the chicks get the ration outlined until they leave the brooder for the roosting coop.

When Shall Chicks be Moved From Brooder to Roosting Coop?

This question has troubled many poultrymen in the past years and is still coming to me every spring. They should be well feathered, and indicate by their actions that they want to get on top of the hover. My Wyandotte chicks in the cool months of the spring are usually ten weeks old when transferred to roosting coop. Later hatched chicks, coming into summer weather, may not be over seven weeks or even younger, when moved from warm to cool quarters. Judgment is needed in all these matters and the amount of air to give either brooder or roosting coop chicks is subject to wind and temperature. In March a blanket may need be thrown over the brooder some cold night, and in June extra wire openings will often be required.

Line Breeding.

I am asked about line breeding: "What is it, and its possibilities and dangers?" The matter of line breeding opens up a long road to cover. It has been talked over, written about, by so many persons that I had rather someone else would do it now.

Many people practice line breeding with poultry who would take offense if told the fact. The farmers in the southern part of Massachusetts, and over in Rhode Island, were line breeding when they selected each year the "best red cockerel," raised the season before, to head the pen of breeders. Or some man might go to a neighbor's farm and get a good red rooster for breeding to the best pullets at home. But as these farmers "swapped" roosters quite often the flocks were not far off in relationship. It may not have been close inbreeding but certainly it was line breeding. So far as injury to the flock is concerned in this special illustration we have the beginning and fixing of the R. I. Red. The strong, sturdy, laying, Rhode Island Red, is enough to prove that line breeding of the kind outlined is helpful rather than harmful.

In line breeding there is blood relationship of some sort in the matings. It may be near, or far, yet it must exist, or it is not the sort of breeding I am handling.

The best results in fancy points, the best laying flocks, the noted broiler matings, all get their start in line breeding. The man who is mating non-related birds every spring cannot produce a strain of layers or of winners.

What then is the secret of line breeding? It is in knowing your birds and applying that knowledge to breed-

ing for better things. It is not enough to know the birds in your matings but to get uniform good results you must know the birds behind your birds in your flock. One or two generations back may have more influence on your chicks than you suppose. The man who line breeds must be thoughtful, be observing, and willing to keep at the work even though one season's trial seems to prove the whole matter a failure.

To begin with line breeding you need birds that are well up in all the points you wish to fix. If it is comb you have in mind, mate male and female with the best combs you can find. You may want winter layers and go about the matter by getting the best laying females you can find, as well as one or two cockerels out of record layers. This is for your start. So long as your birds remain sturdy, vigorous, free from illness, you will not go outside your flock for new blood. You may be careful not to breed brother and sister, but you will often mate father to daughter, or mother to son. You may have two lines of breeding, using males from one to females of the other. This puts off the day when you might have to buy new blood to tone up your flock.

Line breeding calls for a lot of careful work. You will be running an experiment station all your own. You will not only be mating your best looking cockerel to good females but you will be testing brothers of this best male along the same lines. It is not the prize winner that always produces the future winners. More likely it will be a less favored looking brother that will produce the blue ribbon birds. "Handsome is as handsome does" is true of fowls as of persons. The man who would line breed his flock needs to know something of Mendell's law of breeding. In it he will find an explanation of some of the strange results that he has seen in past breeding as well as suggestions as to what and how to mate. Reject any bird that is not absolutely healthy. Do not mate two birds with like faults. Make sure of vigor, life, in your breeding stock, as well as the same points in the line of birds from which your matings came. Just how to handle line breeding in the third and fourth generations will be taken up in a special article later in the season.

Dry and Liquid Lice Killers.

Some of our new readers, beginners with poultry, do not seem to distinguish between body lice and red mites and fail to realize that the method of attack is not the same. Lice breathe through small tubes in the sides of the body and are killed by filling these tubes with dust of some sort. Red mites, spider lice they are often called, are not the same "tribe" but need something stronger than dust to destroy them. Lice spend all their lives on the hen and chick. Red mites are on the birds only while sucking the blood for food and when filled with blood so as to be "red" they crawl off the fowl to some crack or under some movable material to sleep and di-

gest the meal. Lice eat feathers, old skin, and keep near the warm parts of the hen. Mites breed in the cracks of the building and usually can be found there during daylight. Lice deposit their eggs, or "nits," as they are called, near the roots of the feathers around the vent of the hen, and the warmth of the bird hatches out the new crop. To kill lice on hens you dust thoroughly with something that will fill the breathing tubes and smother the lice. Most powders are made of finely ground tobacco stems mixed with carbolate of lime. A second or third dusting is required to catch the lice that will hatch from the nits, and the few will hatch from the nits, and the few lice that are always escaping the first dusting. Red mites must be fought by the direct contact with kerosene, napereol, or the fumes of one of the commercial lice killers. It is necessary to force this into the cracks and behind boards to reach every one. If the roosts and the cracks near them, get a weekly washing with napereol and kerosene you will soon reduce the number in the house below the danger line.

Lice on little chicks, head lice as they are called, come from the brooding hen, or from English sparrows, and are a cause of much trouble to them. These lice can be destroyed by oiling the down of the head with lard so it lies smooth. I always make a ring of lard around the neck of the chick and then work it forward until every other part of the head is stuck down. This prevents the escape of the lice to the other parts of the chicks, and their return when the oil has gone.

WANTS INFORMATION ABOUT A HEN HOUSE.

I have kept a small number of hens for over twenty years and have studied their habits and needs and have been quite successful. I now think of making it more of a business. I subscribed a short time ago for the Poultry Keeper and like it very much. My object in writing this is because I have in mind a plan of a hen house and I want to lay it before you and the readers of Poultry Keeper, so that if it is lacking in any points, I may find it out before I build.

My plan is for a house one hundred feet in length and twelve feet wide. The front facing the south will be 7½ feet high and the rear 4½ feet. The roof boards are to be covered with a good grade of roofing paper. The sides and ends will be boarded and covered with tarred paper and shingled. The house will be divided into ten equal pens, making each pen 10 by 12 feet. There will be three ventilating shafts, one in each end and one near the center of the house. One good sized window of glass in each pen, the upper sash arranged to let down and arranged with a screen of muslin a

little wider than the windows and resting at a point near the middle of the window, and the top slanting into the house, so that when the windows are lowered, the draught of air will be carried into the upper part of the house, rather than on the hens. The roosts will be placed near the back part of each pen with the nests under the droppings boards. The nests will be covered in front by a board on hinges, the hens going into the nests from the rear.

I have read carefully several articles on the construction of hen houses and have noticed that all neglect to state anything about the floor. The



Several hundred S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels of the above type for your foundation stock, at Wolverine Poultry Farm, Worth, Mich., Box 122.

question with me is, is it better to put in a floor or let the hens come to the ground? At the present price of lumber, the cost of a floor would be considerable. I have conceived the plan of raising the ground within the house about one foot by filling in with sand or gravel. How would that work? My idea is that such a house would accommodate 200 hens, 20 in each pen.

Subscriber,

Plainfield, N. H.

SAVE ONE-HALF.

Mr. H. M. Sheer, Quincy, Ill., manufacturer of "The Peerless Incubator and Brooder Supplies and Fixtures," has issued a big book of plans and catalog that he will send for 25c to cover mailing. With each book is a coupon good for 25c in trade so the book really costs the sender nothing. Furthermore, should the receiver not be satisfied with the book it can be returned in ten days' time and the quarter refunded. This is Mr. Sheer's way of fair dealing and is proof that the book is worth many times the price asked for it. By Mr. Sheer's plan he furnishes the mechanical parts—lamp, regulator, heater, lumber, etc., at a low price and in this book of plans which contains more than 100

illustrations he shows step by step every stage of construction. These plans are so simple and instructions so complete that the work can be easily accomplished at a saving of one-half the cost price. More than 25,000 people have already built their own incubators and brooders, following Mr. Sheer's plans, and he states that in no case has there been a failure, while, on the other hand, he has thousands of testimonials.

One special feature Mr. Sheer wishes to emphasize is that his Acme Burners and Lamps are absolutely safe from fire, and do not require fire-proof housing or fire extinguishers. These burners and lamps have been in constant use during the past ten years or more and they have stood the test in every way.

The editor of Poultry Keeper has known Mr. Sheer for years and we can assure our readers that his policy of "Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back" is his business rule. We urge every reader who is interested in the incubator subject to send 25c to Mr. Sheer for a copy of his big book of plans, which is really a valuable book. Address, H. M. Sheer, Box 12, Quincy, Ill.

AN ORPINGTON'S RECORDED.

So many people are telling the readers of Poultry Keeper of their laying hens, and I think that I have some that lay too, I will state that I have a S. C. Buff Orpington pullet that laid her first egg on December 1st. She laid 39 eggs in 41 consecutive days and then went broody. During the year she laid 193 eggs and hatched two broods of chickens, one of 12 and another of 14. Of course, I have been very careful to save her eggs for hatching and I have several nice pullets from her.

E. W. Gholson,

Dexter, Mo.

"Success With Poultry" is worth more than all other poultry books put together, if you want to learn how to make money with poultry. Price of book, \$1.00. For this amount (\$1.00) we will send book postpaid and a full year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. This is the biggest value ever offered in poultry literature.

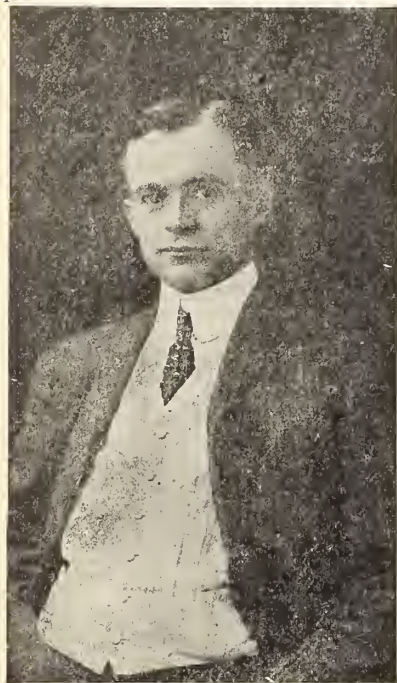
The Planet Junior line of farm and garden tools, made by the S. C. Allen Co., Box 1196-C, Philadelphia, Pa., are popular machines with all those who have ever used any of them. Economy in labor is assured with these machines, and they facilitate the work wonderfully, which accounts for their popularity. The Allen Co., will be glad to send their 56-page book, fully describing the implements, to any of our readers who may write for a copy.

THE MANDY LEE POULTRY FARM.

By Frank B. White.

A few minutes over a good road in Mr. Lee's big touring car brought us to the Mandy Lee Poultry Farm, which is operated by Mr. George H. Lee, president of the George H. Lee Co., Omaha.

This farm is conducted for fun and profit. All his life Mr. Lee has been



George H. Lee.

an enthusiastic poultryman and there is no branch of the business from which he gets more enjoyment than the supervision of his chicken farm.

In addition to being a source of enjoyment, however, the farm is also a source of revenue.

"After removing my business to Omaha ten years ago," said Mr. Lee, "it was necessary for me to abandon temporarily the raising of poultry, but after the lapse of a few years I sort of got disgusted with an impression on the part of some people that Lee's chicken talk was theory and not prac-



The Brooder Houses.

tice, so I decided to start a poultry farm that would not only be a money-maker but also a show place for those going into the business.

"I have often expressed the opinion that a poultry farm of any size could be successfully and profitably operated if capital, facilities and the attention were in proportion to the magnitude of

the business. The person who starts in to handle five thousand chickens without really knowing how to properly care for a hundred is quite as certainly foredoomed to failure as is the one who tries to crowd a thousand chickens into quarters properly fitted for the accommodation of a couple of hundred. Crowding, inexperience, and working beyond the capital at hand are the three great causes of failure in poultry work."



A View on Mr. Lee's Farm.

Mr. Lee has made a life study of poultry raising and is familiar with every detail of the industry and everything on the farm—every method in vogue there—shows clearly the practical, technical knowledge of the "master hand at the helm." Poultry raising on a large scale is something we often read about, but here is an opportunity to see it worked out successfully, and a visit to the farm is an education in every sense of the word.

Here one has an opportunity to study poultry raising in every detail. Their laying houses have a capacity of 2,500 hens, and more in course of construction; a brooder house, an incuba-



A Flock of White Leghorns.

tor cellar, and any number of outdoor fireless brooders, indicates great activity on the "farm" during the breeding season. All branches of the business are considered: Eggs and stock are sold in season at fancy figures; day-old chicks are shipped to all parts of the country; surplus and inferior stock are quickly fattened and sent to market, and there is a constant demand for all the eggs for table use the farm can produce. And Mr. Lee tells us this is the object of the enterprise—to demonstrate that with proper care and management the poultry business is a success, financially and otherwise.

Mr. Lee's poultry farm is located a few miles north of Omaha, convenient to city street car transportation. He breeds principally White Leghorns.

Order your papers through our clubbing department and save money. We can furnish you Poultry Keeper and Farm and Fireside both for one year upon receipt of fifty cents, which is the price of Poultry Keeper alone. We can also furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside and the Woman's Home Companion, all for one year, upon receipt of \$1.50, or Poultry Keeper and The Woman's Home Companion for one year for \$1.25. If you want prices on any other combination, send us your list on a postal card.

F. I. Bradford, Troy, Pa., breeder and dealer in all the leading varieties of land and water fowls, reports the following winnings: Hornell, N. Y., 24 entries, seventeen firsts, two seconds, one third. Lewisburg, Pa., 4 entries; three firsts, one special. Elmira, N. Y., 42 entries, twelve firsts, twelve seconds, five thirds, three fourths, one fifth, eight specials. Williamsport, Pa., 23 entries, eleven firsts, five seconds, four thirds, one fifth, and 12 specials. These were won on Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Spanish, Oringtons and Ducks. He has some of the best matings this season he has ever had.

We are constantly receiving letters from our readers who have purchased White Plymouth Rocks or U. R. Fishel, Box K, Hope, Indiana. Mr. Fishel undoubtedly has many grand birds which are quality birds as well as egg producers, and a trial will convince any of our readers that there is a difference between such stock and ordinary stock which has not been properly bred and selected for successive generations. Mr. Fishel's years of experience in poultry raising places him well at the top of American breeders and our readers will not be disappointed in giving him an order. The present time offers a grand opportunity to get some of these quality eggs at prices that will soon mean a good flock of birds with but little expenditure of money.

The Nebraska Incubator Co., 257 Main Street, Fairfield, Nebraska, manufacture a full line of incubators and brooders, and their machines have justly proven popular with thousands of satisfied customers. If you are in the market for such machines, write this company mentioning Poultry Keeper, and their catalogue will be sent to you free of charge.

Are you going to subscribe for any papers or magazines soon? We can furnish any list you want, and will divide the same, sending to as many different addresses as there are different papers, if desired. This gives you an opportunity to get your own papers in connection with as many others as you wish. If you are in the market for more than one paper, adopt the modern method and order all through one source and save money. It is worth while to look into this matter. Let us have your list and we will quote you promptly.

Eggs for Hatching A \$50 Bird for \$5

Mr. G. C. Kirchner, of Evans City, Pa., writes: "I will let you know the results I got from the sitting of eggs I got from you. I only got two chicks, but they were worth several sittings of eggs in the show room, as I got first on cockerel, scoring 95 points and he was a late hatched chick; cut on weight. I refused \$50.00 for him, he is a fine bird. The pullet scored 94½."

This is only one of the many thousand testimonials we have supporting our claim of

The World's Best

WHITE WYANDOTTES. We have mated fifteen yards this season, never before have we mated pens of such quality. Not a bird that will not support our claim, if you intend placing your order for eggs, remember that it has taken years of careful selection and breeding to produce

Our World's Best Strain of White Wyandottes

And in buying of us you avoid all of the worries, the years of waiting and perhaps a hundred disappointments.

The Price remains the Same, \$5 per Sitting

THE PRICE REMAINS THE SAME,

Send us a dime today for our catalog; the finest catalog ever issued.



J. C. FISHEL & SON, box K

Hope, Indiana

FACTS ABOUT THE GAPE WORM. ITS STRANGE LIFE HISTORY.

The gape worm is closely allied to the Trichina in pork and the familiar "hair snakes." Gapes has been very destructive in poultry in this country for more than a hundred years, and it occurs also in England, France and other countries. Fowls, turkeys, geese, partridges, pheasants, storks, magpies, robins and green woodpeckers are subject to infection by this worm. It is most prevalent in July and August. The chief symptoms are a suppressed cough and a peculiar gasping, from which the disease is named. It is particularly destructive to young fowls when from six weeks to three months old. As many as 20 of the red worms have been found attached to the mucous membrane of the trachea. This so-called fork-worm in reality consists of a male and female permanently united. The female is fixed on the tracheal mucous membrane of its host and the male is likewise attached by its mouth to the same membrane, and permanently coupled and immovably attached to the female. They suck the blood of their host. The eggs of these worms are developed within the female, and the embryos emerge only after her death.

Young birds become infected with this parasite either by eating the adult worms containing eggs which are coughed up by affected birds, or by taking the embryos with their food or drink. It is not necessary that the worms should pass any period of their existence outside of the bird's body, although it is capable of living and partially developing in such conditions. The eggs may escape from the adult female worm to the trachea of the birds and these eggs may hatch and the embryo develop in the trachea of the same bird; hence it is a parasitic disease in which the parasites may continue to develop and increase indefinitely in the body of the host after the first infection has occurred. When the adult egg-bearing worms are coughed up by diseased birds these worms are eagerly seized and devoured by other fowls. While most of the eggs are either destroyed or passed on through the alimentary canal of the chicken, some of the embryos find their way to the trachea of the bird.

Doubtless most of the infections come, however, from the eggs or em-

bryos which are scattered over the ground from the excrement or from the worms that are coughed up. Under proper moisture conditions the eggs may live a long time, and infection often occurs through the drinking water and food of the fowls. It has also been shown that earth-worms may cause gapes if fed to chickens, but the earth-worm is not necessarily host. Chickens fed with embryos just hatched have developed gapes in about seven days and in 14 days the worms contained fully developed eggs.

The recommendations for treatment are to separate the sick birds from the others as soon as the disease is detected and clean up the coops or houses where they have been. Disinfect all such places and the drinking trough with a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. Burn the bodies of the birds which die. Keep the infected birds in a house which can be easily cleaned and disinfected. Some use air-slaked lime freely on the soil where the birds run. Others report good results from feeding the fowls garlic or onion tops, and mixing asfoetida with food. Another old-fashioned method is to put the infected fowls in a canvas-covered box and pour a teaspoonful of carbolic acid on a red hot brick placed in a corner of the box and fumigate about a minute. Other recommendations are to drop turpentine, sweet oil or crude petroleum into the windpipe. Feathers or horsehairs are also often used to remove the worms.

One should depend on prevention more than cure in this disease. The value of a three weeks' old chicken is not sufficient to justify a great expenditure of time and treatment. Efforts should be made to place all young birds on uninfected ground or the runways should be kept thoroughly disinfected. On the first appearance of the disease remove and isolate the affected birds and take all necessary precautions to secure the destruction of all the parasites they contain. From the above facts, gleaned from the best authorities it will be noted that the correspondent has made several bad guesses regarding the life of the gape worm. No doubt the starvation treatment practiced by the correspondent would prove effective, as the eggs and other forms of the worm doubtless perish during cold weather.—M. V. Slingerland, in Rural New Yorker.

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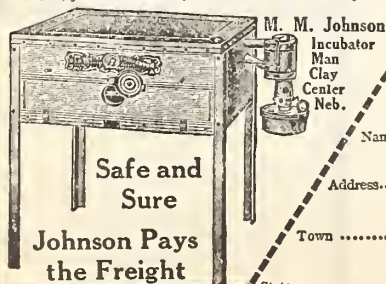
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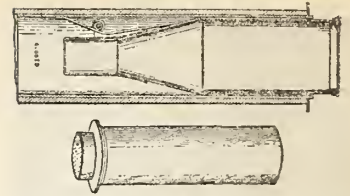
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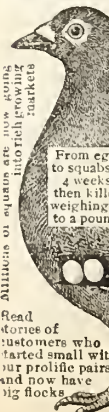
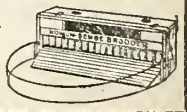


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ONE OR SEVERAL BREEDS.

I have been reading a great deal of rubbish lately, by several writers, in a number of poultry journals, about the folly of a breeder who keeps more than one variety of poultry.

Now, it is certainly any fancier's privilege to confine himself to one breed if he wishes to do so; but to assume and continually assert that his brother fancier cannot have as fine stock in several varieties, is going a little beyond his privilege.

Any fancier experienced enough to make a success of keeping one breed of fine poultry may just as well if he has room and means, make a success of breeding three varieties of poultry. For example, a breeder having accommodations for nine pens of poultry can keep three pens of each of three varieties up to just as high a standard.

Now, what are the advantages of keeping several varieties over those of keeping one? They are several. When he has established a good reputation for himself and his birds, he will with the same advertising have some customers who want one variety and others who want another. If he has but one variety to offer, half or two-thirds of these customers must go to other breeders for what they want. Again, the fancier with three or six varieties can make a much larger and finer exhibit at the poultry shows. Still another advantage, which means much to a genuine fancier, the breeder of several varieties has a much more pleasing display in his own yards at home. Imagine a florist who grew nothing but dahlias in his gardens.

Now, I repeat that any man or woman who has ability to keep nine pens of one variety up to a high standard of excellence, has sufficient skill to keep three pens of each of three varieties up to an equally high standard. And it won't tax his or her brain a whit more. The argument that a fancier can bring to the highest possible development only one breed is a cheap one, and we fear is often made to carry the idea that the stock of a breeder having only one breed will be vastly superior to that of the fancier who keeps several varieties. As a matter of fact, many of the most noted breeders keep from three to ten varieties.

W. H. Harwood, M. D.,
Chasm Falls, N. Y.

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, \$3. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your order booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding \$2.50 each. **W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man) KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.**

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that have given them their great reputation for durability and efficiency, and have several improvements that make them even to a greater extent than ever before, the **ideal separator** for dairymen who are posted and who demand the best. And by increasing the currents of the milk in its passage through the separator bowl, we have
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F. PIGGOTT, Editor.

Associate Editor, DR. N. W. SANBORN.

X When a subscriber finds this item marked with an X in blue pencil, he will know that his subscription has expired. We invariably discontinue sending the P. K. when a subscription runs out, for we have no way of knowing that a person wants it except by receiving his or her renewal. We urgently solicit a prompt renewal on the ground that the paper is worth the money. We are trying month by month to make it better and better.

VOL. XXV

MARCH 1909

No. 12

The hatching season is right at hand. To delay setting the hens, or starting the machines, is to get back to last season's late hatches. March is the best month of all the year to put the eggs under the old hen, or into the incubator. The medium and larger breeds should be hatched before the middle of April; certainly by the 25th of the month. The nights are still cold, many days are dull and cool, and you will get more chicks if you limit the number of eggs given to each hen. Twelve eggs are enough for a Wyandotte or Rock hen to incubate this month.

Sponge out the inside of the incubators and brooders, before using them, with sulpho-naphthol, napereal or zenoleum. All these are germ killers and will destroy the vegetable growths that find a home in hover or egg tray. Whitewash will do for the brooder and roosting coop, but something else is needed for the hatching machine. Before starting a second hatch, or putting another lot of chicks into the brooder, go through the same process. It will give you better hatches, death losses will be few, and chicks will show vigor that is gratifying. Never begin the use of a second hand brooder without thoroughly cleaning it. Having done this destroy every foreign germ that lurks in crack or cloth. Make a careful application of the tar product and save much ill feeling later in the year.

Are you satisfied with every female in your breeding pens? If there is one bird that you are doubtful as to her ability to transmit good qualities to her chicks remove her from the pen. Cull more closely this year than last and make your flock of chicks of a higher grade than last year. You cannot afford to take chances as in past seasons. It does not take many breeders to give you a large number of chicks and quality can only be had through the use of better and fewer breeders. There are too many birds of ordinary quality used in poultry

breeding, and we see the ill results in the common run of chicks every fall. Reject birds with any serious defect, whether it be fancy points or business qualities. The white lobed Wyandotte or the indifferent laying R. I. Red should both be thrown out of any mating you may put together this spring. Make a study of the birds you have now in your matings and see if you cannot spare to future advantage some of the poorer ones.

The interest in good laying poultry has taken a start the past winter. At the shows we hear more questions as to laying abilities of the various exhibits. It is not unknown to have working exhibits of birds that are known as "business birds." Even Madison Garden show had its exhibit of a flock of sixteen bred-to-lay pullets and this was a crowded corner of the Garden Show. Birds known as winter layers are being sought for as never before in our poultry years of service. There is as much money, and fully as great a pleasure, for the man who will devote his time and money in the producing of better layers in any of the various breeds and varieties. Those of our readers who will tackle this interesting problem will be in line to win out in supplying the demand that is increasing every season.

An every day question that comes to us with regularity asks as to color of skin, color of shank, absence or presence of stubs in shanks, in Rocks, Wyandottes, or R. I. Reds. It is well to remember that all American breeds have yellow skin, yellow shanks, and no feathers or stubs on shanks. What is true of the White Wyandotte is true of the Buff. What the Standard calls for in the Barred Rock is the same for the White Rock. In the early days of the R. I. Reds, we were at a poultry show where the question was raised as to whether a certain pen of R. I. Reds should be disqualified because there were feathers on the shanks of the male. It seemed to be forgot-

ten that the Reds were American made, hence they came under the general rule applied to Rocks and Wyandottes. The owner of the pen was badly unnerved because of the statement that new breeds had no place in the Standard. All this is now settled but other like questions crop out every winter to disturb exhibitor and judge. No breeder or exhibitor of thoroughbred poultry can afford to do without the book that is known as the "Standard of Perfection."

The need of green food in the feeding of chicks is coming to be recognized as important. It has been found out that health is made more secure, growth is more rapid, and plumage more beautiful when green food is given chicks regularly. It is not hard to supply green food if the matter is gone about with forethought and planned for all the season. In the early month of March there are the new leaves starting on the roots in the cellar, late in the month the hotbed will furnish lettuce or weeds, or sprouted grain of some sort can be had with some effort. Wheat, barley or oats respond quickly to heat and moisture, and are liked by poultry of all ages. The laying hen will pick apart and eat sprouted wheat, as quickly as the little chick will make way with sprouted oats. As it takes from ten to fourteen days to get the best product in the sprouted line you will need to begin with the grain a week before the end of the hatch of hen or machine.

We wish to urge again this month the trying of the all dry feed for the raising of chicks. It is the one great improvement in the handling of poultry that we believe has come to stay. It might have seemed like a "fad" at first, but today the dry feed hopper method is followed by large and small breeders, on the village lot as well as the poultry farm of a thousand hens. If you have been used to giving wet mash to hens and chicks alike try at least this spring the raising of chicks by the later method. Do not feed the chicks until two days old. Then let it be a little cracked wheat in fine litter. When seven days old add a small hopper of sifted meatscrap. At fourteen days give half cracked corn, half cracked wheat, with beefscrap before them at all times. This is simple feeding but added to cool water and green food it brings results that are highly satisfactory. We are sure you will be so pleased with this plan of feeding the little chicks as to apply it to them as they go out to the roosting coop and into the laying house in the fall. If you want this method gone into more thoroughly write us to that effect and we will have the articles supplied in our spring numbers.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

Poultry Secrets Disclosed



Is this cock properly held?
"Poultry Secrets" tells you
how to carry fowls, and scores
of secrets far more important
and hitherto unhealed.

WE OFFER to all poultry raisers the essential knowledge and secret methods of many of the most successful poultrymen of America. As a rule these secrets have been guarded with extreme care, for it is on them that the great successes have been built. They have cost years of labor and thousands of dollars. They will cost **YOU** only a trifle and a few minutes to write us.

How We Obtained These Secrets

Michael K. Boyer, our poultry editor, has had exceptional opportunities and the closest friendship with poultrymen all over the country. They have freely told him many of their most jealously treasured secrets, many others we have bought, and this scattered material, together with several of Mr. Boyer's own valued methods, has now been collected in book form. It must be clearly understood that every secret printed has been obtained in an honorable way.

Dr. Woods' Egg Food Secret

Dr. P. T. Woods authorizes the publication of his system for producing large quantities of sterile eggs for market. Every poultryman who raises eggs for market must know Dr. Woods' method to be up with the times, and every householder who supplies only his or her own table will appreciate an increased quantity of the highest quality eggs for table use.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth \$100 to any big producer of eggs for hatching, either for his own incubators or selling to others for fancy stock. It is something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it. This system is already practiced or about to be introduced in many of the largest plants in the country.

Selecting the Laying Hens

Since the production of eggs is the very basis of the poultry industry, the ability to tell the laying hens in the flock quickly, without the aid of trap nests, will put dollars in your pocket. Do not keep on feeding the robber hens.

Here are a few more of the Secrets:

- 1 Secret of the Philo System.
- 2 Woods' secret of laying food.
- 3 Proctor's salt secret.
- 4 Mendel's chart of heredity.
- 5 Truslow's secret of high prices for ducks.
- 6 Hunter's secret of success.
- 7 Cowell's fattening secret.
- 8 Burnham's system of mating fowls.
- 9 Brackenbury's secret of scalded oats.
- 10 Secret recipes for chick feed; practically the same food as is now sold on the market at a high rate.
- 11 Secret of 200 eggs per hen per year.
- 12 Woods' secret of saving weak incubator chicks.
- 13 Secret of telling age of poultry.
- 14 Secret of preserving eggs—the only way.
- 15 Secret of celery fed broilers.
- 16 Secret of fattening turkeys.
- 17 Incubator secrets.
- 18 Broody hen secrets.
- 19 An exposure of the methods employed by some fanciers to kill the fertility of hatching eggs.

There are Scores of Others

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

Many years ago Mr. Felch, one of the best known figures in the poultry world, published his breeding chart, but later realizing its great importance and value to him he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given Mr. Boyer permission to use this system and it is included in this book.

The Secret of Feed at 15 cents a Dozen

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for \$5.00 a dozen, telling those who buy it not to disclose it to anyone else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, Mr. Boyer among them, and the method is fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

So-Called "Systems" Explained

A number of "systems" and secret recipes have been and still are sold at high prices. Some are good, but not new; some are new, but of little value. Some are worth the money paid for them. Poultry Secrets gives the facts.

Of course we cannot go to the length of saying that all the information in the book is new to every one. It is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the Egyptians were hatching eggs by artificial heat centuries ago; but we do say that to the great majority of poultrymen these secrets are absolutely unknown.

We Will Pay \$10.00 For Any Secret Not in the Book

provided it is practical and valuable. If it is something both good and new, a check for Ten Dollars will be sent at once. In submitting secrets address all communications to

Poultry Department of Farm Journal

Farm Journal for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. Besides this strong section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is the standard farm and home paper of the country, with already more than three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical; boiled down; cream, not skim-milk. Its editors and contributors know what they are talking about, and can quit when they have said it. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. It is illustrated and well printed on good paper. It has not a medical or trashy advertisement in it. Its more than half million subscribers pay five and ten years ahead—a very remarkable fact.

We will send you a copy of "Poultry Secrets" and FARM JOURNAL for 5 years, both for only

\$1.00

Or FARM JOURNAL 2 years and "Poultry Secrets" for 50c

FARM JOURNAL,

1009 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Here is enough egg producing green food for 100 hens. Grown in January it cost five (5) cents for seed. Poultry Secrets explains this secret and many others.

Cut out along dotted line, fill in and mail it to-day

Mark X beside offer you accept 2-20

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GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find—

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Name _____

P. O. or R. F. D. _____

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No letter necessary. Just write name and address and mail

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ALL SORTS OF QUESTIONS.

1. Has the fireless brooder proven a success and can it outstrip lamp brooders?
2. Is a Pekin Duck salable like a broiler chick at eight weeks? Is it as profitable?
3. What space is right for exercise on shelf brooders in brooder house for fifty chicks, until ready to sell as broilers? Would two feet high, ten feet long, five feet wide, do?
4. Broiler raising gets no space in poultry journals. Does it not pay?
5. Which make the most profitable broilers at eight weeks old, Light Brahmas or Barred Rocks?
6. Your candid opinion of Mr. Grundy's poultry system; is it worth \$2 to me?
7. I sent to a poultry journal for the Philo system. They would not send it to me. Was it because the system did not work?
8. Does a duck incubate better than a chick? J. D.,
Bay City, Mich.

1. Fireless brooders are a success under certain conditions. Under some conditions they are superior to lamp brooders, but will never entirely supersede them.
2. Pekin ducks are usually marketed as "green ducks" when ten weeks old, at which age they should dress from four to five pounds.
3. This space is sufficient for them while small, but when they get six to eight weeks old they should have more room, and an outside run, unless the weather is very cold.
4. The bulk of the broilers raised are a by-product, being the cockerels from the egg farms. As an exclusive business very few have made it pay. In the right location men of experience have made big money from broilers, but the average person does not. Broiler raising seems to be a distinctive trade.
5. It is extremely doubtful if you could get broilers in eight weeks from either of these breeds. They do not mature rapidly enough. Squab broilers, weighing about

twelve ounces each are produced from Leg-horns and Wyandottes in six to eight weeks. Standard broilers weighing 1½ to 2½ lbs., can be raised with Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks in ten to twelve weeks. Some claim to have made 2-pound broilers from Wyandottes in eight weeks, but the feeders who can do this are very rare. Brahmas mature too slowly to make broilers at any age.

6. We do not know anything about Mr. Grundy's system so cannot advise.

7. If you would have sent to the publisher for the system you would have got it. The system is advertised in this paper by the owner.

8. Ducks are not very good sitters.

CULLING R. I. REDS.

Will some one tell through Poultry Keeper, how to cull baby R. I. Reds. Should those with black or brown spots or stripes be culled out? Also should the grown ones have any white in wings or tail? Mrs. E. B.,
Ash Grove, Mo.

We do not believe you can cull them, so far as feather is concerned, until after they get their mature plumage. The mature birds should have no white in wing or tail.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS.

Are the S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, two different types? If so, in what way do they differ? C. N.,
Tower Hill, Ill.

There should be no difference but the comb. The rose combs have not been bred as long as the single combs and so do not always come as true to type.

ABOUT LITTLE CHICKS AND TURKEYS.

1. How are little chicks one day old packed for shipment so they will keep warm?
2. Can little turkeys be raised in brooders, as I see some of the manufacturers are very enthusiastic about hatching turkey eggs in their machines.
3. Can young chicks be kept cooped in

the small brooders with profit? I have always thought that young poultry should have room for exercise. Subscriber,
Blue Mound, Ill.

1. There are a number of ways of packing baby chicks, the most common is to cover the top of the box with burlap, so as to touch their backs, thus conserving the heat from their bodies. In cold weather two thicknesses of burlap are used and sometimes a thin layer of feathers is placed between them.

2. Attempts have been made to brood turkeys artificially, but as yet so little is known of their requirements that it is not generally successful. We believe some few are making a success in this line.

3. The ordinary brooder is only suitable for keeping chicks in at night, and for them to warm up in during the day. Colony brooders answer for small broods in cold weather but it is much better to have chicks in a house where they will have plenty of room. Up until they are six weeks old, chicks should have 10 square inches under the hover, 35 square inches of exercising room and about one cubic foot of air space each.

CURTAIN FRONTS LICE KILLERS FEEDING.

1. How close would it be safe to have the roosts to a canvas window?
2. What kind of material should a canvas window be made of. Would 7 or 8 cent unbleached muslin answer?
3. Where can carbolic powder be purchased? I cannot find it listed in the large department store catalogues, such as Sears, Roebuck, etc.
4. Would sifted wood ashes and sifted air slacked lime mixed kill body lice on hens if put on by handfulls after the hens have gone to roost? I have tried liquid lice killer on the roosts but it has made the eggs taste like tar.
5. Page 181 Aug. Poultry Keeper, you publish the Maine Exp. Station dry mash which reads 100 lbs. linseed meal. Should it not read oil cake meal? The former is full of linseed oil, and a very small amount would soon put a hen out of business. Do

LOOK FOR



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If you buy a bag of Cyphers Poultry Foods, look for the unbroken seal and be sure you get it. If you buy in smaller quantities, ask to see the seal on the bag from which the food is taken. Thereby you are protected and sure to get "Cyphers." We guarantee our Poultry Foods to be the best value on the market—scientifically balanced for best results and we want you to get it just as it leaves our Kansas City Mill. That's why it all goes out in sealed bags. When you have satisfied yourself that you have the real goods, compare it with any other food on the market, at any price, and see the difference. Cyphers Foods contain the best grain—always. It's always the same. It is pure food. Cyphers Foods contain

No Weed Seeds to Breed Weeds—No Grit to Add Weight

The Largest Poultry Food Mill in the World is our Kansas City Mill where we manufacture nothing but poultry foods, including alfalfa products—no breakfast foods nor ordinary stock foods; therefore our customers receive absolutely sound, cleanly cut, dust-free grains; not by-products, waste material or sweepings, that remain after putting the better parts of the grains into other foods. Every sack contains a 16-page booklet, "Foods and Feeding," telling now to feed.

Cyphers Chick Food { Health-Giving Quick Growth }

Produces Flesh, Feathers, Bone and Muscle. It aids in preventing Indigestion and Diarrhoea by reason of its well-balanced variety. A pound lost in a young chick's growth can never be regained—once lost always absent—and your chance for winners or early layers has gone.

The Best Foods Produce the Best Fowls—For Show, for Market and for Laying. Therefore it is wise to buy the best. The following is our list of balanced Poultry Foods—all superior and as low priced as we can make them.

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD
CYPHERS SCRATCHING FOOD
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CYPHERS FORCING FOOD
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CYPHERS PIGEON FOOD

CYPHERS SHORT-CUT ALFALFA
CYPHERS SHREDDED ALFALFA
CYPHERS MEALED ALFALFA

Our Free 212-Page Catalog gives you full information about our Kansas City Mill and tells about the composition of all the above Poultry Foods. It contains photographs of superior, standard-bred fowls; prize winners of America's big shows; over seventy pictures of the World's Biggest Poultry and Duck Farms and Experiment Stations; tells about our new Fire-Proofed Insurable Incubators; our Electric Hatchers and our Mammoth Incubators. Write today for this Big Book. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY Home Office and Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

Branches:—New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.



not you think 100 lbs. of alfalfa meal added to the mash would be an improvement? All the beef scraps I find on the Kansas City Market smell like and look like fertilizer. Should it smell that way. S. D. G. Kansas City, Mo.

1. The roosts should be six or eight feet from the curtain.
2. Some use eight or ten ounce duck while others use muslin. The writer uses a heavy unbleached muslin.
3. You should be able to find it in any large drug store. If not write the Coal Tar Product Co., Smith and Creamer Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.
4. This would be rather harsh. It will do no good to sprinkle it on the hens while they are on the roost. It should be worked thoroughly through the feathers.
5. In commerce the term "linseed meal" is applied to ground flaxseed after the oil has been extracted. The term, "oil cake meal" has become obsolete. "Flaxseed meal" is the term applied to ground flaxseed from which the oil has not been extracted. There is some question as to the advisability of using such a large quantity of linseed but the formula as given is the same as used at the Maine Experiment Station. Alfalfa meal would improve the mash for winter use. You have probably been looking at meat meal. This has an odor and is fine while beef scrap is coarse and of a bright brown color. There is meat scrap which is of different colors and is often called beef scrap. Black scrap is made from horse flesh, the gray from sheep and pork.

CHICKEN POX POULTRY FOR CITY LOT.

1. Some of my chickens have sore eyes. They walk around with their eyes closed half of the time. And their eye lids are swollen. They eat and drink well and seem to be healthy otherwise. They have clean houses and yards. What is the disease and what can I do for them?
2. What kind of poultry is the most profitable to keep on a city lot and how

can they be accommodated in a yard 15 by 30 feet and a house 5 by 11 feet?

Scranton, Pa.

Subscriber,

1. Your birds probably have chicken pox. Anoint the affected parts with carbolated vaseline frequently.
2. Any of the practical breeds will answer your purpose. Choose the breed you like best. Your quarters are certainly restricted, but you can keep ten to a dozen hens and a male which should afford eggs for the family table. On so small an area it would be a good plan to keep half the yard littered with straw and the other half shaded.

BUCKEYE REDS.

I want to get information about the Buckeye Reds through the Poultry Keeper. I want to know if they are hardy and of large size, and if they are a good breed to raise. There are none around here and I am thinking of starting with a new breed. Are they better than R. I. Reds. We have been breeding the R. I. Reds for some time. Mrs. A. E. S., Weldon, Iowa.

Buckeyes are very similar to the R. I. Reds, the principal difference being the comb and size. The standard weight of the adult male is 9 lbs. and of the hen 6 lbs., while the Reds weigh 8½ lbs. for cock and 6½ lbs. for hen. In hardness and other qualities they compare favorably with R. I. Reds, but are no better. At one time they were bred and exhibited as R. I. Reds and crosses were made between the two breeds, but later a different standard was adopted. See classified ads. in this issue.

CORN MEAL AND CORN CHOP.

Why do not we hear more about corn chop in place of corn meal in mash feeds? Is it not good for chicks or old fowls? The cost is only about two-thirds that of corn meal, and is practically the same, the meal being kiln dried, and the chop not, but otherwise both are almost ground corn. C. H. H.

Corn chop is simply a local name. The corn meal which is used for feeding is not the kiln dried and bolted, such as is prepared for family use. As it costs but five cents per hundred more than whole corn there can be no great amount of pains taken with it. Kiln dried corn meal would be much better for summer feeding as at this time some of the corn meal of commerce is apt to heat and spoil before you can get it home.

FEEDING POTATOES—LICE POWDER—DAMP HOUSE.

1. I raised a lot of potatoes last spring and have lots of them. Would you suggest feeding them cooked and cut up and mixed with bran and shorts, with an egg producer with it as a morning feed? Are they all right to feed raw once a day?
2. Please tell me how to make a powder to use for dusting a flock that have lice.
3. I have a poultry house, 12 by 20 feet with a glass front and it is damp all the time, although I have two ventilators in it. Can you tell the cause and how I can remedy it? E. E. E., Kenwood Park, Iowa.

1. Potatoes are fattening but can be used to form the bulk of a mash for laying hens if high protein concentrates are used with them. There should be meaty gluten, middlings, linseed or like feeds in the mash. As a green food they may be fed raw, but not in large quantities.
2. You can buy lice powder cheaper than you can make it in small quantities. Carbolic powder makes a good lice killer. It will cost from 6 to 25 cents per pound according to the quantity purchased.
3. Remove a portion of the glass and fit in a muslin covered frame.

MALT SPROUTS.

What per cent of protein is to be found in dried malt sprouts? Can such sprouts be profitably mixed with a mash for laying hens?

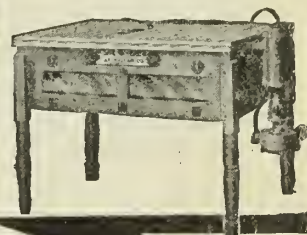
The average quantity of protein is 23.2 percent. They are good in wet or dry mash.



Miller's Ideal

The Good Incubator at a Low Price

We've got both the Incubator and the Price right. There's no excuse for your buying anything else than a standard Ideal Incubator or Brooder. Remember experimenting with incubators is costly business.



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I know I've got the Incubator and Brooder that poultry raisers want. My Ideals make records wherever they go. More and more thousands are being sold every year and they all tell the story of better results and better profits. But still more thousands of poultrymen ought to be using them. I am determined that this year nobody shall be kept from buying my famous Ideals on account of price. I want poultry raisers everywhere to know that these celebrated Incubators and Brooders are being sold this year at just about the same price you will have to pay for inferior machines or for unknowns.

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I want you to know the machines and I want you to know the price. That will keep you from making mistakes. My book, "Poultry For Profit," is the greatest book of the kind published. It contains 128 pages, brim full of reliable information and tells all about Ideal Incubators and Brooders. Profusely illustrated. Over a score of full-page illustrations of fine poultry and many other pictures reproduced from photographs. I send this book free, postpaid. Write for copy. Don't wait. Send for it today. Address

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Box 19, Freeport, Illinois

EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER should write to Fred Grundy, the noted Poultry Expert for a copy of his free booklet about the new methods of poultry raising. He has printed 12,000 copies for our readers. Address him at Morrisonville, Illinois, and don't forget to mention Poultry Keeper.

ABOUT LAYING.

1. I have a pullet that commenced laying Jan. 3rd, and laid until the 20th, laying 17 eggs. Since that time she has not laid. She goes on the nest nearly every day; sometimes two or three times a day. She is the best looking pullet I have. Sometimes she acts as if she did not feel well, but I cannot find anything the matter with her. I have examined her to see if there is an egg broken in her, but there is not. What is the trouble and remedy?

2. Three different times in January I had pullets lay two soft shelled eggs in one night. Going out in the morning before daylight I found the eggs, one on top of the other, directly under the pullet, and in a position that no other hen could have laid them. In each case it was the first egg the pullet had ever laid, and the next egg following was with a good thick shell. They have plenty of shell, grit, charcoal, etc. What was the cause? E. H. W.

1. The probabilities are that there is nothing the matter with the pullet. She may be egg-bound, but the fact that she goes on the nest has no significance.

2. It may be caused by a diseased condition of the oviduct, or it may be from lack of shell material. Usually soft eggs are the forerunners of more serious trouble.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Are Light Brahmas good and early layers? Are they hardy and do they develop in size for early market? Why are they not in more general use? A. T., Lancaster, Ohio.

The exhibition Light Brahmas as bred today cannot be said to possess very many economic qualities. While some strains are fairly good winter layers the majority are not. They are slow to mature and while they ultimately reach a large size it is at the expense of time and feed. Light Brahmas are used some by Massachusetts soft roaster growers, but the type of bird there found is different from the exhibition Brahma of the Standard, and their places are being taken by Plymouth Rocks, as the claim is made that these birds lay more eggs, make nearly as many pounds of meat and do it in less time.

CAPACITY OF HOUSE—PUMPKINS

1. I have just remodeled a hen house. It has one room 12 by 16 feet and one 10 by 12 feet. I laid boards four or six inches apart and covered over on top for a loft in one room and the other room has no loft. In each gable end I have a ventilator, and two six light sash, 10 by 12 inch glass in them in the roosting room which is in the large room. I have dropping boards so that the whole floor space is for a scratching shed. In the small room I have four sash the same as those in the large room, but the one nearest the floor has no glass, and is covered with burlap. How many B. Rocks or Wyandottes will such a house accommodate with free range on nice days? The partition between the two rooms is of solid board to shut the room up tightly at night. What do you think of my house?

2. Are pumpkins good for laying hens? W. C. T., Bellefontaine, Ohio.

1. Your house will accommodate 60 to 75 Cows. Personally we prefer an open front house. You will probably have to leave the door between the two rooms open at night for ventilation. You can tell by the smell when you go into the house in the morning whether it is well ventilated or not. We assume you will have straw in the loft. If you do not it will be excessively cold; more so than an open house.

2. Pumpkins have very little feeding value, but as a green food they are excellent.

HEN MANURE—FORCING THE MOLT.

1. What would you call a reasonable price for poultry manure?

2. At what time should one begin to force the molt, July or August? B. B., Milwaukee, Wis.

1. It depends on the availability of other manures. We have known gardeners to pay 50 cents per bushel for clean droppings, but would consider 25 cents a fair price.

2. Usually in August. There is little gained by forcing the molt. You will get a few more winter eggs but a decided decrease in the number the hens will lay in the year. The experiment stations generally advise against the forced molt. Prof. Rice says when a hen wants to lay let her.

FEED AT EIGHT CENTS PER BUSHEL.

I read in the Poultry Keeper where there is a party who sells poultry feed for eight cents per bushel. What kind of feed is it, and will it pay to buy some of it for chicken feed? F. M.A., Grand View, Wisc.

We think you must be mistaken about any one offering to sell poultry feed at eight cents per bushel. Mr. F. Grundy, Morrisonville, Ill., advertises a system by which you can make your own poultry feed for eight cents per bushel, but he does not advertise to sell the feed. You should write him for particulars.

STRAW FOR LITTER—KEEPING EGGS.

1. What straw is most desirable for a scratching pen, rye, wheat or oats?

2. As eggs kept for incubation are said to be valuable for hatching in proportion to their water content lost while keeping, how would it do to keep them in tin when it becomes necessary to save them for some time? F. A. M., Bethlehem, Pa.

1. There is not much choice except that rye wears the longest, wheat next and oats the least. Otherwise one is as good as the other.

2. Eggs must have plenty of air. They are best kept in a basket or on trays covered with a thin cloth.

MOLTING.

Is it common with Leghorn hens to go through a second molt, when they molt early? About forty of mine that were heavy layers all last winter and early summer, molted in July and then again in November. They are looking well now. Would they be better to breed from than early hatched pullets that have been laying well this winter? F. L. M., Pendleton, Oregon.

We have never known hens to molt twice in the same season. Pullets sometimes do. You must have fed them a very stimulating diet. Hens often take from 100 to 150 days from the time they commence to molt until they are in full plumage and laying again.

WHITE MINORCAS.

1. How were the White Minorcas originated?

2. Have they the same shape and are they as good layers as the Black Minorcas? E. S. B., Catawissa, Pa.

1. They were undoubtedly sports from the Blacks. It is not uncommon for black fowls to throw white sports.

2. They are the same shape but smaller in size. Both males and females of the White Minorcas are one pound lighter than the Single Comb Black.

WANTS TO MAKE 15-CENT CHICKEN FEED.

Please state in your next issue how to make feed for chickens at fifteen cents a bushel. G. W. E., San Jose, California.

We assume that you refer to sprouting oats. When the oats sprout they increase in bulk about four times. Thus if you pay 60 cents for a bushel of oats you can sprout them and have four bushels. The process was published in this department of P. K. some time ago. At present there are several advertisers selling this process and it would not be fair to them to accept their money for advertising and publish the method.

WYANDOTTES.

Have Wyandottes yellow wattles? I have twenty-six Wyandottes, and a few of them have red and the balance yellow wattles. E. S., West New York, N. J.

Wyandottes, and in fact nearly every breed of fowls have red wattles. When the birds are not laying and out of condition they are sometimes pale and bloodless.

DOLLARS
\$ \$

Why? invest money in a flock of broody chickens? Why not start right? You can! If you will only invest your money in

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The hens that fill the egg basket all year round. It means \$ \$ to you. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Flock of 400 birds.

THE MAPLES, Farina, Ill.

Mrs. Bertha Wacholz, owner. Box 177.

Cook's Bred to Win and Lay Columbian Wyandottes.

Grand breeding trios, \$6.00. Order direct from this ad, and get first choice. Hundreds of prizes won on birds of my breeding. Best laying strain of Columbians. Eggs from best pens, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100. 8 chicks from a sitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular tells all. EARL L. COOK, Munnsville, New York.



Young Chicks

just hatched at Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery. Largest in U. S. Originator of shipping young chicks, 17 years experience. Barred and Buff Rocks, W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, from \$1 1/2 to 15 cents each. Distance no objection. Circular that tells all about it; free if you mention Poultry Keeper. JOS. D. WILSON, Stockton, N. J.



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buy a \$500 25-acre vegetable farm. New 3-room cottage like cut. Best climate, water and markets in Sunny Virginia. Other lands \$10 acre up. Send for beautiful pamphlet, maps and rates. F. H. LA BAUME, A. & I. Agt., Norfolk & West. Ry., Box 17, Roanoke, Va.

R. C. R. I. REDS. S. C. B. Minorcas. S. C. Brown and S. C. Duckwing Leghorns, White Rocks and White Orpingtons. Eggs, per 15, \$1.50. White China Geese eggs, \$2 per 6. Indian Runner Ducks, eggs, \$2 per 9. Auglaize Poultry Company, Route 4, Lima, Ohio. 3-4

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Your Chicks Are Eating But Not Digesting

It's not a good sign when your little chicks stand around and mope. The trouble is not very serious but it may become serious. They are not digesting their food. Consequently they are not getting any benefit from what they eat. There is nothing to make them grow strong and when chicks do not gain strength day after day, they grow weaker rapidly. It's a case of stomach trouble. You must remember that their stomachs are weak. They must have food that is adapted to their condition. But weakness is not all—it's only the beginning. Chicks that do not digest their food soon chill. The blood grows stagnant and they become lifeless and a prey to one or more of the common little chick ailments, such as roup, gapes, chronic indigestion, bowel trouble, etc. That's the condition and those are the diseases that cause little chicks to die by thousands every year.

DARLING'S CHICK FEED

Darling's Chick Feed is not only eaten but it is digested. Chicks start to grow right from the first because they get the benefit from it. Chicks require nutrition. Darling's Chick

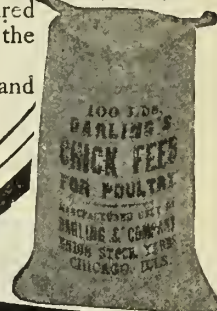
Food
Undigested
Leads to a
Long Train of
Little
Chick
Ailments

Feed has it. It has the right food elements for little chicks and it is prepared right. What it does for chicks—the growth, the health, the strength, the freedom from all little chick ailments—these are the measure of its value.

Darling's Chick Feed is free from weed seeds, from mill sweepings and trash. It is all digestible, all nutritious. There is no waste.

In 100-Lb. Sacks, Price \$2.50

Try Darling's Chick Feed and watch your chicks grow big and strong. Order from nearest office to save freight.



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YOU CAN BUILD THE FAMOUS

PEERLESS INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Yourself and CUT THE COST IN HALF

I TEACH you how and supply the mechanical parts, Lamps, Regulators, Heaters, Lumber, etc., at low prices. My Book of Plans points the way, contains more than 100 illustrations, showing step by step every stage of construction. These plans are so simple, the instructions so complete that any one, even a 12-year-old boy, can follow them and do the work.

Remember that the work of nailing up the cases, putting in the tanks or heaters, fitting on the regulators, etc., must be done by hand in every incubator factory. Usually this is paid for by contract, or piece work, and



Tandem Double-Compound Thermostat

as a result the machines are carelessly put together.

Why not save the cost



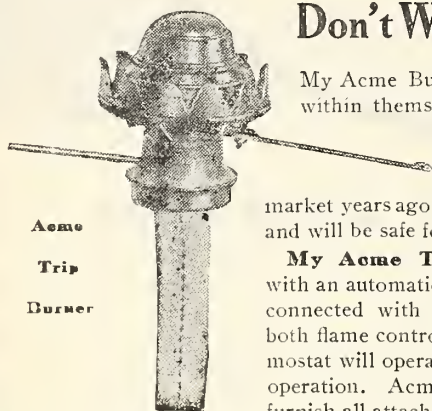
Peerless Incubator

of this work by doing it yourself, and know it is done right? Why pay factory prices for work you can easily do yourself? I supply you with all the parts which can be manufactured more perfectly and economically by machinery than by hand. The lumber is cut to exact size, with all holes properly bored, so all you need to do is to nail it together, and all the tools you need is a hammer and screw driver. You can't possibly go wrong, because the plans are so complete, so profusely illustrated, and so simple.

More than 25,000 people have already built their own Incubators and Brooders from these plans, and not one has made a failure. Thousands of testimonials.

The Famous Peerless Incubators and Brooders possess many special and exclusive features, such as **Automatic Ventilation, Heat Distributing Bars, Tandem Thermostat Regulator, Automatic Lamp, Safety Burner, Combined Damper and Flame Regulation**, saving half the time, labor and cost of operation.

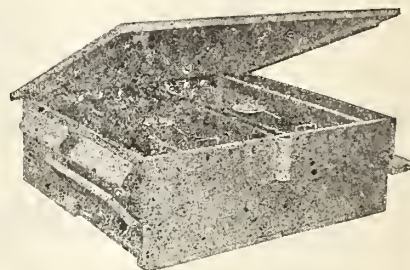
Don't Worry About Fire



**Acme
Trip
Burner**

My Acme Burners and Lamps are safe within themselves, and require no fire proof housing or fire extinguishers. They were safe when put on the market years ago, they are just as safe today, and will be safe for all time to come.

My Acme Trip Burner is provided with an automatic flame controller which is connected with the regulator. **My Tandem Thermostat** is so powerful it operates both flame controller and damper, as easily and more accurately than any other thermostat will operate damper alone. The result is a saving of half the oil, half the cost of operation. Acme Burners fit any lamp. Tandem Thermostat fits any regulator. I furnish all attachments for connecting to both damper and flame controller. I make



Lampless Brooder

complete regulators to fit any incubator, also complete lamps. **My Acme Automatic** is the finest Lamp on earth. Has large oil reservoir, seldom needs filling; automatic valve keeps oil always same height on wick, insuring uniform flame, even heat. Acme wicks are double thickness, need no trimming; no smoke, no soot, no overheating the burner. These appliances are readily attached to any incubator on the market and will repay their cost in a short time.

My New Lampless Brooder:

The greatest brooder invention of the age, **no Lamp, no Tank, no Expense** to operate, yet it raises chicks like the old hen.

For 25 cents, stamps or silver, to cover mailing expenses, I will send you prepaid my big book of plans and catalog, worth dollars to you. With each book I send a coupon good for 25 cents in trade, so the book costs you nothing if you deal with me. If you are not satisfied with the book, simply return it within ten days and I will refund your quarter. That's fair enough, isn't it? Send for the book today, Address,

H. M. SHEER, Box 12 QUINCY, ILL.

THE TRAP NEST.

Every poultry paper you pick up now, has something to say about the trap nest. Some call it a farce. Some say they are the greatest invention that has ever been given to the poultry world, and that through their use it is possible to build up a wonderful laying strain, while still another, who has no trap-nested birds to sell eggs from, will point out their failure in the experiments held by the Main Agricultural Station.

I think it is a shame for people to continue abusing the trap nest. It is a very useful thing in its place. But the trap nest alone will never increase the egg yield.

Large parents, human or animal, are likely to beget large offspring and the offspring are likely to resemble either the male or female parent in appearance. That is, blood and flesh of the same blood and flesh are apt to be alike.

But energy and disposition come from another source, and are the results of association rather than of inheritance. The two may be connected, but this is not necessarily the case. I think this same principle is true in poultry culture to a large degree.

Therefore, it can be readily seen, that there is a tendency for a pullet or cockerel to score 95 points if his or her ancestry scored 95, but probably they would both have to be scored by the same judge. However, it does not follow that the pullet with a 200 egg ancestry should lay 200 eggs, for this comes from another source.

H. M. Baker,

Winchester, Virginia.

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION THERMOMETERS.

The Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York, manufacturers of the "Tycoos" Thermometers have in stock, being seasoned, not less than one and one-half million Thermometer tubes for their various types of "Tycoos" Thermometers.

Glass shrinks with age. Infinitesimal in volume, but a factor of great importance to the tube of a Thermometer, so in striving for every perfection in those of the "Tycoos" brand every tube is laid away before using to thoroughly season.

The making of thermometers is a most interesting, and in our trip through the home of the "Tycoos" we were impressed with the great care and skill shown in each of the many processes through which they passed.

First, the selection of the glass tubing to be sure the bore (just large enough to take a human hair) is of uniform size throughout its length. Then the cutting into proper lengths, formation of the bulb, which must be just the right size to produce in connection with the size of the bore of the range scale desired, for mind you, thermometers are made for every pur-

pose from extreme refrigeration, 100 degrees below zero, and incubation at 103 degrees, to taking the temperature of escaping flue gases up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

After the bulb is blown the tube must be carefully exhausted of all air, and then each "Tycoos" tube is put through a special process to insure the column drawing back in a lowering temperature even if used in a horizontal position. The end of the tube is then sealed and it is laid away to undergo the natural seasoning process.

After thoroughly seasoning the tube is tested out at various points in comparison with Standard Thermometers and several points made, from which the scale for that particular tube is graduated.

Then follows the interesting graduating and finishing of the scales, and finally locating the exact tube belonging to its particular scale, as each scale is graduated for one tube and no other can be used on it accurately.

This feature explains why you should never try to have an accurate Thermometer repaired, as no other tube can be made to fit the graduated scale as accurately as the one from whose actual test points the scale was made.

After each of the processes here briefly summarized, the "Tycoos" are then each and every one compared at the temperature at which they will be finally used in order to check any errors which might occur in the many hands through which they have passed.

The large investment of the Taylor Instrument Companies making possible every scientific aid to accuracy, the experience of more than fifty years in making Thermometers of all kinds, the pride in their reputation for high class work, and accuracy are reasons which insure to the user of an incubator the best Thermometer it is possible to possess—one bearing the name of "Tycoos."

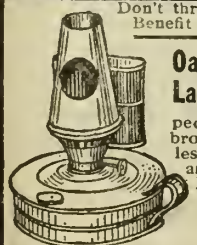
While our readers cannot all of them go through a Thermometer plant, they can obtain free a copy of an interesting and instructive booklet, "Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing," by writing the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y. Kindly mention the Poultry Keeper when writing.

To any reader of Poultry Keeper, sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising, no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE.

To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publications of any character until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote you better prices than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

Repair Your Own Incubator



Oakes' Hydro-Safety Lamps

Absolutely safe, constructed especially for incubators & brooders. More heat and less smoke and soot than any other lamp made. Made in all sizes—costs but a trifle. Any lamp part furnished separately if desired.

ers, Mineral Wool, Asbestos Felt, Fireproof Gline, Hygrometers, Chicken Markers, Galvanized Drinking Fountain, Automatic Alarm, etc.—all made right, and can be supplied quickly and cheaply. Write for our FREE Catalog.

OAKES MFG. CO., Box 2, Bloomington, Ind.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



AND ALMANAC FOR 1909.

There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of Poultry, true to life. It tells all about all kinds of Thoroughbred Fowls, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about

Incubators and Brooders.

It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chicken-dom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. C. C. SHOEMAKER. Box 609. FREEPORT, ILL.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL GET A SUCCESSFUL

The world's best Incubator, 15 years in use and has made prosperous poultrymen out of thousands. Simple, positive, self-regulating—as good a chance for the beginner to succeed as for the expert. The only incubator that has a world-wide use. Get our great catalog to show why. Booklet on "Proper Care and Feeding Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys." 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Catalog free.



Des Moines Incubator Co.

47 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

\$2 FOR \$1.25

Success With Poultry.....\$1.00
Farm Poultry 50
Poultry Keeper 50

All for \$1.25

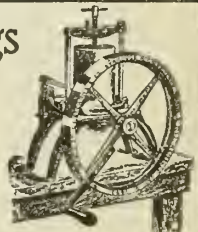
This is one of the best offers ever made to poultry raisers. It gives the best practical book on money-making poultry and the two most helpful papers to the earnest poultry worker. Address,

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.

Quincy, Illinois.

Winter Eggs and Early Broilers

Result from feeding your hens green bone, properly cut.



Stearns Bone Cutter

Cuts Clean

Doesn't crush or splinter or shave. It converts large green bones into food fine enough for the youngest chicks.

30 Days Free Trial

SEND TO-DAY FOR PRINTED MATTER.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 7, Syracuse, N. Y.

BUILDING A FOUNDATION STOCK

Of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds That Produce Winners Combined With Winter Egg Production.

A brief history of how I produced my foundation stock of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, may be of interest to some few fanciers, and a great many who are just starting to breed Reds, and who wish to produce the blue ribbon winners. The first thing that is required to make a success in breeding poultry is patience and lots of it, combined with work, and lots of common sense. When I took up the breeding of R. I. Reds they had not been admitted to the Standard of Perfection, and after a great deal of correspondence I was fortunate enough to get a standard of the Reds, and I studied this Standard many days. I also read everything I could find pertaining to the Reds, as to their breeding and their standard requirements. I first found out the kind of bird I wished to breed, before I bought birds or eggs.

After a long time of study I found what the standard requirements of R. I. Reds should be, and then I set to work to produce that kind of bird. It took patience and study to get the birds I wanted to form the basis of my foundation stock, which is the main thing in building up a winning strain of Reds, and I set my ideals for egg producers, and at the same time blue ribbon winners, and am happy to say that I have succeeded. Now, as to how I started:

I first bought three sittings of eggs from the best pens in the United States and from two breeders. These eggs hatched very well, but after the chicks matured I found that I did not have a bird that was as near the ideal as I wished, although there were a few good birds in the lot. I sold all of these birds save three pullets and came out a little ahead of what I paid for the eggs. I was lucky that winter for I was able to buy two pullets that were as near perfect as one gets them, as to shape and color, and both up to standard weight (5 lbs.), but they did not have a true red eye, but instead the eye was a dark red bay color, (which is not a R. I. Red eye). A R. I. Red eye if once seen is never forgotten, and I consider a bird that has not a red eye, not a R. I. Red.

I then bought a cock bird coming two years old, with an ideal red eye, fine shape, fine color, but not quite up to standard weight. I mated this male to the two pullets I bought and from this mating I got a male bird that was as ideal a Red and as near to the standard as one gets. This gave me my sire for the foundation. At this time I invented a trap nest that I had patented and I used no other nest but this trap nest, and by doing this I was enabled to select the best layers to breed from. I now use these trap nests in all my breeding pens and I am able to give the history of any and all my birds.

As before stated I got a male bird for my foundation stock, and then the big job came, and that was to get females to breed to him and I had to

have eight and all hens coming two years old. I wrote letter after letter and traveled mile after mile to get these hens, and I was fortunate in finding them in a breeder's yards who was a line breeder. They were good hens and I had to pay a good round price for them but I wanted them and bought. I mated these eight hens to my male bird and I produced several fine birds (females) and one fine male bird which was as near like his sire as he could be. I took this fine cockerel and mated him to the two pullets (hens then) which I bought the first year, and from this mating I got several fine birds. This gave me my foundation stock and I got to going that year just right and I produced the Walls Crimson Strain of Rhode Island Reds, that first of all is a hard to beat egg strain and last they are winners wherever shown.

To produce a strain of Reds it takes patience, lots of study and disposition to never give up. That is this was the case with me for I had to produce my own matings to get my foundation stock to start with but since the Reds have been admitted to the Standard and so many breeders have taken them up it is not as hard to get a start. If I were going to start breeding Reds now I would select a reliable breeder and write him for just what I wanted, and tell him that I wanted to produce a foundation stock and nine times out of ten you will get good birds to start with the first lot of eggs you buy of him.

Carl P. Walls.

Mitchell, Indiana.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper, thereby showing its value as an advertising medium.

Trap Nested R. C. B. Leghorns

Records: 268, 261; none less than 193. EGGS, \$10, \$5 and \$3 per 15, according to egg records. Record sheet if you mention Poultry Keeper.

H. JANSSEN, Rockville, Maryland.

SANBORN BUFF WYANDOTTES

Win All First Prizes at the Washington, D. C. Show, 1909

It means something when bred-to-lay birds can win 1st pen fowl at Boston, and 2nd pen chicks at Washington! On my fancy line at Washington, at the annual meeting of the Buff Wyandotte Club, the "round up" of good Buffs, I won 5 1sts, 3 2nds, 2 5ths, all Club ribbons and three silver cups. Whether you want Buffs or not my 1909 circular can be had free.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, R. F. D. No. 16, Holden, Mass

Park's Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

Are the oldest and greatest laying strain to-day. Carefully selected and trapnested for eggs since 1889.

OUR STRAIN OF ROCKS LAY IN OUR CUSTOMERS' HANDS AS WELL AS FOR US.

Mr. Ward, of Laguna, N. Mex., writes: "The birds I got of you are surely doing well; all of the 12 hens laid 727 eggs in the last four months." We will sell our eggs this year yet at

Selected Eggs \$3-15, \$7-45
\$14-100.

Incubator Eggs \$4-50, \$7-100.
\$60-1000.

Our eggs hatch for our customers, and the chicks have the vitality to live. Mr. Wood, of Rose, N. Y., writes: "I hatched and raised 24 chickens from the two sittings of eggs from you." And after the chickens are raised they lay, as Mr. John, of Freehold, N. J., writes, "14 of the pullets hatched from your eggs laid 304 eggs in Feb." We have no more stock of any kind for sale. Our large, illustrated, copyrighted catalogue, "full of meat," as Mr. Haley puts it, 4 cents in stamps.

J. W. PARKS, Box IK, Altoona, Pa.

Wolverine Poultry Farm Leghorns

SINGLE COMB
WHITE and BROWN

LEGHORN COCKERELS

ROSE COMB
WHITE and BROWN

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From Large, Well Matured, Carefully Selected, Northern Grown Birds, at \$7.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 500; and \$50.00 per 1,000.

PEKIN DUCKS

Large, Strong, Early Hatched Specimens for Spring Breeders.

White Wyandottes, Toulouse Geese, M.B. Turkeys

All Northern grown, farm range birds that have been bred for heavy egg production, while fancy points have not been neglected...Write for catalogue of the largest poultry farm in the North.

WOLVERINE POULTRY FARM

R. H. CRANDALL, Manager.

Box 122.

ARENAC COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

COMPARISON JUDGING A FAD— OR HAS IT COME TO STAY? TIME WILL TELL.

We who have been in the poultry business for years know how prone fanciers are to "slop over," or, in other words, to go to extremes, then after the excitement is over, settle back to almost normal.

I taught school for years and found the same tendency among teachers. A new fad came out and a beginner would think that it was the only successful road for becoming a successful instructor. By striking a happy medium, a person is likely to be about where others will settle back to in a few months. A few years ago one of the best stock papers opened up their columns to the articles written by stockmen on the question of salting cattle. For a few weeks one would think salt was the main diet.

Who is it that is advocating comparison judging? With very few exceptions, the judges and managers of shows. Why? Because with judges there is no way to bring them to account when quick and careless work is done; also much shorter work.

When a judge gets from \$50 to \$75 for one or two days' work he should be required to examine every section of every bird and show and make a record of such on score card. This is the beauty of the card. You have a record of each bird showing just where you need to go to work to improve your stock. Suppose you were a beginner in fancy business and did not have time to go to the show with your stock. The stock came home after the show not having won any prizes. What do you know about preparing for the next show? When, if you had a card for each bird, you could tell where weak points were; would also be certain that your stock have been placed in fair competition and, if in the hurry of the show they were overlooked, which often is the case, you would have a chance to prove it.

I never yet heard any exhibitor kick because the birds were judged by the score card system and to keep a show a success, the exhibitor is the one to keep in good humor.

In our association of almost 100 members, there is not one who favors comparison judging. And if you doubt about our show being a success as to exhibits and financially, just visit it Dec. 13-16, 1909.

Oscar Wells,

Farina, Ill.

WHAT A GOOD FLOCK OF WHITE ROCKS CAN DO.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I have been a subscriber to your paper for the past year and have paid for another year, and if the Poultry Keeper continues to be as good in the future as it has been in the past, I mean to stay by it. I have read a great many of your articles that were very interesting and helpful to me. I have noticed occasionally where both men and women tell of their experience in the poultry business, and of their big egg yields, so thought that I would tell you of a nice lot of eggs my White Rocks laid last year, and what they are doing this winter, then

if you can beat it, just let me know. During the spring of 1907 I hatched and raised 8 White Rock pullets. One of them laid her 13th egg, the day she was six months old. One was killed by a cow, which left me with only 7 and they laid 829 eggs in a year. I now have the 7 old hens and 20 pullets, and am getting 12 to 15 eggs a day, and have been all winter. The feed consists only of oats, wheat, corn

and ground bone, with mangels and small potatoes.

J. C. Pfister,

Mankato, Minn.

Mark your layers with leg bands, especially if you are using trap nests, so that you can keep a perfect record of what they are doing. We can furnish leg bands direct from this office at 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.



**"THIS IS
THE ROOFING
THAT NEEDS
NO PAINTING"**

THERE was a time when everybody bought roofings that required painting. It was the regular thing to do. In fact there was nothing else to do, for all roofings were "smooth surfaced" and required painting regularly to keep them from deteriorating.

Now there is Amatite, an improvement over painted roofings, having a *real mineral surface* imbedded in pitch—making a kind of flexible concrete.

This mineral surface needs no painting. The waterproofing material, Coal Tar Pitch, is the greatest enemy to water known. It is the base of many waterproof paints. Only in a paint the pitch is diluted and made into a thin film, whereas the Amatite waterproofing is *solid pure Pitch*—two layers of it. It would take something like a dozen coats of pitch paint to equal in thickness that upper sheet of pitch in which the Amatite mineral surface is buried. And under that heavy sheet of pitch is a layer of wool felt and under that another sheet of pitch, just as thick as the outer one. And below them all is an

other layer of strong felt. That makes two roofs in one.

If the storms wore away the mineral surface and dug through the pitch and destroyed the felt, they would still be only half way through. And if the weather then removed the next sheet of pitch, you would still have left a final layer of felt—nothing more or less than an ordinary smooth surfaced roofing which could keep off the rain very nicely if painted every year or two.

But as a matter of fact, the weather never gets past that mineral surface securely gripped in its matrix of pitch.

The mineral surface is there to stay. No painting—no bother—no further expenses after the roof is once laid.

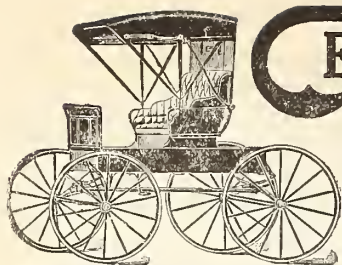
We should be glad to send you a free sample of Amatite, and you can see for yourself how much better it is than the smooth surfaced kinds.

Address our nearest office.



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are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

For Thirty-Six Years

we have been selling direct and are
The Largest Manufacturers
in the World

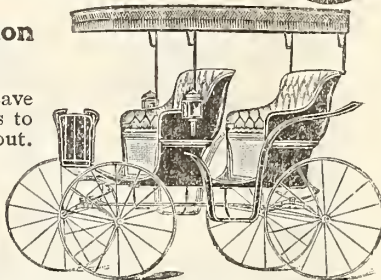
selling to the consumer exclusively.

We Ship for Examination and Approval

guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large
Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana



SOME ENEMIES OF THE TURKEY GROWER.

Some Feeding Suggestions to Be Borne in Mind—Exterminating Lice.

Mrs. Chas. Jones, Paw Paw, Illinois.

YOUR correspondent has certainly had hard luck and is possessed of Yankee grit to work ten years with almost no success. I am a Yankee myself and never like to admit defeat, as I am a descendant of the pioneer Pilgrims and will always dare to do anything or die in the attempt. I will admit that raising turkeys by the modern way that people are accustomed to eat themselves at all hours, from three to five times a day, and four or five times between meals, will kill all, or nearly all the turkeys that hatch. One should always remember that all living things must exercise to keep the machinery that the Higher Power placed in us, in good running order. All machinery will rust out more quickly than it will wear out, and wild birds and animals are so constituted that exercise aids to digest their food, and they must exercise to give them an appetite.

Over-Feeding Must be Avoided.

Turkeys should be kept hungry, so that when their meal time comes, they will fly to you from every direction. They will not die if you feed them just enough so that they will come hurrying at your call. I have impressed my readers with this fact year after year, until I am almost ashamed to repeat it, but as the new turkey raisers are constantly entering the ranks, I will tell the old story again, and emphasize the importance of plenty of exercise and not overfeeding. Keep the little turks out of the dew, but be sure that they get exercise every day.

First Feed for Young Poult.

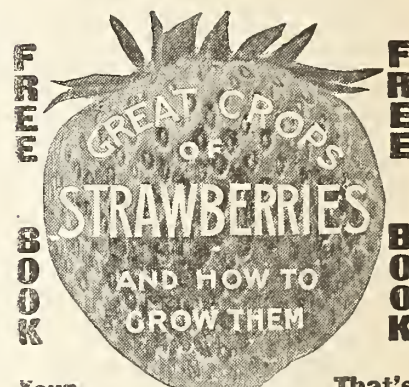
My first feed is, and always will be, an egg put in cold water and brought to a boil, and boiled an hour. Right here I want to tell all inquirers who want to know how much to feed, that perhaps a quarter or one half of an egg, chopped finely, will be enough for 20 little turkeys the first day, with a

little chick grit added. The majority of people are inclined to boil two or three eggs, and put them down on the ground or a board, and let the turkeys eat it, or possibly leave some of the egg to sour in the sun. The birds should be watched for a few minutes, and if they do not eat the egg, or act as if they are hungry, the feed should be taken away from them, and fed to ducks or old chickens, and the next time the young turkeys are fed, give them some freshly cooked egg. I feed the young turkeys three times a day, and just what they will eat up clean in a few minutes. I feed the egg two days and then some sour milk curd with dandelion leaves chopped finely for morning feed and chopped onions at night. I think as much pepper as your correspondent used is not good for the turkeys. A little pepper is all right, but I do not believe in such extreme measures. I shall feed a large part of sour milk curd, preparing it the old fashioned way of letting the milk set and sour. We have a separator which operates by putting cold water in and it will not make curd fit for a turkey. I have milk crocks and set the milk where it will sour rather quickly, and then I heat the milk to make it curd. I let it get just hot enough to make it separate from the whey, and then drain and squeeze it very dry, and feed only what they will eat up clean, and always a little chick grit once a day. I have also fed oat meal, just the dry flakes for years, giving them only an occasional feed of it, and find it agrees with the turkeys. Some parties feed chick feed with good success. I tried it, but did not succeed very well. I think a little occasionally would not hurt them, but with all feeds we are tempted to feed them too much, as the birds are so hungry and the more hungry they are, the more we attempt to give them, and the first thing we know, one gets

P. K. POULTRY MARKER



There is nothing in a poultry yard more important to the reader than a good poultry marker. By the use of the marker herewith shown any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different breeders and strains can thus be kept, affording also a mark of identification for your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. This marker costs, prepaid, 25c; or for \$5.00 we will send, postpaid, a marker and a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper. Be sure to ask for the Poultry Keeper marker when ordering. It is the best there is. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois.



Your Name and Address

That's All

OUR 1909 EDITION is the most practical text book on strawberry growing ever written. It's worth its weight in gold because it teaches the Kellogg method of growing the world's record crops of big red berries. Every detail of the work is illustrated by photo-engravings. You read it by pictures. They show you just how to do everything from beginning to end. Strawberry growers who follow the Kellogg way are getting more fancy berries from one acre than the other fellow gets from two. The book makes you acquainted with some of these top-notch growers; shows pictures of their strawberry fields and gives their yields. This book for your address. We'll trade even.
J. M. KELLOGG COMPANY, Box 345, Three Rivers, Mich.

THE WALTER HOGAN SYSTEM, \$2

Pick the best and poorest hens—pullets—cockerels—and save much money in feed and care. It's ruinous to winter the no-accounts. Cull your flocks with certainty. This system of selection instructs you how to do it—surely. Its latest and most conclusive test was 1½ years at the California State Experiment Station. Detailed report, testimonials and proofs free; or, send \$2 and your promise to keep it to yourself, and get at once the Original System, 1908 edition.

Write to-day.

THE WALTER HOGAN CO.
24 National Bank Bldg., Fergus Falls, Minn.



Compound Incubators And Zero Brooders

ARE FIRE-PROOF. SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

Our Incubators are Automatic Moisture Machines, and self-ventilating. Our regulator controls Heat, Moisture and Ventilation. There is no guessing at these three essential points in running a Compound Incubator.

WRITE FOR OUR LOW PRICES.

Upon receipt of your request, we will immediately mail to you one of our catalogs, which will describe our line of goods to you thoroughly, and we will with pleasure quote you our low prices.

COMPOUND INCUBATORS, ZERO BROODERS and ZERO BROODER HEATER OUTFITS.
—MANUFACTURED BY—

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO.

Agents Wanted

Cor. Sixth and Main Sts., Warsaw, Ill.

sluggish, which means liver trouble, and the bird dies.

Liver Trouble From Over Feeding.

In overfeeding the liver becomes covered with white or greenish spots and there is only one thing that I have found would help the sick birds at this stage and that is a calomel pill, one grain for three nights and then for a little turkey, about two-thirds of a teaspoon of linseed oil. When this acts as a cathartic, take a capsule of quinine, cut into three pieces twice a day. In bad cases, nothing will help them as they are fitted for a wild life and do not take well to confinement.

Fighting the Lice Pest.

I think your correspondent kept her turkeys shut up too closely. I watch the weather closely and if the sun comes out for a while, I give them a constitutional by letting them run an hour if possible. We turn our horses in the orchard at nights and use the orchard also for the turkey breeders, and the horses keep the grass eaten closely, so that if it is not raining, the turkeys will only get their feet wet, which does not hurt them, but if they get their feathers wet, it is likely to be fatal. A well cropped pasture, the shorter the better, is the place for turkeys.

One must take care of the turkeys until they shoot the red, when they are considered hardy, but they must not be overfed, and must be kept free from lice. The lice will congregate on the wings between the quills. They will set up housekeeping and raise large families of lice in an incredibly short time, and the lice will travel all over the turkeys' bodies sucking the blood to propagate other generations of lice, until the poor turkeys give up the unequal contest, as they cannot comb the lice out. I set apart one morning of each week to go after those lice. My plan for lice killing is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and to keep up my courage, I look away off to the beautiful days of September and October, and see in my mind's eye, a grand flock of beautiful Golden Bronze turkeys, that would dazzle the rainbow and the lice killing becomes a pleasure, although I do not have enough of the murderer in my heart to kill a

chicken and make them wait until I can get in the house and shut the door and stop up my ears, before they decapitate the poor chick, but with the lice I am as cruel as a barbarian. I never show them any quarter and once a week, I start out with a little cup or oil or grease, for the big head lice, and a box of Jones' lice killer that kills every louse it touches, and I know for a certainty there will be no lice left, but the persistency of their species is so great that the next week, we start again and keep up the fight until the turkeys are so big that we cannot handle them any longer, and when they go out foraging, they travel through the corn field and dust themselves.

THE ALUMINUM CHAMPION LEG BAND.

The Champion Leg Band is the oldest most popular band on the market. It is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl.



This band always stays securely, where it is fastened, is held by a double lock, hence is impossible for it to slip off. To fasten bend the broad part of the band on your finger to conform to shape of fowl's leg. Put small end through loop until it fits loosely on the leg, turn the end back, bend the lugs over the loose end as shown in cut. Cut off surplus with scissors.

Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and turkeys; smaller size for Plymouth Rocks and other breeds. Not made in Pigeon size. Prices postpaid: 12 for 15c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c. Be sure to state that you want the Aluminum Champion Band. Guaranteed satisfactory. Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

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To any poultry journal, farm papers, magazines or publications of any character until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote you better prices than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

WE PAY \$50 A MONTH SALARY
and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock powders; new plan; steady work. Address: BIGLER COMPANY, 3372, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



48BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4 cents for fine 80-page 15th Annual Poultry Book.

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Half your hens don't ever pay. The Nourse Trap Nest tells which, so you can sell them before they take the profit of the layers. Easily made, no expense, from our illustrated plans, which we mail for 25 cents. Circular free. THE H. A. NOURSE CO., 2, Hill Station, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

WALLS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
(Crimson Strain.)

We can furnish EGGS for Hatching by sitting or hundred, from Reds good as best, and prices reasonable to all. Our breeders are all selected by trap nests. Our eggs will hatch and we guarantee fertility. Our breeders have size, shape, vigor, rich red under color, are heavily feathered, hustling winter layers. A choice lot of cockerels for sale.

Walls Poultry Farm, Box 451B, Mitchell, Ind.

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FOR YOUR BIRDS

THE BEST VARIETY FOR
FOWLS IS

MAMMOTH WHITE SUNFLOWER

Fowls eat them greedily and they are a valuable addition to the ration.

EASILY GROWN AND
AFFORD IDEAL SHADE

for the poultry yard. Will grow everywhere; require no cultivation. Enormous size and very prolific. For 25c we will send postpaid a pound of last year's seeds, sufficient to plant a large patch. It's a money-saving proposition. Send for some and plant it.

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



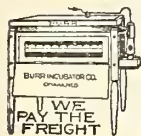
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CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use **PILLING CAPONIZING SETS**. Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c, French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free. G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark H. Jackson, No. 462 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 462 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible.

SOME POINTS ON CAPONIZING.

I have been very much interested in the letters in the Poultry Keeper and will try to tell you what is doing in poultry in this part of the country. Our fanciers' show just closed Jan. 22 and it was the best we have had for several seasons. There never was, in the history of the association, so much interest taken in fancy poultry. It seems as though all who keep chickens are no longer satisfied to keep a lot of mixed breeds but they want some kind of thoroughbred. The attendance was better than it has ever been. Then while we didn't have as many birds as last year the scoring was higher and seems to be working up to better scores, which is what we are after.

There is one thing in the poultry line that is overlooked and that is capons. I don't see why nearly every one who has a few chickens and a little room don't raise a few, at least enough for themselves, and sell some and they will have theirs free of cost as can sell for more than two will cost to raise.

The operation is nothing at all. A lady can do it as well as a man; in fact the best operators I ever saw were two girls and I think they could caponize from one dozen to fifteen an hour.

I let one of our poultry men have my instruments last summer, and although he had never used the knife on any kind of an animal, he, under instructions I gave him, operated on 20 and only lost two and that was in the dry hot August of last year. He is growing them to use in place of his broilers. I don't know anything about that so will not attempt to say.

To grow them right one should take very early hatches and follow instructions given by any of the advertisers of caponizing sets in Poultry Keeper. Use very sharp lance and see that instruments and hands are kept clean. With a small stiff sponge give seat of operation a few strokes with bi-chloride solution 1 part to 1000 parts water. Dip the hands also in the bi-chloride.

The operator should have nothing to do with catching or tying the chickens which is quickly done if you are prepared. Have either a barrel or table with two holes about 8 inches apart. Through the top have two strings. Have loops fastened to two bricks or something of equal weight on the under side of the table. Have two nails to put the loops over when not in use. Put one loop over the wings and one over the legs and you are ready to operate.

H. S. Curtis,

Parkersburg, W. Va.

PUMPKINS FOR POULTRY FEED.

In the January number a party asked if pumpkins are good for poultry. I gave mine pumpkins this winter and it made them sick. I came near losing them all. Mrs. Hattie Trunnell.

Garland, Utah.

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams

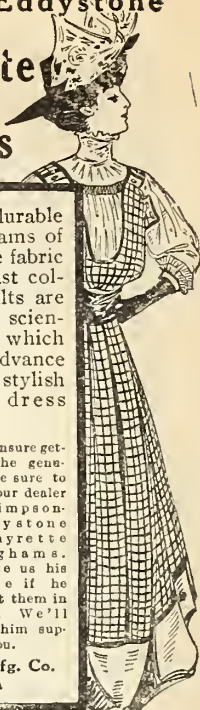
Remarkably durable new dress ginghams of great beauty, fine fabric and absolutely fast colors. These results are obtained by our scientific new process which marks a decided advance in the making of stylish and economical dress ginghams.

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To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia



IMPROVED CHAMPION LEG BAND



Aluminum or copper, two sizes. Adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. Can't lose off. Price, post-paid, 12-15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c. Initials extra 10c per 100; 50 or less 6c. Also pigeon bands. One sample for stamp. Circular free. T. Cadwallader, Box 904, Salem, Ohio.

A HARBINGER OF GOOD TIMES.

The bright outlook for business conditions all over the country is not a new thing to the farmer. His prospects were brightened long ago by the invention of wonderful labor-saving and time-saving implements which have enabled him to increase his yield and market his output with corresponding increase of profits, despite depressed conditions in the industrial world. People must live, and to live they must eat. Whatever else they are compelled to do without, they cannot do without food, so that whatever adds to the efficiency of the farmer in his food-producing vocation, adds to his blessings. One of the most important factors in bringing about this condition was the invention of Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements. They have revolutionized the slow, laborious, old gardening and farming methods and have put them in the class of twentieth century achievements. As an instance, No. 4 Planet Jr. which is a combination hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator, furrower and plow, is the most complete tool a farmer or gardener can have on his place. He can do more work with it and keep things in better condition in one-sixth the time it would take without it. The No. 4 is only one of the many Planet Jr. implements—there is one for every farm and garden task, whether for hand or horse power—and all of them are sold with an iron-clad guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

S. L. Allen & Company, Box 1106c Philadelphia, Pa., who make these implements, have issued a handsome 56-page illustrated catalogue for 1909, which they are sending out to anyone interested in better farming methods and labor-saving devices.



Worth Its Weight in Chicks

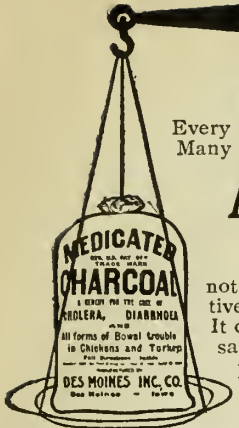
Every poultry man knows that a large percentage of his chicks die from bowel troubles. Many know from actual experience that

MEDICATED CHARCOAL

The Only Remedy in Existence That Will Absolutely Cure
"White Diarrhoea" in Little Chicks in from Four to Six Hours

not only prevents this trouble and saves thousands of chicks each year, but positively prevents or cures cholera, diarrhoea and kindred diseases in older fowls. It cleanses the bowels, purifies the blood, kills germs of disease. We guarantee satisfaction. It is a scientifically prepared remedy in use on the largest poultry plants throughout the country. Guaranteed under Government Pure Food Laws. Trial bags, 10 lbs. \$1.00—25 lbs. \$2.25—50 lbs. \$4.25

Des Moines Incubator Company, 274 Fourth St., Des Moines, Iowa



FROM A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I am a beginner, but one who tries to keep his eyes open. After trying city life, getting work here and there, I made up my mind to try to get something for myself, I started to work for a farmer who said he had a couple of days work for me; that was the 20th day of July. I have been with him ever since, but now I have rented a part of the farm, and have some nice chickens, the talk of the neighborhood. I am getting eggs all through the cold weather, where my neighbors who have from 75 to 125 are not getting eggs. They are getting interested and want to know what I feed, etc. When I told one lady that I gave a tonic in warm water three times a week, she thought it did no good as she bought some last fall and had not opened the box. Another gentleman did not feed meat; said it was too expensive. Another could not afford to buy lumber, still he owns a quarter section of land, and city property besides, and his chickens roost in the trees, with their combs all frozen. He has 125 fine Barred Rocks and I only know of three or four nests for that many hens. I have heard them talk and wondered why they did not get eggs. I am taking three poultry papers, and read them and try to take the advice of men who have made the work a success. I feed them warm mash in the morning, with warm water if it is cold, and in the evening give the birds grain in a litter. I am building an outside cellar and hope to start the incubator grinding soon. They tell me it is too early to set the hens, but I commenced last week. I enjoy reading your paper, but wish it was a weekly instead. This time next year I hope I may let you know how I succeeded.

Subscriber.

R. I. REDS FOR PROFIT.

I read in the January Poultry Keeper, of E. S. Richardson's Barred Rock hen that laid 25 eggs in 29 days, also the report of E. H. Whiting, whose Black Orpington hen laid 164 eggs in 8 months and 12 days. I must admit they beat my record for an individual hen, but can they beat my yearly record (1907), 130 Rose Comb R. I. Reds, which laid 147 3-10 eggs per hen and

(1908), 148 hens that laid 150 1-3 eggs per hen. The strain I consider my own. I have built it up by six years breeding from only the best winter layers. I think any old hen will lay in the spring, so pick out my breeding pens in the winter from the heaviest winter layers. They have been kept for six years in an open curtain front house and have been strictly dry fed. That makes healthy, hardy and heavy layers, as only healthy hens can be good layers. My last batch came off July 12th. 112 chicks from 150 eggs. Three were accidentally killed, four were weaklings and purposely killed. 51 we sold as baby chicks. The balance were raised in two home-made fireless brooders, without artificial heat. 26 of them were cockerels and sold when about 5 pounds weight for 16 cents per pound. I now have 24 of the pullets. They laid their first egg December 29th, and up to date (Jan. 6th) I have got 25 eggs from them. They will be six months old Jan. 12th. Last May I caponized 62 surplus cockerels, and sold them December 1st in the Boston market for 22 cents, thus proving that it pays to caponize.

O. U. Turner,

Mansfield, Mass.

We are constantly requested by our readers to publish illustrations and details from the Standard of Perfection, so that people may be able to get the requirements of the Standard without buying a copy of it. We should like very much to accommodate our readers in this way, but are restricted by the American Poultry Association who own the Standard of Perfection, and it being a copyrighted book, we can not publish the contents of it, with infringing upon the copyright. The book contains information that is of importance to every breeder and fancier, and the contents of the book have been compiled by the association at a great expense, so that the price of the book is not excessive when all things are considered. The regular price of the book is \$1.50, at which price we can furnish it, postage prepaid, or upon receipt of \$1.75 we will furnish the book and also include a year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. Address all orders to the Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16¢ for 26-inch; 19¢ for 31-inch, 22 1-2¢ for 34-inch; 27¢ for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today. KITSelman Bros., Box 229, MUNCIE, IND.

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price.

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Cleveland, O.



MERRY WIDOW BROODER

ALL METAL

Fire-proof, Self Ventilating Sanitary. 100 Chick size \$3, 200 \$5

BABY CHICKS STANDARD

BRED

In the following varieties: Barred, White and Buff Rocks—Brown, White and Buff Leghorns—R. I. Reds—Buff Orpingtons—Black Minorcas and Black Langshans. Our stock are winners in the show room and are bred to lay, we get our eggs from recognized breeders, not farmers. Capacity 2,000 per day. Arrival guaranteed. Price, 5¢ to 15¢. Please mention Poultry Keeper.

STANDARD HATCHERY, Attica, O.

Get My Special Offer on The Fairfield First

AND SAVE \$5.00 TO \$10.00.

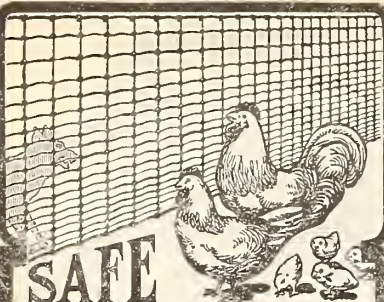
Do this sure. Before you buy an Incubator of any other kind or make get my catalog and offer. I have a plan that will interest every poultry raiser, a chance to get an incubator partly or entirely free.

Buy Direct From The Factory

On my plan—freight prepaid—on a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money back. That is the way I sell the Fairfield. The best built, most modern, surest hatching, steam heated, automatically regulated incubator on the market. Write for catalog. S. C. THOMPSON, Mgr., Nebraska Incubator Co., 257 Main St., Fairfield, Neb.



Send Postal For Catalog



SAFE
BROWN HEAVY WEIGHT
POULTRY FENCE

Does Not cost one-half as much as the Common Chicken Netting, yet will last five times as long.

Size of Wires. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 gauge—same size as nearly all stock fences. Intermediate and stay wires in same proportion.

Quality of Wire. All material used in Brown Poultry Fence is best grade of High Carbon, Double Strength Spring Steel Wire. The galvanizing is the heaviest and best possible. All wire is subjected to careful inspection and acid tests before being made into fence.

Construction. Very closely woven, and a sure protection against marauding animals. Your poultry is safe from everything when enclosed with Brown Fence. Built of material heavy and strong enough for horses and cattle. Wires cannot possibly slip.

Saving in Cost. With a No. 9 top and bottom wire you can save at least one-half the cost, and besides you require no top railing or bottom boards. These items alone usually cost more than the fence.

Price. Our prices are less than common setting costs. WE PAY THE FREIGHT and guarantee safe delivery, to your nearest railway station.

Guarantee. We guarantee every rod of our Poultry Fence. Every customer who buys this fence and does not find it entirely satisfactory and fully up to his expectations is at liberty to return the same at our expense.

Before buying Poultry Fence get our catalog and investigate the many superior qualities of our fencing. We have 150 styles of fencing—a fence for every purpose. Write today.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.,
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Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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We wish to call special attention to our clubbing offer on the following farm papers. We have arranged to furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside, Successful Farming, and the Western Fruit Grower, all for one year, for ONE DOLLAR. The regular price of these papers is two dollars, and our offer exactly cuts in two the regular publisher's prices. No matter whether you are a new subscriber, or if a renewal, your subscription will be entered or extended so that you will get all four papers as agreed by us. This offer is open to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it.

We desire to extend to our readers the opportunity of giving their experience at poultry work and shall be glad to publish these letters for the benefit of our readers. The letters can be gotten up in your own way and we will edit them properly before printing them in the Poultry Keeper. Doubtless you have been interested in reading the letters which have been sent us by other subscribers, and they in turn will be interested in reading your letter.

Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

"Success With Poultry," is worth more than all other poultry books put together, if you want to learn how to make money with poultry. Price of book, \$1.00. For that amount, (\$1.00) we will send book postpaid and a full year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. This is the biggest value ever offered in poultry literature.

RAISE RUSSIAN SUNFLOWERS.

The Mammoth White Russian Sunflowers attain the greatest height and often the heads of seed are over a foot in diameter. The seeds may be

sown to grow plants for shade, or the seeds may be gathered and used for winter feed, as they are greatly relished by poultry and form a valuable diet for winter egg production. The seeds when ripe will fall to the ground and be eagerly eaten by the fowls, but as sparrows and other song birds are fond of them also, the best way is to gather the heads and cure the seeds carefully so that they may be utilized without waste. A single pound of the seed will plant a large patch and afford much desirable shade, and at the same time producing a lot of feed. All that is needed is to protect the young plants until they grow sufficiently to be out of the reach of the fowls, and the plants will then take care of themselves. A trial will convince anyone of the value of the proposition. We will furnish a pound package, by mail, of the Mammoth White Sunflower variety, upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

TURN YOUR HOGS INTO MONEY.

Had it ever suggested itself that you can save all of the drudgery and hard work of butchering and also make your hogs pay you better than they have ever done before? All this can be accomplished with the aid of an "Enterprise" butchering outfit, consisting of an "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper. The meat is cut—not crushed Stuffer and Lard Press. These machines will easily pay for themselves in a single season.

For sausage making, all the hard work of chopping the meat is done easily, quickly and perfectly by the "Enterprise" Meat Chopper. The meat is cut—not crushed and ground into a pulpy mass. Every minute piece is cut perfectly—retains its natural juices—its goodness—its flavor. The sausage tastes better—looks better and will command a better price. In stuffing, you don't have to poke the meat into the casing with a stick. The casing is fitted over the patented corrugated spout of the "Enterprise" Stuffer, which prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring the preservation of the sausage.

Another great help to farmers is the "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. You know that bone meal, ground shells and cracked corn are excellent for poultry. You can increase the egg yield and the money returns from your poultry yard by grinding your own poultry food—making a saving in its cost, and adding to its quality.

To anyone interested, The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pa., 231 Daphin Street, will send the "Enterprising Housekeeper," a Cook Book of over 200 choice recipes and suggestions for dainty dishes. Your name and address on a postal card is sufficient.

Acme Incubator Lamp Wick

MINERAL
FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
BURN OR
CHAR



MINERAL
FIBRE WICKS
DO NOT
BURN OR
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Practically Indestructible. Keep lamps well filled with oil and wicks do not need trimming, running uniformly throughout entire hatch. Can be used through two or three hatches. Made of non-combustible material. Save annoyance and aid keeping temperature even. Sold in three sizes. In ordering, state whether you want Number one, 5-8 inch wide; Number two, 15-16 inch wide; or Number three, 1 1/2 inches wide. Price, ten cents each. Special rate made on large lots. Fit any lamp. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Company, Quincy, Illinois

The best favor you can do Poultry Keeper is to tell your poultry raising friends how good a poultry magazine it is. Will you send us the names and postoffice addresses of your neighbors and friends who are interested in poultry work so we can send them sample copies? We have a special club offer for three subs for one dollar. Why not get two new subscribers to send in with your subscription? Your friends will thank you and you will help us.

To any reader of the Poultry Keeper sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising, no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our book number two on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all-important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

WHY DOES A HEN EAT BUGS AND WORMS?

Ever think of that? Ever think why a hen or a cock or a chick will scratch around for, and snap up, every fat, juicy worm or bug that can be found? There's a good reason for this. The hen doesn't know why she does it—but day in and day out, in fair weather or foul—the industrious hen, together with all her relations, digs and digs, scratches and scratches after all the bugs and worms that can be dug up or found. Nature prompts the hen to do this because the hen needs what scientists call the protein that is found so abundantly in worms and bugs. This protein makes the white of the egg, or the albumen, the lean meat of all animals and a large proportion of the hen's bones and feathers.

A hen cannot be a big producer of eggs unless she has a lot of this protein. The little chickens need it to make them grow; pullets and cockerels need it to make them develop; the cocks need it for vigor and vitality. Now in the summer time the fowls can get plenty of this protein in the bugs, worms and insects that they dig up, but in the winter they must be supplied with protein.

This same protein which is found in the bugs and worms that the hen picks up, occurs even more abundantly in raw bones and gristle of beef, mutton and pork. Raw bone is the cheapest and most productive of egg-making foods. The reason it is the cheapest is because it is the richest in the food elements which fowls need. Also because it costs very little to buy from the butcher and takes but a little time to cut up.

All you need to do to supply your fowls with plenty of life-building food is to feed them with fresh bones with the meat and gristle adhering and cut this material up with Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter made by the F. W. Mann Co., Box 57, Milford, Mass. The machine is a very simple one. You simply put in the bones and gristle and turn the crank. It turns easily and cuts rapidly and has a self-governing feed which automatically adjusts the cutting to the strength of the person operating it. It takes in large sized bones—can be kept clean with scarcely any work—requires little or no repairs and is so strong and durably made that it will last for years.

Every poultry editor emphatically endorses raw bone as a great profit-maker to feed poultry. Some of the most successful poultry raisers in the country are doubling their poultry profits by feeding bone and gristle. The most successful poultry men use the Mann Bone Cutter because it is so easy and simple to operate and always does satisfactory work. It is sold on ten days' trial. If a man is not then satisfied with it, it can be returned at the expense of the company. This is a generous offer and the manufacturers say that the only reason they make it is because of their confidence in the machine and the fact that users of it praise it in the most enthusiastic terms.

X-L-ALL

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33 CTS Per Rod

FIVE TIMES CHEAPER Than Netting

48 inches high, 33 cents per rod; 58 inches high, 36 8-10 cents per rod. Don't buy a single rod of fencing or netting until you have seen our Fencing Catalogue, which shows our complete line of poultry fencing and netting, farm and lawn fencing, gates, steel fence posts, barbed wire, etc., all at wonderfully low prices. Write us and say, "Send me your free Fencing Catalogue No. 1443 (also ask for our special Catalogue of Incubators and Poultry Supplies), and you will get everything by return mail."

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

CHICAGO

Young and Old Birds from Guaranteed Standard Bred Stock

ALL STANDARD VARIETIES—TRUE TO NAME.

Light Brahmas	Blue Andalusians	Bronze Turkeys
White Cochins	S. C. Hamburgs	White Holland Turkeys
Dark Brahmas	Pekin Ducks	Cornish Indian Games
Buff Cochins	Toulouse Geese	B. B. Red Games
Black Cochins	Houdans	Golden Polish
Black Langshans	Golden Wyandottes	Pearded Silver Polish
Barred Plymouth Rocks	Silver Wyandottes	W. Crested B. Polish
Buff Plymouth Rocks	White Wyandottes	Golden Seabright Bantams
White Plymouth Rocks	S. C. B. Minorcas	Black Cochin Bantams
S. C. B. Leghorns	R. C. B. Leghorns	White Cochin Bantams
R. C. B. Leghorns	Buff Leghorns	Buff Cochin Bantams
		B. B. B. B. Bantams

Send at once for our big 32-page catalogue, with prices of birds and eggs (4c stamps). Satisfaction guaranteed. Mention P. K. Stock ready to ship now and eggs in season.

Northwestern Poultry and Fruit Farm

Box K

WALTER SEIDEL, Proprietor.

Eleroy, Illinois

A NEW DISCOVERY!



"XX" means fertility. Every good egg registers at some point on the scale of "The Breeders' Magic Egg Tester," according to its condition, and this wonderful little instrument tells instantly whether an egg is fertile or not. The scale reads like a thermometer and so easy that any 10-year old child can test the eggs. The fertile eggs register at "XX" and the tester never fails to tell whether fertility is strong or weak.

Read what a well-known poultryman of Western New York says: He tells the whole story.

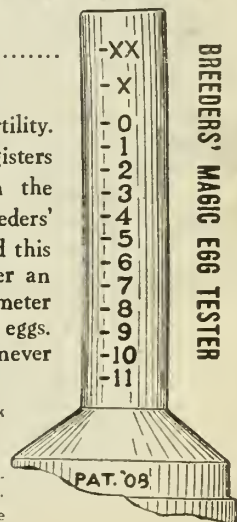
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1909.

"Used your Breeders' Magic Egg Tester since Aug. 1908. 100% correct in all kinds of tests. Simply perfect. Invaluable." F. C. Seiler. Breeders' Magic Egg Tester by mail post-paid \$2.00. Write for circular. Demonstrated and sold at Buffalo Agricultural Fair with over 500 sales in the county. Money refunded if not satisfied.

MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS

Department C.

BUFFALO, N. Y.



BLANCHARD'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

The Leading Strain of Heavy Layers. Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Carefully selected and bred for over twenty years with results that fully justify the claim that they are one of the Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns in existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting the strain and while the production of large, pure white, fancy market eggs has been the main object, Standard Qualities have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled as foundation stock or for introducing new blood. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching from my regular matings, \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100. From Exhibition Matings \$3 per 15; \$5 per 15. Illustrated circular free. Respectfully,

A. M. SHAW, (Successor to H. J. Blanchard) R. F. D. No. 24, Groton, New York.

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away hundreds of these incubators to our seed customers. This incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best Hatchers made. Do you want a good incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free. Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it. MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.



SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

CHICKEN LICE AND MITES destroy the laying value of hens. ONE APPLICATION OF REGISTERED

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

will drive away lice and mites FOR A WHOLE YEAR. Sure, the loss—get more eggs—no slight prepaid. Circular free. Beware of imitations.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., Dept. 54 Milwaukee, Wis.



Poultry of Highest Quality

My big new book illustrates and describes over 40 varieties chickens, ducks, turkeys and pigeons. Tells which pay and which do not; how to feed, cure diseases, etc.; gives low price on stock and eggs; how you can earn eggs taking orders. This book will help put dollars in your pocket if you will just write me. It's only 10c. Mention this paper. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.



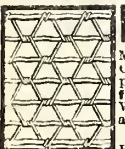
WHITEWASHING

and disinfecting with the new

"Kant-Klog" Sprayer

gives twice the results with same labor and fluid. Also for spraying trees, vines, vegetables, etc. Booklet free. Address

Rochester Spray Pump Co., 27 East Av., Rochester, N.Y.



FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 222 Winchester, Indiana.



Hatch With the Least Cost Per Chick

That is what we guarantee you can do with the

Invincible Hatcher

Try it and if it don't produce more strong, healthy chicks than any other incubator, regardless of price, send it back. 50-Egg Size Only \$4.00. Same low prices on larger Hatchers, Brooders and Supplies. Write for 176-page FREE catalogue. The United Factories Co., Dept. 283 Cleveland, O.

ANCONAS

84 per cent of my birds have taken first prizes. Have shown at all the large shows. 4 firsts at the great McKeesport show. Limited number sittings for spring delivery. Circular free.

SQUIRREL HILL POULTRY FARM, W. K. Wightman, Box 396, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEST 200 RECIPES FREE! THE ENTERPRISE PRISING housekeeper.. A famous book of tested economical recipes and illustrated kitchen helps, published to sell at 25c. We will send it free. Just send your name and address.. The Enterprise Mfg. Co., of Pa., 231 Dauphin St., Philadelphia. U. S. A. Makers of the famous Enterprise Meat and Food Choppers.

A COLD WEATHER RECORD.

Eggs, in winter when the prices are top notch, is the endeavor of every raiser of poultry, but a condition not always attained. I am not claiming the following record as phenomenal, but as good, when the feed given is considered, which was ground feed in hoppers with a small quantity of meat scraps mixed in, possibly one-eighth of the quantity. This was before the flock all the time. Twice a day whole grain was scattered in deep litter, a mixture of buckwheat and common white wheat, not more than one-eighth or one-tenth buckwheat and on the coldest afternoons instead of the wheat mixture, flint corn. The drinking water was given as warm as the poultry could stand it and sometimes twice a day. For green food Mangle Wurzel were used with chopped potatoes for a change.

The record if 31 pullets and 9 nine, all high grade Buff Plymouth Rocks.

1908	Eggs laid 31 pullets	9 hens
Week ending		
November 23	104	40
November 30	148	40
December 7	161	40
December 14	161	40
December 21	143	38

(two removed)

1909	8 hens	30 pullets
December 28	134	38
January 4	145	38
January 11	137	38

(three sold)

December 18	115	35
December 25	104	35
February 1	102	35
Succeeding five days	87	35

That is almost exactly a sustained average of 50 per cent for a period of nearly twelve weeks when eggs are highest and hardest to get. If the old hens could have been eliminated the pullets would have made a good deal better showing.

Buff Plymouth Rocks will hold their own with any of them under similar conditions. L. D. Woods.

Northville, Conn.

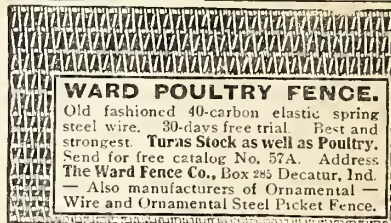
We have had considerable demand in the past for egg record blanks. The subject of trapnesting is so important and the matter of weeding out unprofitable birds, so well understood now, that we have issued some egg record blanks, which we will offer as a premium in connection with a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at fifty cents a year, we to send, postpaid, twelve egg record cards, without additional charge. This offer is good on new subscriptions, or on renewals.

Crown Bone Cutter



FEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue. WILSON BROS., Box 603, Easton, Pa.

Best Made-Lowest in Price



WARD POULTRY FENCE.

Old fashioned 40-carbon elastic spring steel wire. 30-days free trial. Best and strongest. Turas Stock as well as Poultry. Send for free catalog No. 57A. Address The Ward Fence Co., Box 283 Decatur, Ind. — Also manufacturers of Ornamental Wire and Ornamental Steel Picket Fence.



CONGDON'S Barred Rocks

Bred for producing both prize birds and breeders by a large poultry farmer with the experience of a life time, backed by a wide reputation for the right kind of eggs and birds at right prices.

Incubator Eggs, \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000

Send for my free booklet descriptive of this beautiful utility strain of Rocks, telling how to properly market your eggs and poultry. It tells all about prices of stock and eggs and the 140 acre poultry farm on which they are produced. Write today, a postal brings it.

W.A. CONGDON Box 14 Waterman, Ill.



DE GRAFF

POULTRY-FARM

AMSTERDAM, N.Y.

STOCK & EGGS FOR SALE

PLEASE SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS IN AMERICA

2000 YOUNG REDS 1000 YEAR LINGS

I can give you the selection of above at hard-time prices.

Guaranteed Winners For Sale

Send for finest poultry catalogue ever published

BRED IN LINE FOR 17 YEARS



Can any one White Rock breeder say as much? Then when buying eggs for hatching, why not place your order where you know you will secure quality and blood lines no other breeder can offer you?

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are conceded everywhere to be the most beautiful and profitable of all fowls. As prize winners, there is none to compare with them, while as egg producers, well, the other fellow that gets his birds to laying three eggs a day has us beaten. We are offering

Eggs For Hatching

this season that have more quality than ever before. Our matings are the best we ever owned, but our prices are the same.

\$8 per 15; \$15 per 30; \$25 per 60

Send two dimes for 56 page Catalogue, the most instructive catalogue ever issued

U. R. FISHEL, Box K, Hope, Indiana

RHODE ISLAND REDS VERSUS SCRUBS.

I have been trying chicken raising for the past ten years with a mixed flock, and used to think that any hen that could lay an egg was all right, but two years ago, I began to change my mind. My flock then consisted of over two hundred birds, and like Jacob's coat, were of all colors. I sent to eastern Massachusetts and procured twelve pullets and two cockerels; May hatched, at a high price. My friends thought I was crazy to waste my money this way for Rhode Island Reds, when I could get good breeds at home at a less price. The R. I. Reds arrived about November 1st, and on December 9th, the first one laid and up to the date of this letter (Jan. 19th) they have laid 1,143 eggs. I fed them on whole corn with a mash once a day of boiled turnips and mill feed composed of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts. They outlaid the other birds that had a better range and the same feed and care, and were so tame, that I concluded to have my whole flock of that breed. My desire for the coming year, is to get as unified a flock as possible. I find the R. I. Reds healthy, contented and profitable birds. I do not mean to say that I raise all the birds that I hatch and have no bad luck. If there were no clouds, we would not appreciate the sunshine when we are permitted to see a little of it. My friends that laughed at me for buying the R. I. Reds are now singing a different tune and I am profiting by it.

Nellie E. Chapel,

Easton, Maryland.

THE VALUE OF GOOD STRAINS.

Poultry Keeper:

I received a copy of your paper a few days ago with my ad in and will say that I like the paper very much. Just to show you that I have the goods that I advertise, I will give you a few figures. My pen No. 1 consists of twenty-four hens direct from Fishel and two males direct from an eastern breeder's best pen and during the month of January I collected four hun-

dred and fourteen eggs from this pen, which would be about 58 per cent average for the pen. During the last fifteen days of the month I had one hen that laid fourteen eggs, which I think a good record when the thermometer went as low as thirty-five degrees below zero.

R. H. Naylor,

Owatonna, Minn.

BOOK NOTES.

Abraham Lincoln: The boy and the man, by James Morgan. This book is the best brief account of the great personality, which is to-day the one most strongly before every man who reads a paper and every boy who goes to school. There are many interesting portraits and other illustrations, many of them secured for the book from private collections. Pub. by the Mac-Millan Company, 64-66 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Price \$1.50.

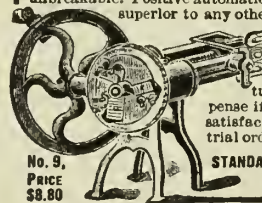
54-40 Or Fight, by Emerson Hough. This great American novel is a big, glorious, passionate tale of a woman who shaped the destinies of America. She is a wonderful creation of fire and force, of fascinating subtlety, of dashing courage and mesmerizing designs. The New York Sun says: "This is a book well worth the attention of even those who ignore the novels of the day." Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Price, \$1.50.

Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln—his own life in his own words—containing his autobiographical sketches, his famous "House Divided Against Itself" speech and frontispiece portrait engraved in wood by Timothy Cole. 66 pp., 16 mo., cloth, postpaid, 50c. Published by F. D. Tandy Co., 38 E. 21st St., New York City.

M. A. Summers, South Carrollton, Ky., requests us to make the following announcement: "I want to say that in order to further introduce my Dead Shot Lice Killer I will send for a short time three large 50-cent boxes for \$1.00. A 15-ounce trial box will be sent postpaid for 25c." See ad. on page 529

STANDARD Bone Cutter

keeps your flock on a paying basis in winter. Turns green or dry bone, meat or gistle into wonderful egg-producing food. The only cutter that cuts bone across the grain. Light-running and practically unbreakable. Positive automatic feed. Guaranteed superior to any other cutter. 11 different sizes for hand and power. Sent on 10 day free trial. Returnable at our expense if not in every way satisfactory. Write for trial order blank.



No. 9,
Price
\$8.80

STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO.
MILFORD, MASS.

We Give Them Away!



We have printed, for free distribution, several thousand copies of The Incubator Book. If you want a copy, get busy! Send a postal and book comes, all charges prepaid, by return mail. It tells the things you must know if you make extra large profits raising chickens.

Sure Hatch Incubator

The Incubator Book tells what makes the "Sure Hatch," the Champion of the World. Tells all about the "hargain" incubators. Shows why they fail. More good, practical help for poultry raisers than in any other book ever sold for \$2—yet it is free for the asking. Send today. Address

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.

Box 2, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.

LEGHORNS, WYANDOTTES



Send for catalog with photos of birds and of big eggs up to 33 ounces per 12.

Rose and Single Comb, Brown and White Leghorns. Fine lot of S. C. Brown and White stock of 240-egg strains—big fine birds. Hens and pullets.

40 prizes Madison Square White Wyandottes (Duston) big, white and fine layers. Lots of firsts.

Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Special matings, \$3.00.

W. W. KULP, Box 33 Pottstown, Pa.



Baby Chicks and Ducklings. Safe arrival guaranteed, 8 to 18c each. Incubators, brooders and eggs for hatching. Send red stamp for \$2-page illustrated catalog. Sunny Side Poultry Farm, Box D, Cromwell, Ind.

Sunny Side Poultry Farm, Box D, Cromwell, Ind.

Poultry Supplies

As we are the largest as well as the oldest dealers in poultry supplies west of the Mississippi River we can offer many items of interest to poultry breeders. We also handle thoroughbred poultry and eggs for hatching. Don't fail to send for a copy of our new illustrated price list. Complete catalog of seeds plants, etc., also free if you mention this paper. Write at once **IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.**

Don't Raise Chicks

without DAVIS Sanitary Food and Water Fountains! Life savers—no drowned chicks—keep water clean and fresh. Ask your Supply Dealer for them or order direct. Price 25c; \$2.70 doz. Postage 15c each extra. No bottles or cans included. Circular free.

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd., Mfrs.,
Dept. 509, Battle Creek, Mich.



Ideal Aluminum



LEG BANDS for Poultry and Figeons are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c, 25-25c; 50-10c; 100-75c. At supply dealers sell them. Sample band and price-list mailed for 2c stamp.

Frank Myers, Mgr., Box 44, Freeport, Ill.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAY FREE TRIAL. IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We sell cheaper than any other factory.

Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half usual prices. Do Not Wait! Write today for our special offer. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. F, 261 CHICAGO**

PAGE FENCES

Jubilee Year Or Quarter-Centennial of Page Fence

We are the Pioneer Woven Wire Fence Makers of the World. Now celebrating the Quarter-Centennial of Page Fencing. Over 800,000 satisfied users. A twenty-five year record of success without a parallel. Page Quality is the secret of Page Supremacy.



They "Give and Take" But Never Break

A Page Fence acts as a cushion when stock run headlong into it. It breaks the shock but does them no injury. The secret of its double strength and marvelous resiliency is in its High-Carbon, Basic Open-Hearted, Spring Steel Wire, which is coiled lengthwise. This feature covered by our exclusive patents. This elastic quality holds the fence stiff and secure with 50 per cent less posts than are needed for ordinary wire fences.

A "Live Wire" Fence Book FREE

Send for the "Jubilee Edition" of the Page Catalog. Filled with important Fence Facts. Handsomely illustrated. Postal card gets it.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 59L Adrian, Mich.

The Fence the Government Demands

TOOK ADVICE IN BROKEN DOSES.

When I see so many trudging along in the dark, as I have done for years, in regard to the strain, when used to designate a certain family of fowls, I have concluded to give the Poultry Keeper readers the benefit of my experience. I have been a reader of Poultry Keeper for some time, but still I needed something close at home, to really open my eyes. I had always considered and I was not the only one, that a hen of any breed, be it Barred Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or any other was as good as any other hen of that same breed, so far as laying was concerned, and thought that I would have to get an egg breed, instead of an egg strain, if I wanted good layers, but now I have changed so that I want an egg strain of my favorite breed. The way it came about was this:

Last spring I happened to be at the Hanging Rock Poultry Farm, near this city, who make a specialty of my favorite breed, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and was talking to the manager and he explained to me the full meaning of the word. I swallowed a portion of the dose (but could not take it all at that time) and concluded to try three sittings of eggs and see if the pullets would lay any better than my own pullets. I succeeded in raising 15 fine pullets from 45 eggs. I fed and cared for them the same as I did for the others, but to my utter astonishment, they commenced laying the latter part of October when only six months old, and have been at it ever since, but my other pullets have laid only a few eggs up to this writing, so I now have the proof right at home and am now ready to swallow the balance of last spring's dose.

My advice now to my fellow farmers, is to select your favorite breed and then write to some reliable poultryman or anyone else that make a specialty of breeding winter layers, and get some eggs from him and get a start with the right kind of hens and keep them right and do not inbreed so much as most of us farmers have done. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Fred H. Smith,

Madison, Indiana.

AN INCUBATOR THAT IS A WORLD BEATER.

Equal distribution of heat in an incubator furnishes the hatching power to the machine. This being a fact, the Rayo Incubator, which is advertised in another part of this paper, should receive favorable consideration from prospective purchasers, because it embodies the most scientifically constructed heating apparatus that it is possible to produce.

The lamp is located underneath in the center and from this central point the heat is equally distributed to every part of the machine, cover and all.

Another distinctive and desirable feature is the large oil tank on the Rayo, one filling of tank being sufficient for the entire hatch.

Numerous other good improvements makes it a most desirable machine for the beginner as well as for the experienced poultry raiser.

Write for catalog and investigate this machine. The manufacturers claim that it will save you from 25 to 50 per cent of the cost of operating.

Address, Rayo Incubator Co., Dept. "G", Blair, Nebraska.

FEEDING FOR EGGS

*Whether you keep 12 or 1000
hens you want them to*

Lay When Eggs are High

HOW TO FEED WHAT TO FEED

*The profits in poultry are in
eggs—profits in eggs are during
the cold months and not during
the summer.*

FEED RIGHT —AND YOUR— Hens Will Lay

SPECIAL OFFER

For fifty cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of our booklet with Formulas and Tables for Feeding and a full year's subscription to the

Poultry Keeper

*The most practical and helpful
poultry paper published. Fill
out this coupon and send to us
with 50 cents in stamps.*

POULTRY KEEPER PUB. CO.,
Quincy, Illinois.

Send booklet on Feeding Poultry
and a year's subscription to Poultry
Keeper.

Name _____

The Incubator YOU Want is the One that Hatches the Most "Livable" Chicks

It makes no particular difference to you on what principles a machine hatches—**BUT**

It does make a big difference *to you* how many "livable" chicks you get from each hatch.

Those who have had experience with incubators know too well that the common trouble and serious disadvantage of all incubators is the great number of chicks that die in the shell and soon after being hatched.

What you and every other buyer of an incubator wants is a machine that hatches *chicks that live*.

When we tell you *we have that incubator the one you want*—one that, without any "fuss" or bother, *hatches chicks that live* and the most of them. We don't base our claim on *theory* or guesswork, but instead, on actual, practical results *already* obtained by those who are operating



Read
The
Proof Below

12,000 Big Strong Chicks

Were hatched by me in Prairie State Incubators during April, May and June, this year. The hatches averaged better than 90 per cent. and went as high as 98 per cent. These chicks were shipped as far as 2,000 miles with only seven reported dead in the whole 12,000. How is that for vigor?

LEON L. HOUGH.

Canisteo, N. Y.

Prairie State Incubators

For instance, read Mr. Leon L. Hough's letter. Think of it! When but 7 newly hatched chicks died out of 12,000—and most of them were shipped 2,000 miles—it goes without saying that they are **strong, vigorously hatched chicks—chicks that live** because hatched right.

Now read the other letters.

Don't you think they prove conclusively that the Prairie State is the incubator you want?

They certainly **prove** it is the machine that hatches **chicks that live** and the most of them.

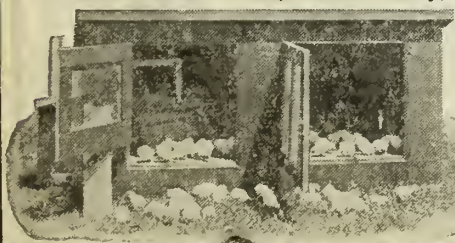
Then why take chances on others?

Prairie State Brooders

and Colony Houses have been made along the same practical lines as the Prairie State Incubator. They have been improved each year and are now without doubt the most satisfactory brooders on the market. The reason for this is that they furnish the little chicks varying temperatures best suited to the individual. Those that want more heat can get it—those that want less can find it and plenty of room for exercise.

Our new catalogue is just off the press, and you will find it one of the most practical and helpful books on artificial incubation. It also fully describes the principles on which Prairie State machines are made clearly and concisely. When you have read how we overcome the heavy loss both from "dead-in-the-shell" and "white diarrhoea" we believe you will not be satisfied to buy any other machine. Write for copy today.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,
471 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



MORE LIVING ACTUAL PROOF

Wells Beach, Me., June 16, 1908.
Prairie State Incubator Co.
Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—The two Prairie State Incubators bought from you last winter I used side by side with two other standard makes. The results were without exception in favor of the Prairie State. But what impressed me most, was not so much the larger percentage of chicks always hatched in your incubators, as the much greater weight, size and vigor of the chicks. Had I not known the facts it would have been difficult to convince me that the chicks hatched in the different machines were not from different stock. Those hatched in your incubator being plump and heavy as if they had been well fed, while those from the other incubators were light and, in comparison, seemed "faded". The cause of this I consider due to your solution of the moisture question, as it was even more noticeable as the season advanced, evidently when there was less moisture in the outside air. I want to congratulate you on the splendid incubator you have turned out. Very truly yours,
L. J. MALONE.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 14, 1908.
Blanke & Hawk Supply Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—The Prairie State Incubator that I purchased of you in the spring does fine work. I have never had any experience with one before, yet I took off 3 hatches all over 80 percent of the fertile eggs. It not only hatches big percent, but it hatches big, strong, lively chicks, the kind that live and grow right from the start. I will need another before long. Respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. P. RYLAND,
"The Chicken Man."

Edgewood Poultry Farm,
Packerville, Conn., June 13, '08.
Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Last winter I purchased one of your 400-egg incubators and have run it alongside of two other makes. With the same care and eggs from same pens I find that it not only hatches more chicks but they are larger and much more vigorous. I have about 3,000 small chicks on hand now and I think that I can go through the lot and pick out every Prairie State hatched chick. I will give you the results of my last hatch. Placed in the machine 563 eggs, tested out 55, hatched 219 strong, healthy chicks. At eight days old, everyone is living. That is certainly good enough proof that your machines hatch chicks that live and lots of them. Yours truly,
W. J. TILLEY, Mgr.

Oakham, Mass., June 23, 1908.
Prairie State Incubator Co.

Dear Sirs:—I like the Prairie State machine. I bought very much of the 3 hatches I averaged 85 percent or better, and no cripples or weak chicks. The chicks were larger and stronger than those hatched in another machine without sand trays. Lost none by sickness. Sold about 300 in all this spring, and as far as I have heard the parties are well pleased with their chicks. I find I can run the machine on the oil it takes to run any other hot air machine. I never had such big strong, hardy chicks as I got this year from the Prairie State. I am perfectly satisfied with the work it does. Yours truly,
MRS. M. W. EDSON.

Le Roy, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1908.
Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Two years ago I purchased one of your 150-egg incubators, also a Universal Hoyer. In the two years' experience I find no other make of machine to compare with it for hatching good strong chicks. I appreciate this fact all the more because I can bring the chicks through the fatal period without loss, whereas my neighbors (who have other makes of incubators) cannot do so without entailing a great loss. I installed your Hoyer in a piano box, which makes a very satisfactory brooder. Your Incubators and Brooders are the real thing, and anybody contemplating to buy will not make a mistake if they purchase a Prairie State incubator and brooder from you. Yours truly,
WM. E. DESPARD.

Orchard Hill Farm,
Brookfield, Wis., July 13, 1908.
Hinkle Seed Store.

327 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Dear Sirs:—The Prairie State Sand Tray Incubators I purchased of you are the finest hatching incubators I ever run. I found the chicks hatched in them lived better, were stronger, more vigorous and full feathered than those I hatched in the ——. The Sand Tray solves the moisture problem. I got larger hatches and less dead chicks in the shell. I have traded off my other incubators and installed the Prairie State. By using them I get more and better chicks. With best wishes I remain, Very truly yours,
A. E. WILLIAMS.

WE WANT AGENTS

To Solicit Subscriptions to Poultry Keeper. Sample Outfit Free. Liberal terms. Write to **POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO.**, Quincy, Illinois.

THE COMING YEAR.

Getting out among poultrymen; visiting the large winter shows, as well as our letters from our readers; has made plain to us that the year 1909 is to be a busy and successful one. There are a few dangers to meet but the indications are many that the coming twelve months will be the best twelve in many years.

Old poultrymen are taking a fresh interest in getting better business and fancy stock. They have talked to us of "mating for larger egg yield" and "feeding better rations." It seems good to us to have this revival in poultry matters. The whole business presents a new face when the poultryman of thirty years' experience wakes up to present methods and looks towards the future as holding better things for him.

Never was there a winter when so many persons who had dropped out of owning hens, for various reasons, have taken up the starting anew. Just what has done this, we do not understand, but the fact is that conversation and correspondence convinces us that such is the fact.

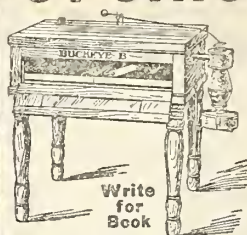
Beginners are buying small breeding pens of fair stock, or placing orders for eggs, incubator and poultry supplies. They have been studying birds at the hundreds of shows through the winter, attending the lectures that a few of the shows have presented, and reading all the poultry journals they could buy or borrow.

Surely the high prices of eggs the past winter has done much to direct attention to the larger possibilities of poultry keeping. It could not be otherwise when eggs sold for forty, fifty, sixty and sixty-five cents per dozen. The improvement in the breeding qualities and good looks of some of the American varieties has helped the interest in owning good poultry. Every new beginner, every old fancier who has returned to the ranks, every poultryman who has awakened to the possibilities of the ownership of good stock, has helped along the movement that will work out for good to every one of us who is on "the firing line."

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

By special arrangement with the publishers we can furnish any poultry paper at one-half price, providing the paper includes a year's subscription to Poultry Keeper at 50c. For instance, for 75c we can furnish a full year's subscription to Poultry Keeper and your choice of Reliable Poultry Journal, American Poultry Journal, Commercial Poultry, or any other 50c paper. Make up a list of the papers you desire and let us quote you a reduced price on the lot. Address, Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Ill.

51 CHICKS from 50 EGGS



at least 4 times with our self-regulating, "guaranteed-to-hatch-every-hatchable-egg." **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR**
SENT ON 40 Days' Free Trial

See these prices: 50 Egg Incubator, \$4.95. 50 Chick Brooder, \$3.95—Both \$8.75. 17 years' success behind us. Write for names and addresses of users who have got wonderful results with BUCKEYES.

GET OUR FREE BOOK giving prices and describing these and larger sizes of INCUBATORS, BROODERS and POULTRY supplies. Write today.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY, 114 Southern Av., Springfield, O.

RHODE ISLAND REDS



If you want EGGS that HATCH or HENS that LAY let us tell you about the Ridge View Farm strain of Rhode Island Reds, the best utility REDS in the United States. Get our Special Offer.

A. G. CLARK, WILLOUGHBY, OHIO

CHAS. R. HOMPSON & Co.

Box 6

LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

**Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks**

Birds for Breeding and Show Room For Sale

Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00 per sitting; \$6.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 per 100. 90 per cent Fertility Guaranteed

Catalogue Free. Stamp for Red Standard



Only 8 Cents a Bushel

A POULTRY FOOD that will save you many a good dollar and make your hens lay better than ever. Not sprouted oats nor beet pulp, but a **REAL FOOD**. Thousands of poultry raisers now using it. My **Lampless Hatcheries** and **Brooders**, and **Safety Nests**, **Coops**, **Feeders** and **Water Fountains** are 80 percent better and cheaper than any others. See My **Free Booklet**. Address, **F. GRUNDY, Poultry Expert**, - - Morrisonville, Ills.



100-EGG INCUBATOR

SPECIAL OFFER

#12 50

Without question this is the best Incubator Offer this season. A money-saving offer on a money-making machine. For \$12.50, cash with order, we will ship complete, all ready to run, a 100-egg "United Special" Incubator to any one east of the Mississippi River—west of the River we allow the amount of freight to the River. The machine is the regular "United Special" Model 18, with all the latest improvements, is double-cased, lined with Lone Star Roofing and wool packing with a heavy sheet of asbestos paper covering the radiator, and contains the celebrated "United" heating system. Send the \$12.50 today, or write for free catalog.

UNITED INCUBATOR CO.,
Dept. T 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

FREIGHT PAID

PROFIT IN WINTER LAYERS.

I read with interest your article in the Poultry Keeper "A Lesson on High Price Eggs" and must say despite any difference in many instances, it is the best I have read on the subject for many years, and I might say, I have bred high grade Buff Orpingtons, Rocks and Wyandottes for 18 years.

At present, for the past 7 years, I have bred S. C. B. Orpingtons exclusively, and want to quote a record of 6 pullets, born April 23rd, 1908. They began laying Nov. 27th, they laid 12 eggs in November, 124 eggs in December and in January 150 eggs, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Feb., 30 eggs. Thus by use of trap nest I have found that two pullets, Nos. 7 and 10 laid every day but 10 days since November. I picked these six for my breeding pen this year, in addition to 4 other pens of breeders and they are mated to 1st prize Buff Cock at Enfield and Blue Island, Ill. I hatched them Potter & Boyer systems out of 102 chicks and will breed them strictly for eggs.

I must state that green food forced by my own ideas read on the Japanese idea of forcing plants was used in their houses and troughs and they were never without green food. I never feed beef scraps or green bone and never buy balanced ration. I buy the best grain and use it according to the season for laying, molting or fattening, according to my idea. The birds have pure, open air, with open front scratching pens, 10x20 to each pen, and a large 25x40 laying pen, for egg producers only. After they are one year old they are bred to a vigorous cock bird and a cockerel to each pen, each bird getting a two weeks' rest to recuperate.

Chicago, Ill.

P. J. Armstrong,

A WHITE WYANDOTTE RECORD.

From Jan. 1st 1908 to Jan. 1st 1909, I kept 15 old hens and ten pullets, White Wyandottes, and believe them to be the best all purpose fowl. The following is my year's record:

Eggs sold, 248 dozen at
28 cents\$69.44

Dressed chicken and pullets
sold 23.45

Grain bought for feed.....\$92.89

Balance\$45.89

I still have on hand 12 yearling hens and 17 pullets; also four cockerels.

Willimantic, Conn.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

The best book on poultry ever published, one that embraces every branch of the poultry business is Success With Poultry. From the first chapter, "How to Get Started," to the different chapters of every phase of poultry for profit, this is a book that is of greater value than any other ever published. Price with Poultry Keeper for one year, \$1.00.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

"GOLDEN GLOW STRAIN." Those aristocrats of the poultry yards. Rich Golden Buff to the skin. Bred to lay and win and they do it. Eggs, \$1.50 a sitting and up.

BABY CHICKS \$2.00 a dozen and up. You ought to see my attractive booklet on Orpingtons. Its free. (Mention P. K.) CHAS. F. GOELZ, Chillicothe, Ohio.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Won 1-3 pullet; 2nd chl in four entries at Kansas City Poultry Show, Jan., '09. Won 3 first, 2 seconds, 2 specials and silver cup in a class of 38 show by four exhibitors. Eggs from six grand pens at \$3 per 15; \$5 per 15. Circular free. KINEY I. MILLER, Box 1, Lancaster, Mo.

WYCKOFF'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged Everywhere the World's Greatest Laying Strain! Unequalled in Standard Qualities. Remember that we are the Originators and for over 30 years Specialty Breeders of the justly celebrated "Wyckoff" Strain of S. C. White Leghorns, the Most Profitable Strain of Poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake. Eggs for Hatching in any quantity from the grandest of matings at \$2.00 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5.00 per 45; \$10.00 per 100. Catalogue and testimonials free. Address, WYCKOFF'S FARM, AURORA, Cayuga Co., NEW YORK.



Planet Jr.

Give up your farm and garden drudgery—let the Planet Jr. do your work.

"I wouldn't be without a Planet Jr. for five times the price," writes P. P. Hamilton, Carlisle, S. C. "I never had finer vegetables with such light work."

Planet Jr. 12-tooth Harrow is the tool no berry-grower or market-gardener can afford to do without. Turns hard work for six men into easy work for one.

Our 1909 catalogue pictures and describes 45 kinds of Planet Jr. implements. Free. Write today.

S. L. Allen & Co.
Box 11060, Philadelphia, Pa.



New No. 14 Planet Jr. Double-Wheel Disc-Hoe Cultivator and Plow with adjustable discs, new idea pronged cultivator teeth steels for plowing, furrowing, and covering, also leaf lifters.



DO YOU KNOW HUMMEL?

If not, you had better get acquainted. I have my breeding pens all mated up and can now fill your egg orders. My breeding birds score from 90 to 96 points. I have been very particular in selecting male birds for breeding purposes this season, every bird is strong and vigorous. By my method of packing eggs I am able to ship them anywhere with good results to purchaser, and guarantee safe arrival of eggs at your nearest express office at the lowest possible rate. You can order your eggs direct from this advertisement.

Handsome 1909 Catalogue Free

EGGS.	EGGS.	EGGS.
From the following varieties:	S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas.	R. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. White Minorcas, R. C. Black Minorcas, Golden Polish, White Face Black Spanish, Buskeys Reds, B. Cochins Bantams, Golden Seabright Bantams.
\$1.50 per 13. 2.50 per 26. 5.00 per 65.	From the following varieties:	From the following varieties:
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs, R. C. Brown Leghorns, R. C. White Leghorns.	\$2.00 per 13. 3.50 per 26. 7.00 per 65.	\$1.75 per 13. 3.00 per 26. 6.00 per 65.
	Pea Comb Barred Rocks, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Red Caps, W. C. B. Polish, Black Tailed Jap Bantams, Columbian Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas,	White Cochins, Cornish Indian Games, Houdans, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, American Dominiques, B. B. Red Games.
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, White Holland Turkeys, Toulouse Geese,	One sitting, \$2.50. Two sittings, \$4.50.	Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Rouen Ducks, \$2.50 per 22.

HUMMEL'S INSECT POWDER. The best in the world. Price list is free. All correspondence receives prompt and personal attention. If you have never dealt with me, I want your orders this season and will endeavor to treat you right and hold your patronage.

S. A. HUMMEL

Box 50, Freeport, Illinois

Potterize Your Flock

By using science and system in picking out the layers from 'he non-layers and drones Keep only the most prolific layers for your breeders. 200 eggs a year from each hen is easy if you keep only laying hens in your flock and breed from them alone. **THE POTTER SYSTEM** is used by over 25,000 poultry keepers and is recognized as the greatest discovery of the century in the line of selecting the laying and non-laying hens and egg production. Keep only layers and cut down the expense of feeding loafers and drones. When you **Potterize** your flock you use the **Potter System** on it and can keep fewer hens, get more eggs and make more money using it.

"DON'T KILL THE LAYING HEN."

Is the title of our book on the Potter System. It is without a doubt the greatest book ever published on the subject of laying hens and egg production. Our new 100-page book is just out and it contains knowledge not found in any book ever published. The table of contents given below will give you some idea of the many subjects covered and the valuable knowledge it contains.

- How the Egg Grows.
- How Nature Controls the Laying Organs.
- The Secret of the Potter System.
- How to Pick Out the Non-Laying Hen.
- How to Determine the First Stage of Egg Development.
- To Know How Far the Hen is Toward the Laying Point.
- How to Pick Out the Hen That is Laying.
- To Know the Hens That Are the Most Prolific Layers.
- To Know How and When to Cull the Non and Poor Layers of the Flock.
- To Know the Ones to Sell and the Ones to Keep.
- Why Early Spring is the Best and Most Practical Time to Cull the Poor and Non-Layers Out of the Flock.
- How to Tell the Hen That Has Laid Out a Batch of Eggs and Other Information Regarding Sitting Hens.
- The Best Way to Break up the Broody State.
- How Eggs Can be Produced in Winter and Some of Nature's Laws Regarding Egg Development Explained.
- How the Laying Organs are Affected When the Hens are Infested with Vermin.
- How to Avoid Wintering Hens That Are Likely to be Poor Winter Layers.
- How Overfeeding Before Egg Development Starts May Reduce the Egg Production.
- The Laying Hen Should be Educated—How, When and Where.
- How to Separate the Poor Layers From the Good Without Handling, or How They Will Separate Themselves.
- How to Buy Hens in the Fore Part of Winter That Would

POTTER POULTRY PRODUCTS are for Particular Poultry People, and if you are particular you will write today for our large new catalog and circulars on the **Potter System**. 3c to cover postage will bring them to you by return mail.

T. F. POTTER & CO., Box P., Downers Grove, Ill.

Make Good Winter Layers, and Sell Them Again at a Good Profit in the Spring.

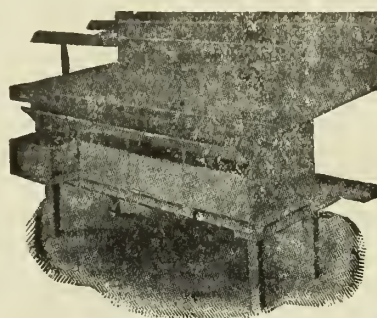
How Roup and Similar Diseases Affect the Laying Organs of Hens; Also How the Laying Organs Become Disabled by Other Causes.

Ten Ways of Suspecting Hens That Are Not Laying. Three Ways to Prove Their Laying Condition.

You should not delay in learning the wonderful **Potter System** which is helping so many poultry raisers to make more money on their fowls. Our new book will prove a revelation to you in the line of keeping only laying hens.

POTTERIZE YOUR HEN HOUSE TOO

By using **Potter Poultry House Fixtures**, then you will have a complete, convenient and sanitary equipment in your hen house.



Potter Fixtures have been on the market for over eight years and are used and recommended by thousands of poultry raisers. They save you time, labor and worry and keep the quarters clean and sanitary, and your fowls will be healthy.

Our new 100-page catalog, just issued, tells all about **Potter Fixtures**, **Perfection Feed Hoppers**, **Trap Nests**, **Incubators** and **Brooders**. **Potter's V. B. Poultry Foods** and all kinds of supplies.

Send for our large catalog showing the very best goods to be had at the right prices.

year, and your extra 100 is clear profit.

The hen to be a great layer must be a fowl of strong constitutional vigor with frame of good size, a hen of good digestion, for wasted food is wasted money. This is why the Jersey cow is one of the most profitable. She has a very strong power of digestion. At the St. Louis exposition, the Jersey cow won a very substantial and decided victory. She once more proved her ability, not only to produce large quantities of milk, rich in butter fat, but what is more important, her ability to produce more economically than any other breed, and to give a better return in product for the feed consumed. I know this to be true of Jerseys, I have bred and developed. Masorita, No. 159,774, is one of them with a butter record of 26½ lbs. in 7 days, 61 lbs. of milk in one day, 412 lbs. in 7 days, 1,705 lbs. in 30 days, 7,200 lbs. in 4 months, 12,950 lbs. in 10 months, testing 775 lbs. of butter. Why are they such great butter cows? They have been bred for years for butter and milk.

Believing there was a great field open for a strain of hens that was bred to lay, I was inspired to see what I could do. I first studied out a system, for without some system there can be no great success. It has required years of breeding and experimenting and a whole lot of patience and money to establish my system and it has proven a great success. It is a new system brought out by hard thinking. Man does his thinking by means of his reflective faculty. Some men think. Others do not. Thinking

is hard work. Some men prefer to drift along with the tide or ride along in the same old rut.

In every vocation of life, men become distinguished because of their excellent greatness. I have learned by actual tests and experimenting that many theories advanced by many poultry writers are without any foundation whatever. Many writers are gifted to write an entertaining article and have advanced many false theories. Even though the cow may be a great milker and the hen may be a great layer, if they haven't the power to transmit the greatness to their offspring, they are worthless as breeders. My greatest of all hens, Golden Princess, laid 291 eggs in a year, or 24½ dozen. The eggs were very large, weighing 2 lbs. to the dozen, which is ½ lb. more per dozen than the average weight of eggs. The 24½ dozen weighed 48½ lbs., which is nearly 7 times her own weight. Of the ordinary eggs, it would have taken 32½ dozen to weigh 48½ lbs. At 27c per dozen they would bring \$6.55, allowing \$1.50 for feed, leaves \$5.05 gain. She is not only a great layer but a great breeder. She has a great power of prepotency to stamp her offspring with her own characteristics. She and her chicks are exceptionally strong and vigorous; always on the go; always the first off the roost in the morning, looking for a worm or grub. I have a pen of her pullets, which have averaged 271 eggs in a year. This is a most remarkable egg record, showing her great power to transmit her own characteristics to her offspring.

It is true that I am enthusiastic over

my system of breeding and feeding. Enthusiasm is proof that I really believe that I have something of great value to me and to others. Emerson says "that nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." My motto is better still, "hustle and ambition." I shall strive for something still better, to improve the utility fowl. My system has worked wonders in great egg yields and the size, vigor and stamina have been increased. You have got to apply the right principles or you will ruin the vigor and stamina of your hens. Everything possible must be done to increase the environment of the hen, to insure her comfort and invite her largest production under my method. No doubt arises as to the eagerness of buyers, to secure whatever I may have to offer, for last year I could not supply 50 per cent of the great demand for the hen that is bred to lay. When breeding for eggs, the male is the greatest factor, because a large number of the female's offspring are likely to possess the qualities of both. It needs the heavy laying hen to produce the sire.

You must know the law of hereditary organism before you can intelligently breed for a large egg production. It takes a great deal of labor and experimenting. Simply breeding and selecting from the best layers is of little avail unless other conditions are considered. It is considered the thing to feed with stimulants, for a large egg yield. This is all right if you don't want to use your hens for breeders, but is entirely wrong if you are trying to build up a great laying strain.

PURE BLOOD WILL TELL.

Editor Poultry Keeper:

I am a reader of your paper and read so many interesting letters in it from the many poultry raisers, that I thought it might be of some interest to other readers, if I would tell of my experience with poultry raising, although this is my first attempt to write a letter for publication. I had always kept poultry of different breeds, all mixed together, but got dissatisfied with that way of doing and made up my mind that I would have pure bred chickens or none. After looking over the pages of Poultry Keeper for some time, I decided that I would like to try J. C. Fishel's White Wyandottes. I sent for his catalogue and picked out the birds that I thought would suit me to start with (one male and four females) and sent for them. I received them on the 26th day of February, and when they arrived, one of the hens was dead, and as is usually the case, the express company beat me out of the value of it. One of the other three contracted a cold on the road and did not lay for nearly three weeks. I had them penned in a house eight by eighteen feet, with a yard ten by eighteen feet and in less than three months the three hens laid 156 eggs and two of them also sat and raised chickens in that time. I

lost over thirty eggs by hens breaking them on the nests. I do not remember the exact number I had hatched, but after the vermin and hawks took some of them, I succeeded in raising seventy-five to maturity and they were the heartiest, nicest chickens that we ever tried to raise. They are very quiet and easy to raise and are as white as snow. I have often heard it said that pure blood will tell and I am thoroughly convinced of that fact now. It will tell in poultry as well as in anything else.

W. P. Strahl.

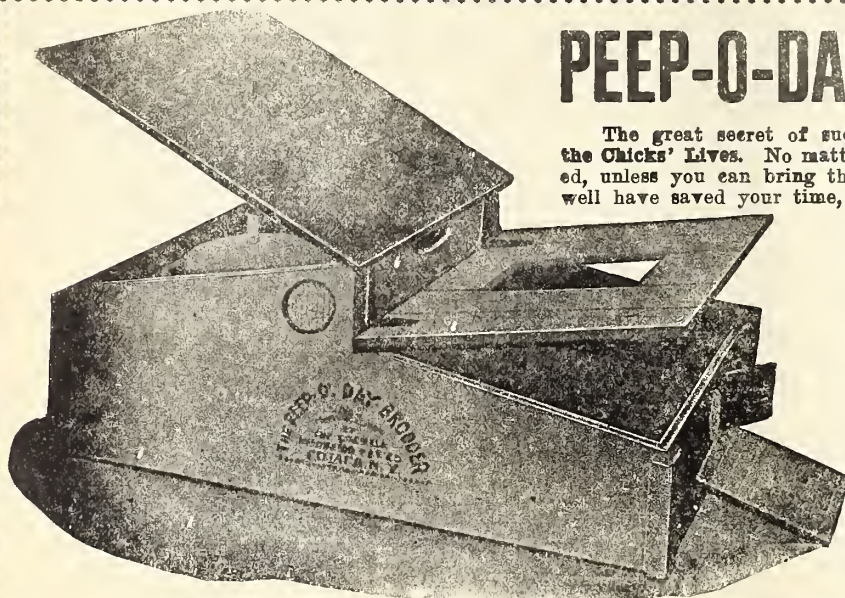
Somerton, Ohio.

Our classified ads. afford a good way of reaching thousands of buyers who are in the market for eggs and stock of pure bred varieties. Often a single insertion brings enough sales to sell out the entire stock of an advertiser, and we have almost daily reports from satisfied advertisers who report good results from their small ads. in Poultry Keeper. If you have eggs or stock to sell it can be accomplished by investing a few dollars for one of the low price ads. The charge is four cents per word for a single insertion; eight cents for two insertions; nine cents for three insertions; or ten cents per word for four month's insertion. Three dollars will thus pay for a

thirty word ad. for four months, and is sure to bring satisfactory results. If you are in the field with anything to sell, do not hesitate to invest a few dollars in this way.

How many of your friends or neighbors are now taking Poultry Keeper? Doubtless there are some who are not, but who would subscribe if their attention were called to the matter. We are carrying a number of special offers which may be taken advantage of. One of them is that we will renew your own subscription free for one year if sent in with two other subscriptions. A very little effort on your part will thus enable you to take your paper free of charge.

Have you derived any benefit from the numerous suggestions and articles furnished by some of our readers who have given you the benefit of their ideas through the columns of Poultry Keeper? Possibly your success or failure could furnish some idea of value to other readers who may avoid loss by knowing of your experience on practical lines, if you will take the time to write them. Simply get the matter up in your own way and we will properly edit the copy before printing it in our columns.



PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS

The great secret of successful poultry raising is saving the chicks' lives. No matter how many chicks may be hatched, unless you can bring the birds to maturity, you might as well have saved your time, labor and money. The wonderful PEEP-O-DAY BROODER is the greatest life saver ever invented. Poultry raisers everywhere proclaim its merits and become enthusiastic when relating their success with this remarkable brooder. The veteran as well as the amateur poultry raiser is equally successful when using the Peep-O-Day. What makes the Peep-O-Day Brooder such a success is the fact that it is a practical machine, simple to operate and easy to handle, and it does exactly what it is built to do—it Raises the Chicks.

"DISCARDED THREE OTHER MAKES."

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 25, 1908.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Kindly fill my order for six No. 4 Indoor Peep-O-Day Brooders. Will state that now I am going to use nothing but Peep-O-Day Brooders, having used and discarded three other makes. Respectfully yours, O. F. Mittendorf.

The superiority of this remarkable machine consists principally in its heating and ventilating. The heat is evenly distributed, the little chicks have a warm floor besides the overhead heat. Good pure air circulates throughout the brooder. The lamp is durable and safe, and no dangerous fumes can reach the chicks. Greater area than any other brooder of equal size is also a valuable point. The quality of material and workmanship also tends to please the customer. In fact everything is done to produce a machine that will raise good, healthy birds.

CORNELL INCUBATORS

We are the manufacturers of the famous Cornell Incubators, the Standard of the World, and the highest grade incubator manufactured.

March Feed Quotations: Scratch, \$2.10; Mash, \$2.20; Little Chick, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Write for our handsomely illustrated, free catalog of Incubators, Brooders, Coops, Portable Poultry Houses, Feed Supplies.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. Dept. B Ithaca, N. Y.

"SUPERIOR TO ALL MAKES."

Bushkill, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

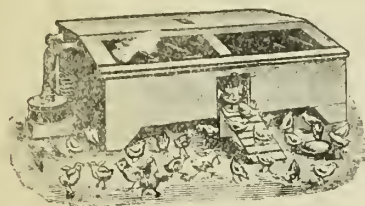
Gentlemen: Ship us 16 Peep-O-Day Brooders. We have tried several makes of brooders since we bought yours, but have found the Peep-O-Days superior to all others, and will only use the Peep-O-Days from now on.

Yours,

Gullott Bros.

3 Money-Saving Sensational

Combination Offers



Reliable Indoors and Outdoors Brooders come in 50, 100 and 200 chick size. Cut shows 50 chick size per offer No. 1 in this ad. Sells for \$4.00 alone with freight paid, or \$8.65 in combination with 60 size hot water Reliable Incubator, with freight prepaid on both. Reliable Brooders

give splendid satisfaction. They are chick savers and are second to none. Made from first-class materials throughout. Equipped with a circulating system, insure healthy chicks; complete with all latest improvements. An ideal brooder in every way at less than 50 per cent of real value. Read particulars in offers Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Send coupon to-day for Free Poultry Book.



This show the Reliable Incubator advertised in offer No. 1. It is hot water, 60-egg size, sells for \$6.00 alone with freight prepaid or at \$8.65 combination price with 50 chick size brooder shown to left, freight prepaid on both. Has best rolled copper tank, is double walled, has double glass front, egg trays, roomy nursery, all metal safety lamp, perfect regulator—in short, a thoroughly and complete equipped incubator. Fully guaranteed; satisfaction positively given or money returned without argument. Read offers 1, 2, and 3 for particulars on 60, 100 and 220 egg sizes

\$8.65 OUR 60-EGG HOT WATER RELIABLE Special Offer No. 1. At the slashing cut price of \$6.00 alone, or \$8.65 with 50-chick brooder, is the greatest genuine bargain of the 1909 season. Freight prepaid on either or both machines. Brooder alone costs \$4.00, freight prepaid. This combination is easily worth \$15.00 for both machines. To introduce our line of Reliabilities into new localities and to new buyers we offer this splendid incubator and brooder together for only \$8.65, including freight paid to any railroad station in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Here is the golden opportunity to buy an incubator at one-half its actual value compared to regular prices charged by others. Both machines are fully guaranteed to give results, to work perfectly, to be durable and well made, and to give entire satisfaction.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER

100-EGG SIZE RELIABLE INCUBATOR, \$7.50 Special Offer No. 2 For only \$7.50 we'll ship you a 100-Egg Reliable Incubator, including freight prepaid to your R. R. station if east of the Rocky Mountains. For \$5.25 we will send 100-Chick Size Reliable Brooder, freight prepaid. Our great profit-saving price of 1909 is \$10.95 for both the 100-Egg Incubator and 100-Chick Brooder, with freight prepaid. Ordinarily they sell for almost \$20.00—hence you save nearly \$10.00 by taking up our exceptionally liberal Combination Offer No. 2. The 100-Egg Size Reliable is a popular style, finely finished and thoroughly well made. Prize winner wherever exhibited. Write Now for our free **POULTRY BOOK.**

\$10.95

Special Offer No. 3 220-Egg Size Reliable Incubator for only \$10.65 alone, including freight prepaid, for \$15.85, including 200-chick Size brooder, with freight prepaid on both machines at this rock-bottom combination price. Brooder alone (200-Chick size) \$6.50, easily worth \$10.00. On the combination offer of both Incubator and Brooder, including freight prepaid, you save \$10.00 from regular prices. Remember, Reliable Incubators and Brooders are standard the world over. You take no risk. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Our prices defy all competition. Mail coupon for Free Poultry Book. Send your **ORDER** direct from this ad.

\$15.85

We Prepay Freight on Above Offers ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD!

You can take advantage of any of these three remarkable offers direct from this at these unheard of low prices. Don't wait. Send the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., Box A15, money order, express order or draft by first mail for the incubator or brooder or combination of both machines at prices quoted in this ad, and prompt shipment of identical machines ordered will follow; also prompt acknowledgment of receipt of order. We prepay freight on these three offers, on any machine or combination of 2 machines to your railroad station if east of the Rocky Mountains. You run no risk whatever. We are the oldest and largest incubator, brooder and poultry supply house in the world. Buy direct from our factory at these low wholesale factory prices and save big money. We have been in Quincy for 27 years. For over a quarter of a century Reliable Incubators and Brooders have been and are today the standard hatching machines of the world. For 27 years we have advertising Reliable Incubators and Brooders. You know the Reliable by name, by reputation, by results. Reliable Incubators have every modern improvement, are scientifically constructed, operate automatically and hatch the largest percentages. We refer you to all the farm and poultry papers, to any commercial agency, to the Quincy, Ill., postmaster, to the Quincy, Ill. banks and to the express companies. Our big incubator plant stands behind our liberal guarantee and insures perfect satisfaction. Specify carefully the machine you want, the size and price, and send your order in with remittance in full confidence that we will treat you honestly, with honest machines. Save time, money and delay—order today. Reliable machines are reliable in name and results. They have taken hundreds of first prizes and premiums at notable exhibitions and expositions throughout the world in the last 27 years. Send your order direct from this ad. These three offers cannot be duplicated again.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box A-15, Quincy, Illinois

A YEAR'S RECORD WITH A SMALL FLOCK.

Another year of poultry keeping is ended for me. I do not say poultry work, because my poultry is only a side issue so far, but I hope soon to make it my main business. It has been a paying business with me this year, although the hens' records are very low, a little less than 100 eggs per hen. The following is an account of the year's business.

Average number of hens, 13; number of eggs, 1,200; at 20 cents per dozen, \$20; the amount of stock sold was \$17.49; making a total of \$37.49; the amount of feed bought was \$23, including feed for old hens and all the young stock raised, leaving a profit of \$14.49, besides the pullets left over.

I set 152 eggs under hens, not all at once, but only when I got a chance, which was last week in March for the first one. From the 152 eggs, I got 133 chicks that lived, a few dying as soon as they got out of the shells. Out of this number I raised over 100 and have 33 pullets now. My hens were so slow about sitting in the spring that I bought an incubator this past fall so that I will be ready to commence hatching early in the spring. I wanted to try the machine, so I bought eggs right while the hens were in the molt, and set them and all I got was experience in running the machine, 66 eggs out of 92 being infertile, and all of the others did not hatch.

One of my mistakes the past year was in not culling my flock closely enough. It is a mistake that is easy to make, and I believe is made more often than any other.

Alfred T. McCullough,
Reelsville, Indiana.

THE NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR AND OTHER INCUBATORS.

Incubators are not all alike. There is at least one that is radically and totally different from all others.

There is located at Los Angeles, California, the Natural Hen Incubator Company. This company has the proud distinction of designing and selling to poultry raisers throughout the United States, and in foreign countries, the "Incubator that uses the hen." It is an incubator that costs but \$3.00. It will thus be seen that it is totally different from all other incubators in design. There is a wide departure from all others, also in price. The \$3.00 gets the 200-egg size incubator.

This Natural Hen Incubator (correctly named because it actually uses the natural hen in the hatching process) is not a new thing. It has been going on for a number of years. It is now, and for a number of years has been, advertised in this paper. It was formerly located at Columbus, Neb., but it outgrew its quarters and it has now established itself in Los Angeles, from which point Natural Hen Incubators are going to all parts of the world.

The Natural Hen Incubator is the invention of Johann F. Siems, a German poultry specialist, whose name and work are familiar to all leading poultrymen. The invention is patented in the United States and foreign countries. Unquestionably it is revolutionizing the old ways of hatching chicks. It is helping all classes of poultrymen. The greatest feature about it is that it makes success as certain for the beginner as for the poultry specialist.

All interested can get specific information at first hand by writing direct to the company at Los Angeles. Look up the advertisement and address The Natural Hen Incubator Co., Box 1, Los Angeles, California.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt
—the time-tested weather-resister used on streets and roofs for over a quarter of a century—is the stuff that makes

Genasco Ready Roofing

Genasco is the stuff that makes your roof proof against leaks and repairs. There is no mystery about what it is made of. You know Trinidad Lake Asphalt—and you know it makes roofing that lasts.

Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Mineral and smooth surface. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Insist on the roofing with the hemisphere trade-mark, and the thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

X-RAY Incubator

Lamp Only Filled ONCE Makes the HATCH

Why don't you get an incubator that will save you two-thirds expense in time and oil—an incubator that is built the only practically sensible way—the only real invention in years! Don't think of buying any incubator until you send us a postal or letter for our new, **Free, Practical X-Ray Incubator Book**. It contains an interesting description of the new principles that are making the X-Ray sell faster than any other incubator—shows why the X-Ray Tubes give the only perfect ventilation and heating system—how the lamp is placed right under the center of the incubator, so that every part of the egg chamber is supplied with fresh, warm air—one filling making the hatch—automatic device regulates flame—no waste heat—eggs turned by simply lifting lid which has glass top through which you can see thermometer at all times. Our 60 Days' Trial will demonstrate how perfectly an X-Ray works—how uniformly large hatches it gives at one-third expense for oil. Just write us today—now—for free book.

THE X-RAY INCUBATOR CO., 8th St., Wayne, Neb.



LOOK Lamp where it should be—Underneath

The Greatest Incubator On Earth

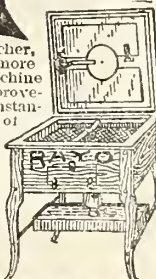
Investigate it Before

You Buy and Save From 25% to 50% Every Year.

ONE FILLING OF TANK

ONE GALLON OF OIL

Poultry profits depend upon the Incubator. The better the machine the smaller the expense. The Rayo is the greatest on earth. It's the most economical, the surest hatcher, simplest in construction and has more modern improvements than any machine on the market. Not ordinary improvements but the kind that count. For instance, how egg tray that permits turning of eggs without removing tray, large oil tank that requires only one filling for entire hatch, self adjusting lamp flame controller, heating arrangement that insures equal distribution of heat, always visible thermometer. Only machine on the market that requires no attention from the time the hatch is started until finished. Rayo is without question the surest and safest machine for beginners or for experienced poultry raisers.



Investigate the Rayo, compare with any other. Our machine will be the one you'll decide on. It's a beauty in construction and finish. Will last a lifetime. It will save you from 25% to 50% every year. The cost is no more than you would pay for any other good machine. Above all remember that the Rayo is sold under an absolute guarantee. That is the best proof that we have the machine that is all we claim for it.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG

That explains all about the good points of the Rayo. It contains convincing proof of every claim we make. By all means get this book free before you buy. It will put you in touch with the best machine in the world. Address

Rayo
Incubator Co.,
Dept. G, Blair, Neb.

SOLD UNDER IRONCLAD GUARANTEE

CUT DOWN EXPENSE INCREASE YOUR PROFIT

TRADE **Tycos** MARK

Thermometers

Poultrymen do not give enough attention to the thermometer in their incubators.

High-priced machines with all sorts of patented thermostats and other devices may insure an even temperature throughout a hatch, but it may not be the correct temperature.

An even but **wrong** temperature, that is, too much heat in the egg-chamber or too little, will not secure successful hatches.

You cannot get the correct temperature unless you have a thermometer that tells the truth.

A lying thermometer in an incubator will kill your chicks.

Still, some men never give a serious thought to the trust-worthiness of the thermometers.

103 degrees is hatching temperature. You may heat your incubator up to 105 degrees for a short time, but 105 degrees throughout the hatch means dead chicks. Neither can you go lower than 100 degrees for any length of time and get live chicks.

* * *

Now, suppose your thermometer is a lying thermometer.

What if it says 103 degrees when it is really 105 or 106 degrees.

You set the regulator so that it will keep the egg-chamber at the wrong—the chicken-killing—temperature, and you watch that thermometer closely for three weeks, never letting the temperature vary more than a degree.

You think you have done your part of the work well, and you have, but the thermometer has been lying to you. Instead of the temperature being 103 degrees it was 106 or 107 degrees.

You have actually roasted your chickens alive.

* * *

It is easy for a thermometer to lie.

Look at the thermometer on your

front porch, or in your incubator.

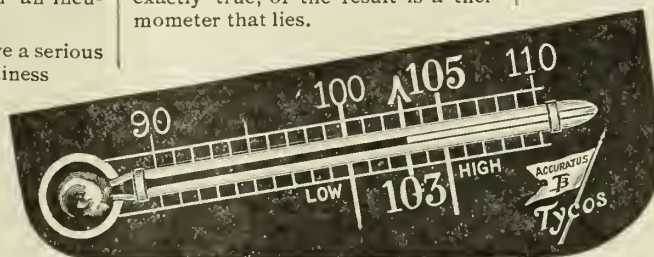
See that tiny column of mercury, not larger than a thread.

Yet small as it looks to you, you see it several times larger than it actually is.

The round glass tube is a very strong magnifying glass, and magnifies that column of mercury ten to fifteen times.

If you broke the glass tube of the thermometer, you would find the hole about the size of a human hair.

Yet this fine tube has to be made exactly true, or the result is a thermometer that lies.



They Tell You Correctly What The Temperature Is In Your Incubator, And You Will Not Kill The Eggs With Too Much Heat Or Too Little.

This is not the only way that thermometers lie.

The metal scale on which you read the temperature may lie.

There is only one way to make a truthful thermometer.

Each tube must be tested separately at several temperatures to determine its true scale and then a metal scale made and divided into degrees to agree exactly with the "test points" of its tube.

"Tycos" Thermometers are made in this accurate way by the Taylor Instrument Companies of Rochester, N. Y.

This company does not make lying thermometers at all. If a tube is broken after the metal scale is divided, the scale is thrown away with it.

Therefore, every "Tycos" thermometer tells the truth about temperature.

* * *

No man has ever been skillful enough to make two thermometer tubes exactly alike in every particular.

Therefore, a correct scale for one thermometer would be wrong for all the others.

Cheap thermometers have scales all stamped alike.

Do you wonder that your hatch failed if you used a thermometer made in this inaccurate way?

You can get a thermometer that tells the truth just as easily as one that lies, because we put the name "Tycos" on all our thermometers.

This trade mark signifies the genuine Taylor Instrument Companies thermometer. This trade mark

means that you have a dependable instrument—one seasoned, tested and absolutely truthful.

You did not know, did you, that a thermometer to tell the truth has to be seasoned? It does.

We have 200,000 "Tycos" incubator thermometer tubes carried in vaults undergoing a seasoning process.

Let us send you our little booklet, entitled "Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing."

Quite likely the information it gives you will enable you to get a successful hatch next time.

Let us suggest that if you are planning to buy an incubator you tell the manufacturer you want a "Tycos" thermometer with your machine.

The manufacturer of any good incubator ought to be glad to have you ask for a "Tycos" because he knows it is the thermometer that will give you the greatest success with his machine. Ask for a "Tycos" Insist upon it.

Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N. Y.

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl Incubators are thoroughly practical at every point—proven so by years of service; thousands in successful operation. Require but little attention; guaranteed to produce a chick from every fertile egg. Heating, ventilating, and all the details necessary to hatching strong, healthy broods have been carefully worked out and perfected in the



Excelsior and Wooden Hen Incubators

Get a "Stahl" and avoid costly experiments with new and untried machines. Illustrated catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 98E Quincy, Ill.

Capacities
50 to 600 Eggs

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

Contains MORE and BETTER
Practical, Reliable Information
on the general subject of

POULTRY FOR PROFIT

Than any other book published. It
treats of every branch of

Practical Money Making Poultry

And gives the cream of established facts. The book was especially compiled to help those who are about to embark in the poultry business. It is printed on embossed book paper, handsomely illustrated with new half-tones and etchings.

It contains 118 pages (9x12 inches in size) and cover, and is the best poultry book yet published. Contents (briefly stated) are as follows:

HOW TO GET STARTED
LEADING STANDARD BREEDS
CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDS
PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES
(Plans)
FOWLS: CARE AND FEEDING
MODEL BROODING HOUSES
(Plans)
CARE OF ADULT FOWLS
FEEDING FOR EGGS
A HEN CATECHISM
FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS
CARE OF GROWING STOCK
ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION
INCUBATOR CELLARS
BROILERS AND BROILER RAISING
CARE OF BROODER CHICKS
PEKIN DUCKS FOR PROFIT
5000 DUCKS ON TWO ACRES
STARTING WITH STANDARD-BRED POULTRY
PROFITABLE EGG FARMING
TURKEYS: CARE AND MANAGEMENT
CAPONS AND CAPONIZING
POULTRY AND FRUIT COMBINED
DISEASES OF POULTRY

The publisher's price of "Success With Poultry" is \$1. We will send it postpaid and Poultry Keeper one full year for price of the book alone, \$1. If already a subscriber, we will extend your subscription one year and send the book to any address you furnish. If taken alone, the price of "Success With Poultry" is \$1. Address,

Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.
Quincy, Illinois.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

ABOUT this time of the year many people are turning their thoughts towards poultry keeping, and most of them are asking "does it pay?" "Can I make a living?" etc.

These questions are natural, because most people wish to keep poultry for profit.

The person who wrote "Some Pertinent Questions" in the September issue is about right in asking for some definite answers, and I have been much interested and amused at some of the answers.

Mr. D. D. Cavanaugh in his article on starting a poultry farm in the October issue, said some things that look well to a beginner and are very encouraging, but are they real, everyday facts with most of us? I don't dispute his word in the least, for he may be able to do as he has it mapped out, but I am afraid most of us would fail.

In the first place Mr. C. says 90 cents will feed a hen a year. Now we always buy our grain in large quantities, or at least get a month's supply at once and this past year it cost us \$1.35 per hen and I am sure feed is as cheap in Colorado as in the Eastern states. At present, Jan. 18, wheat is \$1.90; corn, \$1.35; bran, \$1.35; oats, \$2.00; screenings, \$1.35 oil meal, \$2.00 per 100 pounds. Wheat has been a little higher. Corn has been \$1.75; bran \$1.60. Now at these prices how can anyone feed a hen for 90 cents and feed her well? We have about all Leghorns, with a very few Rocks.

Hens should lay 10 dozen eggs a year and ought to average 25 cents a dozen. Our hens do better than that and we average over 25 cents a dozen because we retail them all, or nearly all. We keep poultry as our main line and devote most of our time to that work. As a side line we have three cows and a few Belgian hares.

This last year we made a profit of a little over a dollar per hen from eggs, and in 1907 we made \$1.53 per hen. Mr. C. also states "if you want hard work and worry stick to your city job." Now when I was running an architect's office in Denver I began work at 8 a. m., and at 5 p. m. it was done for that day, with Saturday afternoon and Sunday to myself, but the inside work was too confining, so we purchased 10 acres on the outskirts of Denver for a poultry farm. Since then

I have been up at 5 or 6 every morning and am never through until 7 p. m., and often 8 p. m., and this is the fourth year on this place. I am not complaining about the work, for I enjoy it, but I want to show that it takes work, and some hard work, too, 365 days in a year, to make a living from poultry.

I will say that a living can be made on an egg farm if anyone is willing to work and study and look after the little things. For an egg farm nothing will beat Leghorns, White or Buff. There will be some broilers to sell and people are beginning to realize that a Leghorn broiler is the best there is. By broiler I mean a young chicken under two pounds that is well fed, and if Leghorns are well fed they are always plump. Our young stock are hopper-fed.

As a usual thing the broiler business will not pay the average person, but, if course, if chickens are raised there will be some broilers, and when sold will help pay the cost of the pullets.

Our poultry houses are the continuous scratching shed style, roosting rooms 8x10, sheds 10x10, with yards 18 feet wide, and are intended for about 35 hens each. Our usual method of feeding is to feed wheat and corn in litter at night, all they will eat and have some left for morning; a bran mash about 10 a. m.; soaked oats at noon, every other day. Days when they don't have oats, they have cut bone, and wheat about noon. Rape, kale and green corn are fed in summer and alfalfa in winter, although this winter we did not use as much alfalfa as usual, owing to first-class alfalfa being scarce.

This year we intend to get a Humphrey clover cutter and feed alfalfa as a regular ration, believing it will reduce feed bills and give better results; we will experiment on part of the flocks at first and note the results.

This year we are going to put up a smaller continuous poultry house, making it 8 feet wide; each roosting room 6x8 and sheds 6x8 with yards 12x60. We will keep 12 to 15 hens in each pen, as a kind of experiment. We had two small pens this past year; 6 hens in one and 12 in another and they averaged a third more eggs than the pens containing 25 to 40 hens did and the hens were all about the same, so we believe that smaller pens will pay better, even with the little extra work by having a few more pens. We will probably make pens big enough for from 90 to 120

hens this year and keep an accurate account.

As to the possibilities of the business I have proved that anyone with common sense and willing to hustle can make at least a dollar a year from hens on an egg farm, and by careful selection of the best layers each year and careful feeding and selling to good markets it is possible to make each hen pay \$2.00 a year. When good thoroughbred hens are kept, a considerable more may be made by selling eggs for hatching, breeding stock, etc.

In this case the net income can be made a great deal more than \$1.00 or \$2.00 per hen a year, but I am only stating what can be made from eggs at market prices, as eggs for hatching and breeding stock would be a side line.

I have a friend living 40 miles from Denver who is running an egg farm on 2 acres and ships eggs to Denver, Colorado Springs, etc. He also buys up and ships all the eggs for six miles around. He buys and ships from 10 to 15 cases a week, and nets \$1.50 per case. This man also sells eggs for hatching for \$1.00 per 15 and is making a good living and saving some money besides.

So far we have sold very few eggs for hatching because we wanted to increase our own stock and also be sure that they will breed true. More trouble is caused by eggs from one breed hatching "different varieties" than anything else.

If I have not made it clear how a

person can be sure of making a dollar a year per hen, I shall be glad to try again and answer any questions that may be asked. I shall also write some more articles from time to time if our editor wishes or has space to spare.

I meant to have mentioned the Philo System. They believe in small pens, about six hens together; that is one of the strong points, small flocks. Another point is caring for each individual hen and looking after the details, and these things make success.

S. Winfield Muncy,
Henderson, Colo.

SCALY LEGS.

Scaly legs are a nuisance in the flock, making the birds unsightly in appearance and causing them much annoyance. In chronic cases lameness often results and all thrift disappears.

The cause of the trouble is mites that burrow under the scales of the shanks and feet and if they once get a foothold they spread very rapidly. If one bird has it the mites multiply so rapidly that the rest of the flock will soon be contaminated.

Often the presence of the mites is not suspected till the scales form on feet and legs causing a slightly rough appearance. When this is noticed the affected birds should be treated at once. The writer has found a quart can nearly full of coal oil to be a good remedy, dipping feet and legs of the fowl up to the feathers into it at one "dipping." It takes only a few minutes to treat a large number this way.

Some object, that this is harsh treatment, but we could never see it this

way. If kerosene or coal oil is applied to the skin of humans, the feet and legs of the fowl protected by scales ought to endure an application of it.

A remedy sometimes recommended is herewith given for trial by those who want to use more complicated treatment than that given above: Paint the ailing legs and toes once a day for at least three days with soft soap, use a very stiff brush and rub the soap well into the scales. After the third day, wash and scrub the feet and shanks up to the knee with hot suds; dry with a cloth and paint them over with a mixture of equal parts of raw linseed oil and kerosene; repeat the coating of this oil mixture once a day for a week; then wash again with hot suds till clean. Dry with a cloth and coat the shanks and toes with balsam of Peru once a day for three days. Slight cases can be cured with the coating of balsam of Peru; this may be applied after the fowls go to roost. Take them from the roost, paint the legs and feet, and put them back upon the roost. Mild cases can be cured through the use of carbolated vaseline or carbolie ointment. To apply this; brush the shanks and feet with a stiff brush and rub the ointment into the scales.—Exchange.

"Success With Poultry" is worth more than all other poultry books put together, if you want to learn how to make money with poultry. Price of book, \$1.00. For that amount (\$1.00) we will send book postpaid and a full year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. This is the biggest value ever offered in poultry literature.

METAL MOTHERS

OUR

NEW DISCOVERIES

MAKE

POULTRY KEEPING EASY AND PROFITS SURE

Our machines were used exclusively in the original Philo System Plant where over \$1,500.00 From 60 Hens in Ten Months has been cleared from the sale of eggs, baby chicks and fowls raised on a city lot 40 feet square. One of the largest hatching plants in America saved over \$700 this year by using our System of Brooding. We sell the best brooder ever made for only \$2.50.

One party hatched and raised \$500.00 worth of poultry last year with four Metal Mothers, and hundreds of others are delighted with Our Machines and Our New Way of raising Poultry. Our Combined Machine Hatches and Broods Perfectly at the Same Time with Only One Lamp and One-Fifth the Oil used in other machines. Once Filling the Lamp Completes the Hatch. It runs Steady as a Clock in any room from the Cellar to the Garret, and our Long Burning Safety Lamp, runs on for Weeks Without Attention. It is the ONLY Machine that Alms the Eggs in the Natural Way and Applies the Heat to the Chickens like the Mother Hen



TESTIMONIALS.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—As per your letter I will send you an order for six machines in a few weeks. Am hatching with the one I now have. Got 47 chicks from 50 eggs. Have abandoned all my 200-egg machines. Am practicing in my store with a view to starting my 40-acre poultry plant near town here. Think I can sell a lot of these machines next year.
Respectfully, H. W. WHITE,
311 Ada St., Yankton, S. D.
The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN:—The Hatcher we bought of you last May is all right. We took off two hatches with 11; one of 48 chicks and one of 46 chicks. All good ones.
Yours respectfully,
Austin, Pa. G. W. SIMPSON.

Our 1909 Pattern Metal Mothers are the Perfected Results of the Latest Discoveries in Artificial Incubation. They will hatch Hens, Ducks, Turkey and Goose Eggs well and at the Same Time. Regulation of Moisture and Heat Entirely Automatic. One Metal Mother Complete, \$7.50; Two, \$14.00; Four, \$24.00. One Hatcher Complete, \$5.00; Two, \$9.00; Four, \$17.00; Six, \$24.00. Catalogue Free.

CYCLE HATCHER CO.,

216] William Street,

ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.

Kansas Experiment

BESIDES comfortable quarters, the chick, to thrive, must have exercise, water, grit, a variety of grain food, green or succulent food, and casein or meat foods.

Exercise.

Exercise is as essential as food, and lack of it indicates wrong methods of rearing. The natural way for a chick to take its food is to scratch for it, taking a little at a time. If small chickens are put into a box with a bare floor and fed from a trough, they will become weak. Many will become clogged behind with the excrements accumulating on the down, and it is generally concluded that something has been fed to cause bowel trouble. As a matter of fact they are weak from lack of exercise, and the appearance of diarrhea is only the inability of the chick to properly expel its excrement.

If chicks cannot be out of doors their feeding-floor should be covered with sand, and over this should be thrown some litter, such as chaff from the straw stack or leaves from an alfalfa-loft. Place the feed in this litter. If small quantities are thus given, and given often, the question of exercise is solved. Brooder chicks need more care in this way than do chicks with hens, but even in the latter case it is worth while to make them scratch for their food when they are raised indoors.

Water.

Water should be provided in shallow dishes. Providing water for brooder chicks is difficult. The brooder is small and generally crowded. The chicks crowd around the water and get each other wet and the floor and litter damp. This can be best avoided by having a dish arranged with an inverted can or bottle which allows only a little water to stand in the drinking basin. Place this device upon a block raised to keep the litter out of the water. Special care must be taken to keep the water dish filled, for if the brooder chicks have been long without water they will crowd around the dish and tramp the weak ones to death.

Grit.

Some form of grit must be supplied to young chicks. Chicks running at large on gravelly ground need no further provision. Chicks on board floors or clay soils must be provided with either coarse sand or chicken grit such as is sold for the purpose. If the grit purchased for the hens in the winter is run over a screen enough small particles can be sifted out to supply young chicks. This at first should be sprinkled on the floor with the feed, but later it may be supplied from a dish.

Grain.

Grain is the principal, and too often the only, food of the chicken. The common way of feeding grain to young chickens is to mix corn-meal and water and feed in a trough or on the ground. There is no particular advantage in this way of feeding, and there are several disadvantages. The feed is all in

Station Bulletin 150.

a bunch and the weaker chicks are crowded out. The food is eaten rapidly and without exercise. When wet feed is thrown on the ground or in a dirty trough chicks must swallow the adhering filth, and if any food is left over it quickly sours and becomes a menace to the health of the chicken. Some people mix dough with sour milk and soda and bake this into bread. The better way is to feed all, or at least a large part, of the grain in a dry condition.

The notion is prevalent that a chick should begin his diet on boiled eggs, bread and milk, or some other soft food. This notion has probably arisen from the knowledge that most young animals cannot digest hard foods. But when we consider the fact that the natural food of the young mammal is milk, we see why this principle does not apply to chickens.

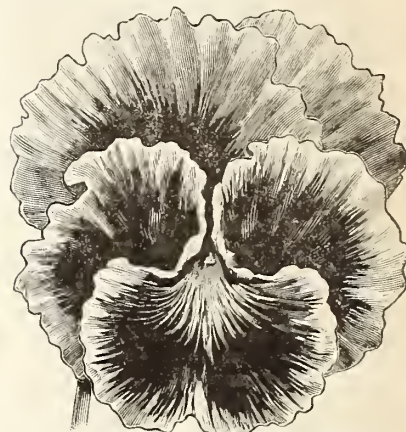
Little chicks should first be fed when seventy-two to ninety-six hours old. Feed small quantities and as often as is convenient. If the feed is buried in deep litter they must work longer in getting it out. The idea is to have them always hungry enough to hunt for food, and always a little food for them to find. If the chicks are at liberty feeding often is not so important—three times a day would be sufficient; while if they roam in the fields, finding much food, morning and evening feeding is all that is necessary. It is not a matter of great importance just what grain a chicken is first fed. The important thing is that



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Gives intense heat without smoke or smell. Easily cleaned and cared for. Nickel or Japan finish. Warrented. Ask dealers or write nearest agency.
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ONCE GROWN ALWAYS GROWN

is the reason why for many years past I have done such an enormous seed business. 63,242 customers in Pennsylvania alone, with almost half a million the world over. *My New Seed Book for 1909 is a wonder*; it contains every thing in seeds, bulbs and plants worth growing. Weighs 10 ounces, costs 5 cents to mail, contains over 600 illustrations. First edition 350,000 copies. Any gardener can have it for the asking. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE1711 Filbert Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.
If you mention this paper I will enclose a packet of the pansy illustrated above free of charge.**OUR BIG DOLLAR OFFERS**

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More birds are killed by bowel troubles than by any other form of disease, particularly among the recently hatched chicks. We positively guarantee Medicated Charcoal to cure cholera, diarrhoea, or any bowel complaint in chicks or fowls within a few hours. If it is given to your birds regularly every few days it will prevent such diseases from getting a hold on the flock.

It is a germ killer, blood purifier, relieves gas, makes digestive organs healthy.

HEALTHY BIRDS MAKE HEALTHY PROFITS

It is the only remedy ever discovered for the cure of "White Diarrhoea." This scientifically prepared remedy is in use on the largest poultry plants throughout the United States. Guaranteed under Government Pure Food Laws. 10 lbs. \$1.00—25 lbs. \$2.25—50 lbs. \$4.25. If your dealer can't supply you, send direct to the manufacturer.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 274 Fourth St., Des Moines, Ia.

they be supplied with a variety of grain as well as with casein or meat, grit and green food.

There are foods in the market known as chick foods. These commercial foods contain various grains and seeds, together with meat and grit. Their use renders chick feeding quite a simple matter, it being necessary to supply in addition only water and green foods. For those who wish to prepare their own chick foods the following suggestions are given:

Oatmeal is probably the best grain food for chicks. Oats cannot be suitably prepared, however, in a common feed-mill. The hulled oats are what is wanted. They can be purchased as the common rolled oats, or sometimes as cut or pin-head oatmeal. The latter form would be preferred, but either of these is an excellent chick feed. Oats in these forms are expensive and should be purchased in bulk, not in packages. If too expensive, oats should be used only for a few days, when they may be replaced by cheaper grains. Cracked corn is one of the best and cheapest chicken foods. Flaxseed-meal could be used in small quantities. Kafir-corn, wheat, cow-peas—in fact any wholesome grain—may be used to advantage. Farmers possessing feed-mills have no excuse for feeding chicks exclusively on one kind of grain. If there is no way of grinding grain on the farm, oatmeal, millet seed and corn chop can be purchased. At about one week of age whole Kafir-corn, and, a little later, whole wheat, can be used to replace the more expensive feeds.

Green Food.

Green or bulky food of some kind is necessary for the healthy growth of young chickens. Chickens fed in litter from clover or alfalfa will pick up bits of leaves. This answers the purpose fairly well, but it is advisable to feed some vegetable. Fresh grass, lettuce, or alfalfa should be substituted as soon as the season permits.

Casein or Meat Food.

Chickens are not by nature vegetarians. They require casein or meat to thrive. It has been proven in several experiments that young chickens with an allowance of casein or meat foods make much better growth than chickens with a vegetable diet, even

when the chemical constituents and the variety of the two rations are practically the same. Very few farmers feed any meat whatever. They rely on insects to supply the deficiency. This would be well if the insects were plentiful and lasted throughout the year, but as conditions are it will pay the farmer to supplement this source of food with commercial products, as casein or meat-meal. Fresh bone, cut by bone-cutters, is an excellent source of the meat and mineral matter needed by growing chicks. If one is handy to a butcher shop that will agree to furnish fresh bones at little or no cost, it would pay to get a bone-mill, but the cost of the mill and labor of grinding are costly items, and unless the supply of bones is certain and convenient this source of meat foods is not to be depended upon.

The best way to feed dried casein or beef-serap is to keep a supply in the hopper so the chickens may help themselves. In case casein or meat food is given, bone-meal, fed in small quantities, will form a valuable addition to their ration. Infertile eggs from

incubators, as well as by-products of the dairy, can be used to help out in the animal-food portion of the ration. Chickens may be given all the milk they will drink. It is generally recommended that this be given clabbered.

The best proteinous feed for chickens is the casein products such as dried skim-milk or dried buttermilk. This is very rich in protein, and the protein is exceedingly digestible. These products can be very readily obtained from the creamery companies, or can be made on the farm by coagulating the skim-milk, draining off the whey and drying the casein in the sun.

When you write to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the Poultry Keeper. By this little thoughtful reminder you help to show the value of our paper as an advertising medium.

F. A. Tecktonius, Route 6, Racine, Wis., specialty breeder of Single Comb Buff Leghorns, has issued an attractive annual mating list, which he will be glad to send to every reader of Poultry Keeper who is interested in this breed.

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You can't beat nature. There is no question about it, we have the greatest hatcher in the world. You get more chicks from the same number of eggs. You get better, stronger chicks; chicks that live. It is the incubator that absolutely does run with least trouble and expense and its first cost is a fifth to a tenth of what you must pay for other incubators.

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Natural Hen Incubator Co., B. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.



J. F. Siem
Patentee

LEGHORNS FOR FARM FLOCKS.

Estelle Hurr, Mayview, Mo.

Some time ago I read an article in a farm paper which makes me want to say a few things in defense of my favorite the S. C. W. Leghorn. In the article referred to the writer compares the adaptability of the various breeds of chickens to the average farm and the White Leghorns are unceremoniously pushed aside with no other comments than that they are too wild and small to be profitable to the average farmer although he admits they are in the front rank of egg producers.

I live on a farm and we find decidedly more profit in eggs than any other branch of poultry culture.

Of course we raise a good many cockerels in a season but we dispose of them as fryers to private customers in a near by town, and the plump white feathered little fellows have made many friends for us. We try to make the cockerels pay the feel bill for themselves and pullets and think that is doing very well.

I will admit that the Leghorns are nervous birds and undoubtedly do best when they are not kept scared to death but as to their being wild I think it is the breeder's fault. Much depends on how they are treated. You can teach them to fly to the tree tops when you approach or to come up and look inquiringly at you and probably some hen will break into a song so gay that you will feel like giving the dainty hen a few nice plump grains as a token of your appreciation.

I begin taming Leghorns when they are little chicks in the brooders, and they are a pretty sight at feeding time. Their nervous disposition makes them love to roam over orchard and berry patches or garden in search of feed, but in addition to what they find, we always feed the growing chicks regularly several times a day. Last summer I taught ours to come to their meals when I rang a small bell. Did you ever try it? It beats "chickening" to them and they will come running and flying from the four winds.

I would like to take some people who

consider the Leghorn so wild into one of our breeding pens where I have about twenty pullets and a cockerel which I recently purchased from a Poultry Keeper advertiser. When the cockerel was first placed in the pen he was scared so badly that every time I went near the pen he would fly against the netting and only the roof held him. I have had him now about five weeks and when I go in the pen I am just covered with chickens and that same cockerel will sit on my arm and eat corn as unconcerned as you please.

We use trap nests in our breeding pens and they are a great factor in making the hens know you. When we release a hen from a nest and she "talks" so nicely who could resist giving her an appreciative pet, and a few words of encouragement.

Our yards are fenced with four and five foot poultry wire and we have little trouble keeping the hens in. Occasionally we clip the flight feathers on one wing if they persist in flying out, but usually they are contented if the yard is not too small and they have a variety to eat.

When it comes to size our pullets usually weigh three to three and one-half pounds when they begin to lay, and some of the old hens will weigh from four to six pounds, while the males range about a pound to one and one-half pounds more.

Of course a Leghorn hen will want a good incubator unless one keeps some hens of a variety that will set, but, for my part, give me the incubator every time! I have tried both hens and incubator and I think most any one will agree that a good incubator is worth twice its cost if one had only his nerves and patience to consider when taking care of a couple of dozen sitting hens.

We brooded our chicks last year in 10 home made brooders, which my father made and had very good success. With flock of White Leghorns (a good, reliable incubator and enough brooders to keep the chicks growing and contented anyone might consider himself

"IDEAL" TRAP NESTS WORK RIGHT



Accurate, compact, handy, inexpensive. You can easily install enough of them to care for a big egg yield without watching. Proved by years of practical work all over the U. S.

No trap-door, wires, strings or tilt-board. Nothing in the box but the nest, the hen and her eggs. No freight. Write for "A Symposium of Evidence," and prices of

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MAKE MONEY HATCHING with a De-dance Incubator. 50 eggs, \$3.48; 100 egg, \$4.95; 200 egg, \$7.90. Liberal trial; strong guarantee. We build good hatchers and prove it. Testimonials and catalog free. More agents wanted. Geo. Phillips, Incubator Works, Box 3436, Ridgewood, N. J.

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Unsurpassed layers

Pen No. 1, per 15 at \$2.50.

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Per hundred, \$10.00; \$8.00; \$6.00.

A few 1st class cockerels for sale.

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R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

By my great system of breeding and feeding Golden Princess laid 291 eggs in a year; 50 hens averaged 240 eggs. 50 cockerels for sale from the 240 egg hens that were sired by sons of the world's greatest layer, Golden Princess. They are just what you want to improve your flock. Eggs in season. Recipe for roup cure, 10c.

Mention Poultry Keeper when writing.

IRA P. WATSON, Fredonia, N. Y.



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Is your main feed for growing chicks and making eggs costing you more than 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel? Do you expect to raise 95% of all chicks hatched this season? Can you care for 2,000 layers and raise 3,000 chicks without help and have time for other work? If not, you want my system. Visit my plant and see how

I do it. My new book, "Profits In Poultry Keeping Solved," will tell you how to do it, as well as save you \$25.00 on every 100 chicks you raise to maturity. My third edition of 5,000 copies now ready, 2,000 breeders—W. Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns—managed by my famous system. Eggs for hatching a specialty by the 100 or 1,000 lots at \$5.00 and \$6.00 per 100. No order too large. High grade baby chicks also supplied—particulars free.

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has 12x3-inch meshes at bottom. All the long wires are cable, giving the maximum of strength and enabling the fence to be properly stretched. Fits uneven surfaces. Can fence down to and across stream with perfect success. Requires no top or bottom rail and few posts. This is one of the large line, including lawn, field, and poultry fencing. Write today for catalog and don't forget to ask about **Ranger Humane Revolving Barb Wire**.

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Hen Feed, Mash
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Ever Green Clover Meal,
Granulated Bone, Alfalfa
Meal and Pigeon Feed.



fixed to raise chickens that are a pleasure to the eye and a profit to the purse.

BY-PRODUCTS FOR POULTRY FEED.

One of the great values of farm poultry is found in the fact that by-products can be used for feed more than with other farm stock.

The American family is notably wasteful. The American nation is charged with wasting enough to feed the French nation. We believe the charge cannot be substantiated, but it must be acknowledged that the waste from American tables would go a long way in feeding some other nations.

Naturally the waste is the first by-product to be considered in the feeding of poultry. At the present time much, but not all, of this waste is utilized, because many farmers have no bone mills with which to grind the bones that come from the family kitchen. With this addition every farmer would be able to utilize all this waste.

There are thousands of cities and villages in which the hotels and restaurants pour out a steady stream of waste material that should go to the feeding of poultry. The bone content of this material is very great, and no farmer is in position to avail himself of this material till he has come into possession of a machine for cutting or grinding the bones.

Consider the number of hotels and restaurants in the United States and then consider that every one of these institutions is a producer of the waste food product. Only a few, comparatively, have an arrangement with some farmer that takes the daily waste to his farm for feeding purposes. It often goes into garbage.

No other nation has such a waste, because no other nation has such an abundance of food as has the United States. It is a pity that food once produced should not be fully utilized in some way.

A by-product that is often allowed to go to waste on western farms is the percentage of small potatoes and scabby potatoes that are left in the field at digging time. A scabby potato is good enough for the fowls if it is cooked, and on most farms are to be found large cookers for the utilizing of such by-products.

The small potatoes should be all gathered up and cooked as soon as needed for the fowls. One farmer known to the writer has a cooker that will hold about a barrel of material. This cooker is filled with small potatoes and they are boiled. Then they are put into a barrel with bran and ground oats and mashed up. They are a great food for the big flock of poultry he owns, and in the winter time the mash can be kept for several days without spoiling.

The best by-product on the farm is the supply of skimmed milk or sour milk. If it is desired to feed a very large amount of it, the end can be attained by permitting the milk to sour enough to make a soft cottage cheese from it. This does not improve it as a feed, but it eliminates the surplus water and permits the fowls to eat more of it.

One of the best by-products for poultry feed is the small growth of clover that can be mown in the fall of the year and cured by drying. It will be mostly leaf, which is rich in protein. In the winter it can be fed dry or wilted with hot water and mixed with meal, in which case a great deal of it will be eaten.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

We wish to call special attention to our clubbing offer of the four following farm papers. We have arranged to furnish Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside, Successful Farming, and the Western Fruit Grower, all for one year, for ONE DOLLAR. The regular price of these papers is two dollars, and our offer exactly cuts in two the regular publishers' price. No matter whether you are a new subscriber, or if a renewal, your subscription will be entered or extended so that you will get all four papers as agreed by us. This offer is open to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it.

To any reader of Poultry Keeper sending us a list of twenty names of people interested in poultry raising no matter whether they keep one or a hundred hens, we will send free of charge a copy of our booklet number two, on "Feeding for Eggs." This booklet contains much information on this all important subject, which will be of service to those wanting winter eggs.

"The average farmer is not satisfied with a hen which is simply an egg machine; he wants and must have, if his poultry business is to prove profitable, a fowl which will also dress well and bring a good price in the market. Here, again, the Rhode Island Red meets every requirement. The legs are yellow, while the flesh is light in color, juicy and sweet. Rhode Island Red hens do not easily become over-fat as the Plymouth Rocks but the carcass is almost invariably well rounded out and symmetrical."

This extract from the new book of Rhode Island Reds by Walter Sherman, the well known breeder, gives a slight hint of the practical and helpful way in which it is written. The author will send a copy of the book to any address for 20 cents, with a coupon good for that amount on your first order for two sittings of eggs. Address Walter Sherman, Ashvale, Newport, R. I.

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HOW TO FEED WHAT TO FEED

The profits in poultry are in eggs. Profits in eggs are during the cold months, not in summer when eggs sell at 7 cents or 10 cents per dozen.

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SPECIAL OFFER: For 50 cents (stamps accepted) we will send copy of book, "Special No. 2," and a full year's subscription to a 50-cent illustrated poultry journal THE POULTRY KEEPER, most helpful of all poultry papers. Best writers, new cuts; tells how to succeed with poultry.

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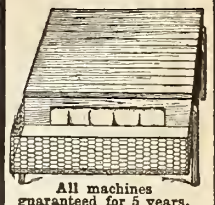


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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 28, Racine, Wisconsin
Thos. J. Collier, Mgr.



All machines
guaranteed for 5 years.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Dear Sirs: I wish to say that the Incubator purchased of you has given entire satisfaction. It hatched about 95 per cent of the eggs. I think I can sell three machines for you there.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Gentlemen:—Would not take \$20 for my incubator, if I couldn't get another. I set it 3 times—from the 1st hatch I got 105 chicks; from 2d, 112; and from 3d, 115 chicks from 120 eggs. Chickens are healthy and strong, and I lost hardly one. I think you can sell 12 here. Mrs. M. Fisher, Wakonda, S. D.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Gentlemen:—I received your incubator and brooder last March. Am perfectly satisfied with results. From 120 eggs, (30 not fertile), I got 98 chicks, making 98 per cent. Don't think that I could have equalled this with any other incubator.

Arthur S. Allen, Thayer, Ills.



No other manufacturer can use better material in the construction of his machines than we are using in our machines.

This illustration shows the construction of our Incubator.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Dear Sirs:—Received incubator from you last April and had very good success. From 1st hatch got 109 chicks from 115 fertile eggs; 2d, 120 from 124 fertile eggs. Am well pleased with \$10 machines. Will hatch as many as any high-priced machines. Mrs. Henry Beckwith, Muscoda, Wis.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Dear Sirs: I have had fine success with your incubator. Out of 2 hatches I got 238 chickens, all healthy and strong. I consider this very good. There is not an incubator in the community that equals the Wisconsin in hatching.

Geo. C. Geering, West Park, Ohio.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.

Dear Sirs: The three Incubators I bought from you gave good results and are all O. K. They hatched on the average 95 per cent. I will give you another order for more Incubators and Brooders. George Brinkman, Fairmount Minn.

EARLY VS. LATE INCUBATION.

Victor Fortier, Ottawa, Canada.

LA TE incubation is still unfortunately too often practiced by farmers and breeders of poultry stock. As we mentioned in previous articles on the subject, chickens hatched after the month of May, should be kept neither for breeding nor for egg laying. Hens and pullets resulting from early incubation, that is hatched about the tenth of May at the latest, generally lay a larger number of eggs the first than the second year, though in some cases, we may have a larger egg production the second year. A hen hatched during the proper season will give good returns the first and second year, and even the third year. Everything depends on the breed and strain of the bird.

We know from experience that there are poultry farmers and breeders who hold over, as egg producers, and even as breeding stock, pullets hatched in June and beginning of July, and some poultry men will winter stock hatched as late as August, and we particularly wish, in the following few lines, to warn them against this unprofitable and expensive practice. How could they expect any good returns from such birds? What use is it to the breeder or poultry man to put into winter quarters pullets that lay but a very small number of eggs during the summer and fall seasons? We should bear in mind that a hen which lays only from 40 to 50 eggs a year, and that at a time when eggs are cheap, as they are in summer, absorbs in food and care the greater part of the profits drawn from the good laying birds, and this must necessarily be the result with delicate as with late hatched chickens.

Lack of Proper Development.

The reason of it is quite simple. These late hatched birds are scarcely formed and developed when the first raw, cold weather of fall sets in and therefore their growth and gain of vigor is arrested during a fairly long period, at the very time they require their full strength in order to resist the hardships of our severe climate, though we may keep them comfortably

lodged in winter. Moreover it would not be profitable to heat the hen houses or provide large and extensive premises to shelter them, because the expense of such an undertaking could in no way be balanced by the profits resulting from the housing of these birds, as we have previously shown, and as a matter of fact, these chickens having been held back in their growth, will begin laying only the following spring, and then just at the time required to start early incubation in order to have early hatched birds.

A most important matter to consider is the molting; and in late hatched chickens the molting, which begins when the bird is about 14 months old, cannot take place in summer, since the chickens are hatched late in the spring and the feathers are not ripe enough to cast without effort. As a natural result the molting will take place during the cold months of fall and of the beginning of winter, leaving the chickens practically bare and quite unprotected, and in a very poor condition to withstand the bitterness of the cold

season. We might say it is nothing less than cruelty to animals to rear late hatched chickens, exposing them as we do to unnecessary suffering, without any benefit to neither the breeder nor the bird. We cannot, of course, expect these chickens, half starved with cold and misery, to be in fit condition for laying.

Heavy Layers Start Early.

Let us now consider what happens with a lot of young pullets, of no matter what good breed, hatched in April or before the tenth of May. We have here a lot of birds that will fully and rapidly develop during the five months of summer. Their feathers have a normal and regular growth, protecting them during the great heat, and if they are well nourished, they will suffer no drawback during the different periods of their growth and regular development. These chickens will generally begin laying in October or November. Comfortably housed during the winter, in preference in a cold house, they will continue laying all winter, just at the time eggs are scarce and easily sold at a good figure, and beside they will continue to lay during the greater part of summer.

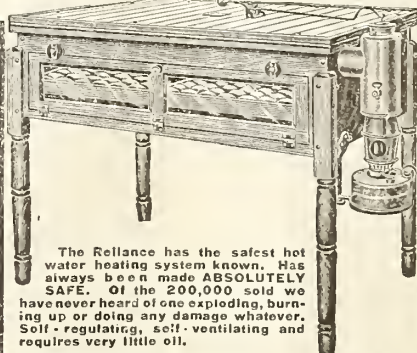
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The Reliance Incubator contains every good feature that a safe, result-getting, money-making incubator ought to have. Made of best seasoned lumber, by practical incubator men and poultry breeders—25 years' experience. 200,000 sold. Don't pay more than \$10 for any 240 Egg Incubator. You cannot get one that will please you better or wear longer at double the price. **RELIANCE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS** will hatch and raise the biggest percentage of chicks from fertile eggs. Sold under a guaranty of your satisfaction or your money back. Write For Free Book. When you know all about the Reliance Incubator, you won't be satisfied with any other. Book tells you in detail how well this incubator is built, how nicely it is finished, why our prices are low. No incubator is made of better materials—lumber, copper, asbestos, galvanized iron—all of the best. None is more scientific in principle or more substantially put together. None is easier to care for. All that you can get of real value in any incubator at any price you get in the Reliance at \$10 for the 240 egg size; or \$8 for the 120 egg size. 100 Chick Outdoor Brooder \$3.50; 100 Chick Indoor Brooder \$4.50. Send postal today for Free Book. It illustrates and explains everything we sell—Incubators, Brooders, Thoroughbred Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

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BOX 554, FREEPORT ILL.

We will thus have a longer lasting and larger yield of eggs.

Such birds, early hatched and of a general utility breed, will furnish us with eggs and hatching hens at an early date and nothing will thus stand in our way to practice early incubation and we will have in our possession the key to successful poultry raising. The following seasons the molting will take place during the summer months and these birds will begin laying again during the first months of fall.

Early incubation is the best and in fact the only way to raise hens which will lay all winter. Everything depends on the start. No poultry raiser can find it profitable to raise chickens hatched after the 15th of May, neither for breeding nor egg laying purposes, and it certainly would not pay, nor would it be advisable, to raise hens in order to have a good yield of eggs the second year only, these birds would be very much handicapped, if they had to furnish in one year the profits of two. A hen that does not give sufficient returns the first year, cannot possibly be profitable enough to cover two years expenses with the egg yield of one year, no matter how prolific that hen may be. The very best of chickens, of the best strain and breed, housed as they often are, in a dark corner of a damp and unhealthy stable, or in a small and too often dirty hen house, will never be profitable to their owners, no matter what their qualities may be.

Cause of Infertile Eggs.

It is impossible under these circumstances to obtain fertile eggs, even though we have the very best of male birds before we can allow them better liberty for at least a couple of weeks and this explains why we find so many infertile eggs and so much mortality in the shell in a first sitting. We could not expect anything else, considering that these eggs were laid by hens that, for want of sufficient exercise, were in an unhealthy and delicate condition.

We can easily draw the following rules from what we have just stated; we should not keep over winter any late hatched chickens; we should try to practice early incubation; be very careful in the choice of our breeders; we should carefully feed our birds; furnish them with good living quarters; we should see that our hen houses are well lighted, clean and roomy; we need not fear that they may be too cold so long as we furnish the hens with a place well protected for the night, though they may be in the greatest of cold during the day, they will thrive and be healthy, and if we do not huddle too many together and observe the general rules of every day hygiene we can rest assured that our undertaking will be profitable, and all our troubles well repaid.

If you want to save money on your purchase of fence write Kistelman Brothers, Box 229, Muncie, Ind., for their free catalogue. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on 30 days' trial for 15 cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue.

CONGO ROOFING

Backed by a Surety Bond

Hereafter every roll of Congo Roofing which we sell will be found to contain a Bond of the National Surety Co., guaranteeing the durability of Congo Roofing.

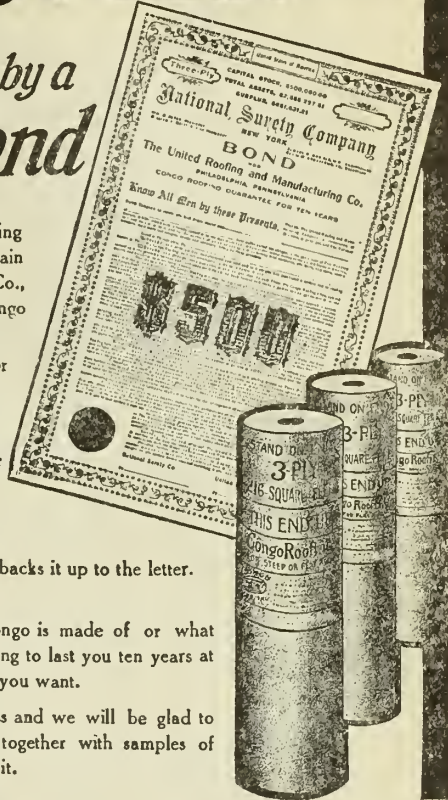
Our 3-ply grade is guaranteed for ten years and provides that if the roofing fails to give satisfactory service during that period, you are entitled to a complete new roof free of charge.

We cannot dodge this guarantee.

The Surety Company's capital backs it up to the letter. It gives you absolute protection.

You don't need to know what Congo is made of or what it looks like; you know that it is going to last you ten years at least, and that is the kind of service you want.

Let us have your name and address and we will be glad to send you a copy of the guarantee, together with samples of Congo and booklet telling all about it.



UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G. CO.

Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.

559 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

SINGLE COMB W. LEGHORNS

THE QUALITY KIND. A few quality trios for \$15 each. Eggs from pens containing 1st and 2nd Chicago hens, 1906-7, \$3 and \$5 per 15 eggs. One hen winner of 11 1sts and 7 specials; another hen won 3 1sts in 3 shows. Pen headed by 1st prize males.

E. C. CATTS, 302 F. ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

BONE CUTTER FREE

Every poultry-raiser needs a "Dandy" Green Bone Cutter. Cut green bone keeps fowls healthy, vigorous and productive. It is a wonderful food for increasing the egg supply and for pushing the growing chicks. The "Dandy" prepares the bone fresh every day—just right for feeding to best advantage. It feeds the bone to cutters automatically and is the easiest running, fastest cutter made. Write for catalog. **STRATTON MFG. CO., Box 43, Erie, Penna.**

ON TRIAL
FOR
15 DAYS



MORE EGGS-LESS FEED

By feeding green bone you can save enough money to buy a **Humphrey Green Bone Cutter** and Vegetable

besides doubling your egg yield. It's the only open hopper bone-cutter; simplest made; only three working parts; nothing to get out of order; no springs to adjust. Sold on a positive guarantee to cut more bone, in less time, with less labor and in better shape than any other bone cutter, or your money back.

Free Trial If you want it. Send to-day for handsome poultry hook. Address,

HUMPHREY, Class St. Factory, JOLIET, ILL.
The HUMPHREY RAPID CLOVER CUTTER cuts more rapidly, more easily and finer than any other. Ask about it.



DON'T SUBSCRIBE

POPULARITY OF THE R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

Recently I have received a number of letters from the Northwest and Lake states in regard to R. C. Buff Leghorns, so will briefly discuss the variety for Poultry Keeper readers. The R. C. Buffs were originated some 18 or 20 years ago, by crossing the S. C. Buff and R. C. White Leghorns. Other strains were started a few years later in which were some Brown Leghorn blood. Five years ago, only a few people had taken up the R. C. Buffs, but today they are bred by many progressive poultrymen in almost every section of the country. They are becoming very popular in some parts of the country and every one who tries them praises them for their good qualities. They have been very carefully bred and it would be hard to find a more beautiful, even buff than that found on the R. C. Buff Leghorns. Many specimens score 92 to 95 points by such judges as Marshall, Denny and Butterfield. They have true Leghorn shape and are active and alert. From the first they have been noted for their laying qualities. Many of the hens lay almost as well as the pullets until four or five years of age. Last year, the eggs from our first pens, (all hens) averaged 25 ounces to the dozen. I breed R. C. Buffs because their princely Leghorn shape and bright, golden plumage makes them the most beautiful of all fowls. Because their neat rose combs are always attractive and never freeze. Because they are unexcelled for egg production, and their eggs are so beautiful, white and large. Because they hustle and lay and cackle, and sing all day long. Because they will pay me a bigger profit on my time and money than any other variety I have tried.

D. C. Pool.

Fallston, N. C.

SEND US NAMES.

We desire to mail copies of Poultry Keeper to people who are interested in the object and purpose for which this journal is published, namely "Making Poultry Pay," and shall be pleased to receive from our readers the names and postoffice addresses of friends and acquaintances who keep poultry. These copies will be sent free.

We allow a liberal commission to those who solicit subscriptions to Poultry Keeper, and send direct to agents all the sample copies they need.

May we hear from YOU?

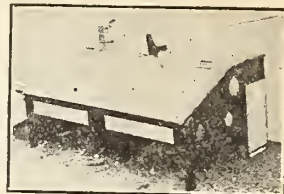
Have you seen a copy of the revised Standard of Perfection? This book is the only book on the market that accurately gives all the points necessary to determine the ideal bird according to the manner in which the prizes are awarded at the shows. The price of the book is \$1.50, and we can furnish it direct from this office, postpaid.

Free GOOD PAINT

PUTTY KNIFE, PUTTY SAND, PAPER AND GLAZIERS' POINTS GIVEN We are the only house that sells paints at prices of this kind and pays the freight to any city east of the Rocky Mountains. Prices on Oil are F. O. B. Chicago. Cross' House Paints... per gal. 80c Cross' Barn Paints... " " 52c Shingle Stains... " " 43c Iron Paints... " " 35c Boiled Linseed Oils... " " 45c Boiled Oils for Roofs, etc... " " 37c

Free Paint List, Clothing Catalogue, Grocery List, etc. Order today.
DEERING MERCANTILE CO.
54-58-60 Dept 53 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

The
Davis
Sanitary
Brooder



A brooder that will raise Strong, Healthy and Vigorous Chicks. Fire-proof lamp. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.
CHARLES DAVIS, NORTON, KANSAS.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY My Houdans have never been beaten in the show room and excel as winter layers of large white eggs. 1909 mating list now ready. **GUARANTEED FERTILE EGGS FOR HATCHING NOW.** A fine lot of cockerels yet for sale

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box F, ORLEANS, INDIANA.

Golden Bronze Turkeys

Winners at the leading shows, Chicago for years. Pan-American, winning in hottest competition. Eggs, \$5 per 7; \$9 per 15; lesser number, \$1.00 apiece. Barred Rocks, Felch strain, \$3 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100. Chester White Hogs, pedigrees furnished.

MRS. CHAS. JONES, Paw Paw, Illinois.

GLEN EYER POULTRY FARM

Mating sheet now ready. A limited number of EGGS FOR THE TRADE at same old price, \$6.00 for 13; \$10.00 for 26; \$18.00 for 50— and no farther reduction. Send postal card today for circular matter to
Please mention Poultry Keeper.

O. L. KING, Route 9, Rockford, Ill.

HOAK O. K. AND GOOD LUCK INCUBATORS Hatch Where others fail.

Where Quality and Low Prices count. Many styles and features. Pure Air Brooders. Fire Proof Hovers, finest in existence. Areated fount. No hot lamp nor lamp box. Easy attached to common store box. Years of experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalogue. Mention Poultry Keeper.

H. E. HOAK CO., Ligonier, Indiana.

IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE

Now is the best time to secure subscribers for Poultry Keeper, and our offer of "Blocks of Three" for \$1.00 makes it easy for the club raiser to get his paper free for one year.

The raiser can secure two subscribers at 50 cents each, send us \$1.00 and we will send Poultry Keeper one year to the two subscribers, also to the one who has procured the two new ones.

As a further inducement to our friends to send us "Blocks of Three," for \$1.00 we will give to

each of the three subscribers comprising these clubs a special premium of our booklet, "Feeding For Eggs," that tells what and how to feed, with table showing feed values, so that every subscriber gets a 50-cent poultry magazine and a 25-cent poultry book, all sent postpaid.

Below is a subscription blank on which the names and postoffice addresses may be written. We urge an early effort to secure three names under this liberal offer. A dollar bill will reach us if sent in a letter.

POULTRY KEEPER, Quincy, Illinois.

Enclosed find one dollar for three subscriptions to **POULTRY KEEPER** for one full year.

NAME	POSTOFFICE	STATE

ENERGY NEEDED IN POULTRY WORK.

The poultry industry or fever seems to be spreading. I confess that I have been exposed, and as I come in for my share of the poultry talk around here, thought I might also write something for the Poultry Keeper, for I read many things of interest that are written by others for Poultry Keeper. The would-be poultryman must not be lazy. If one has failed at everything else, on account of laziness, he should not invest borrowed money in poultry keeping. I began poultry keeping in January, 1908, with 25 hens; Buff and Brown Leghorns, R. I. Reds and Plymouth Rocks. They were not thorough-breds and one was seven years old. I find that for the year 1908 I am ahead of the game \$1.60 per hen. I have doubled my flock for the year 1909 and am determined to do better and for the month of January have trebled my egg yield. I paid an average of \$2 per hundred for feed and sold eggs from 16 to 30 cents per dozen. I fed some chick food and have obtained some egg forcing food prepared by the Model Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y. I enjoy the work as a side line, also the Poultry Keeper, and monthly await its visit. I like the question and answer department, and wonder if Poultry Keeper could not arrange to make color plates with standard requirements of each breed, that we may obtain for our favorite breed, without paying \$1.50 for the Standard of Perfection.

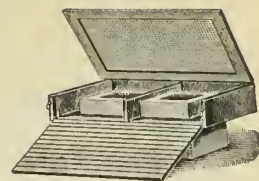
(Editor's Note)—The Standard of Perfection does not carry color plate illustrations of the breeds. The printed descriptions are given with plates printed with black ink only, but the book is protected by copyright owned by the American Poultry Association, and the poultry papers are not permitted to use the material, only to a limited degree.

THE CHICK BOOK—FROM THE BREEDING PEN THROUGH THE SHELL TO MATURITY.

This is the title of a beautifully illustrated book of 80 pages, covering all phases of hatching and handling chicks successfully. Over fifty of America's noted poultry raisers have contributed their experiences to make up this book, and the articles are well illustrated, over sixty half tones and cuts being used for this purpose. Almost every one is interested in the chick subject at this time of the year and much advice is asked by readers, which cannot be exhaustively handled in our regular columns, so that a good book becomes a necessity. The book which we mention in this notice is a finely printed book which will put any one right on the subject, and the regular price is fifty cents per copy. We will furnish the book alone at fifty cents, postage prepaid, or for seventy-five cents, will furnish a copy of the book and also include a year's subscription to the Poultry Keeper. Address all orders to the Poultry Keeper Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois.

The Thomas Convertible Brooder

Is Without Exception, the Simplest, Safest and Surest Always filled with pure air Chicks seen at all times, day or night, without bending or stooping. Cleaned instantly. Glass-top hovers. Our Motto, "You light the lamp—our Brooder does the rest," is no idle claim. It's a FACT. Can't go wrong. Try one and be convinced. Price, \$8. We have never received a complaint, but instead, hundreds of compliments. Get our Free Illustrated Catalogue today, and read it. Convincing testimonials. The H. J. Thomas Brooder Company, Dept. H, Detroit, Mich.



YOU DON'T PAY A CENT!

If Conkey's Roup Cure fails it costs you nothing, for it is guaranteed to cure even the advanced stages of Roup. If the results are not satisfactory, simply return the empty box and back comes your money!

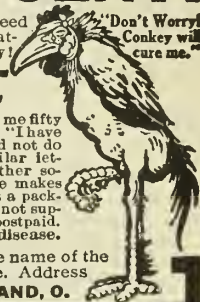
Conkey's ROUP CURE

A powder that is given in the drinking water. It acts as a preventive and is a fine tonic. A germ killer that is absolutely harmless to fowls.

Save your sick fowls! Prevent the ravages of Roup! Protect your profits! It's the original and only successful Roup Cure. Used all over the world. Saves poultry raisers thousands of dollars every year. One man writes: "I believe that

every 50-cent package I buy saves me fifty dollars in birds." Another says: "I have used it for six years and would not do without it." Hundreds of similar letters prove its superiority to other so-called cures. A 50-cent package makes 25 gallons of medicine! Get a package at your dealer's, or if he cannot supply you, we will! Large size \$1, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease.

THE CONKEY BOOK (Price 25c) Sent FREE If you give us the name of the man from whom you buy your poultry supplies. Enclose 4c postage. Address **G. E. CONKEY CO., Dept. C, Conkey Laboratories, CLEVELAND, O.**



TREES Samples of Green's Prices:

25 CENT OFFER One Crawford Peach tree, 1 best New Diploma Currant, 1 Niagara White Grape, 1 Live Forever hardy Rosebush, all delivered at your home, by mail, for 25 cents.

Green's Dollar Offer

Fourteen trees for \$1.00 as follows: 8 Plum trees, 2 Burbank, 2 Lombard, 2 Thanksgiving and 2 Abundance; 1 Bartlett Pear, 2 Elberta peach, 1 Richmond and 1 Montmorency hardy Cherry trees, 2 Live Forever Rosebushes. Express Collect. **ALL FOR \$1.00.**

Trees about 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years old.

GREEN'S BIG OFFER Fifty Plum trees, your choice, about 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years old, for \$3.00. 50 Cherry trees, your choice, about 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years old, \$5.00. Cash with order.

Sent to-day for our 72-page **FRUIT CATALOGUE**, 137 fruit pictures, etc., and a copy of **BIG FRUIT MAGAZINE**, all a gift to you. Established 30 years. Capital, \$100,000.

BOOK WORTH A DOLLAR FOR 10 CENTS. Send 10 cents for postage and mailing **Green's Book on Fruit Growing.**

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Box 40, Rochester, N. Y.

Matthews' "NEW UNIVERSAL" Garden Tools

6 GOOD TOOLS IN ONE

Seeder, marker, hoe rake, plow, cultivator. Single or double wheel. Adjustments easily made. For planting and all kinds of cultivation.

Send for Free Booklet giving full description of implements.

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

Dept. 102-

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

6 Styles Seeders

Opens furrow, drops in plain sight covers marks.



Hand Wheel Plows

Rear wheel gives steadiness & ease.



Double or Single Wheel Hoe

Cultivator, Plow, Rake. Changes quickly made. Cultivate between or astride the rows. Any depth, any width.



Note High Arch and Plant Guards

Bent Oak Handles on all Tools



Planet Jr.

Does six men's work quicker, better, and far cheaper than old-style back-breaking gardening methods. Saves seed and insures a bigger, better yield.

Be modern. Use Planet Jr. Seeders, cultivators and wheel-hoes, because they are made by a practical farmer and manufacturer who knows what is needed to lighten your labor.

No. 6. The newest Planet Jr. Combination Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Opens the furrow, sows any kind of garden seed accurately in drills or hills, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row—all at one operation. Also a perfect Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

No. 12 Double-wheel Hoe has adjustable wheels so that it works equally well astride or between rows—insures close work and does away with hand-weeding.

There's a Planet Jr. for every farm and garden use—45 kinds in all. Our 1909 free illustrated catalogue describes them fully. Write for it today.

S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1106C, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPPLYING MOISTURE IN ARTIFICIAL HATCHING.

Editor Poultry Keeper.

Quite a number of people write the poultry journals regarding moisture in incubators. For the benefit of those who use incubators, and have applied moisture in various ways, without good results, I write this, providing, of course, you care to give it space. I use a hot water machine, and last spring had considerable trouble with eggs drying down too much. I tried sprinkling one hatch, tried again with pan of water in nursery, with no better success. I then secured a copper pan, 10 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1 inch deep, with a piece of wire soldered on each end, and bent out to form a half hook. I attached two short wires around center pipe of tank, leaving them a trifle larger than the pipe, to hang the pan on. I again started the incubator with 50 eggs, large and small, and tested out 8 first test, leaving 42 fertile eggs. On the evening of 13th day, after turning the eggs, and before replacing them in incubator, I put about half an inch of boiling hot water in the pan and hung up on wires attached to center pipe of tank, quickly replaced the eggs, and shut the door. In about two minutes the whole inside of machine was full of vapor, and I could not look in on account of the steam on glass door. Next morning, when turning, I took the pan out. On the 16th day, when making the last test, the air space still showed the eggs required more moisture. I used the pan again and when the hatch was completed, there were 32 as lively chicks as I ever saw. The other 10 eggs, all had chicks in them, but they were all small eggs, and I feel sure, that being the case, they could not get out. If this article will be the means of helping some one who has had trouble in adding moisture, I would be pleased to have them write their experience after having tried my plan of "steaming the eggs."

H. F. N.

Schenectady, N. Y.

LARGE PROFITS IN EARLY HATCHES.

Spring chicken days are coming and the chicken that is ready for broiling or frying in June and July brings the best profits. The only way to get chickens to this early market is to buy an incubator and get started right away.

It is estimated that a good 180-egg incubator, like the Queen, may be made to earn its cost each month it is used, or more than 1,000 per cent in a year.

The new "Annual Queen Book," just issued by the Queen Incubator Co., Box 2, Lincoln, Neb., is a book, every page of which is full of information for the poultryman, big or little. If you are a beginner it will put you on the right track to make the largest profits from your venture. The Queen Incubator, with its absolutely smokeless lamp, and other important features, stands in highest favor with experienced poultrymen.

Many thousands of these excellent machines have already been sold, which is convincing proof that they give satisfaction because that is the point always insisted on by the manufacturers. These machines are delivered, freight prepaid, and a 90-day guarantee goes with every Queen.

Besides incubators, this Company makes high-grade brooders, which are famous as chicken raisers. The Queen Book will be sent free to our readers who ask for it, giving their name and address.

Your Best Interest

is to write me today. My answer will tell you the way to make your poultry yard more profitable, so you can hatch the eggs you set and raise the chicks you hatch. Read this offer:

1. I will send you my big complete Queen Incubator and Brooder Book free by return mail.
 2. I will give personal attention to any questions not answered in the Queen Book.
 3. I will send you a Queen Incubator under a strong and binding 5 year guaranty.
 4. I will in addition give you a 90 day free trial of any machine you select.
 5. I will prepay the freight so that the price you pay me is all you have to pay. No big freight bill to surprise you.
- The poultry raisers who use nearly 90,000 of our machines, make more money, than their neighbors, with other machines or methods. Write me, personally, for the proof. Address, plainly

Wickstrum, Box 2, QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.,
Lincoln, Nebraska

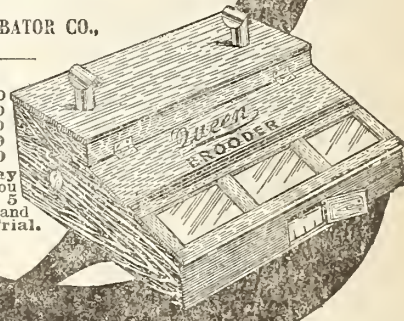
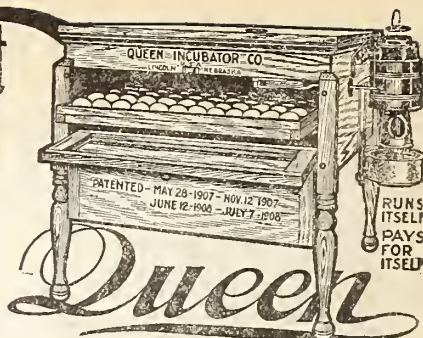
NOTE SIZES AND PRICES:

80 Eggs.....	\$ 8.00
130 Eggs.....	10.00
190 Eggs.....	12.50
240 Eggs.....	15.00
360 Eggs.....	18.50

For these Prices, I pay freight and give you strong and binding 5 year guaranty and 90 days Free Trial.

QUEENS
ARE
FIREPROOF
INSURABLE

The Only Incubator Company that
Doubled Its Business
in 1908.



HARDING'S "BABY CHICK FOOD"

TRADE MARK

Made of Dried Milk and Clean Grains THE KIND THAT'S DIFFERENT



HARDING'S 1909 "Baby Chick" Food Mixture contains a proper proportion of cracked dried milk, clean grains and seeds. No Grit, Screenings, Dirt or Charcoal. **ALL FOOD.** A CAUTION—"Baby Chick" Food is Harding's trade-mark, properly registered, and all dealers are cautioned not to use the same either on packages or advertising matter, unless under Harding's brand.

100 lb. Bag, \$2.50; 50 lb. Bag, \$1.50. F.O.B. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Harding's Roup Cure guaranteed; per box, by mail, 50c.; large size, by mail, \$1.00.

Harding's Cholera Cure, 25c.; by mail, 40c.

Harding's Lice Killer, 25c.; by mail, 40c.

Harding's Scaly Leg Cure, 25c.; by mail, 35c.

Also, Egg Builder Scratch Food, Pigeon Food, Clover Products. Write for free catalogue and mention this paper.

GEO. L. HARDING, Manufacturer,
Box 111 Binghamton, N. Y.

WE CAN SAVE YOU

Considerable on Your Subscription Money

A SPECIAL PRICE will be given if you will send
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FARM AND POULTRY JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

POULTRY KEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Quincy, Illinois
(SEND LIST ON POSTALS)

CHAS. A. CYPHERS
TRADE MARK

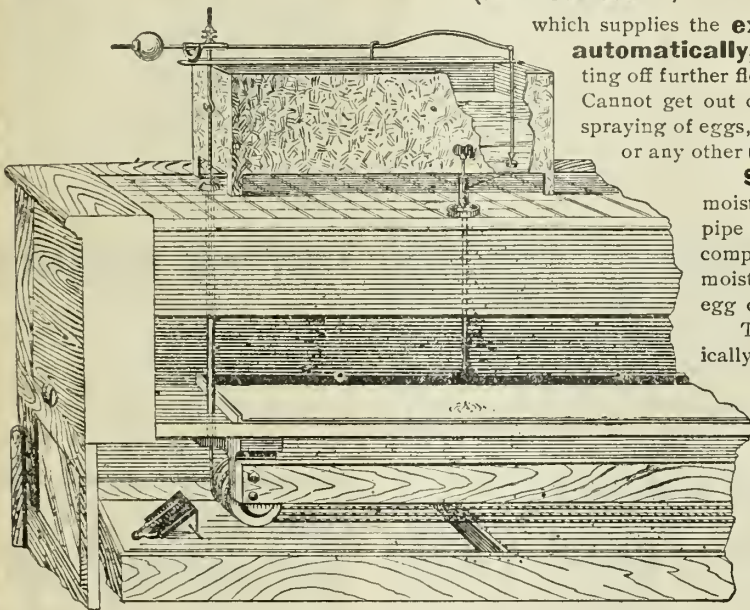
Supplied Moisture is recognized by incubator operators as beneficial in some localities, and necessary under certain definite conditions. The problem is to supply moisture only when needed, to supply the correct amount, and to keep the moisture (humidity) under absolute control. Too much moisture or too dry atmosphere means spoiled hatches. The range of proper moisture is within narrow limits. You can secure these results perfectly now for the first time, and only by using

MODEL MOISTURE REGULATOR (Automatic)

which supplies the **exact** amount needed to a drop. Works **automatically**, adding moisture when needed; and shutting off further flow the instant proper humidity is attained. Cannot get out of order or fail to work. Does away with spraying of eggs, using damp cloths, moistened sand boxes, or any other **uncertain** method.

See the illustration. The humidor, or moisture pan being located directly under the pipe that brings heated air into the distributing compartment above the hatching chamber, moistens evenly the fresh air as it enters the egg chamber.

The chief feature of the Regulator is a chemically treated cord connected with and operating a pivoted arm and valve attached to a water vessel placed on the top of the incubator. When the air in the hatching chamber becomes too dry the cord expands, opening a valve which supplies additional moisture. When correct humidity is attained, as shown by the specially constructed hygrometer supplied with every Regulator, the moisture makes the cord contract, or shrink, shutting off further flow. The humidity is read the same



as on a thermometer scale. In general, the working of this Moisture Regulator is upon the same principles as our famous Model Thermostat. This new device and others put the Model years ahead of all other incubators.

Other Patented Features for the Model Incubators are:—

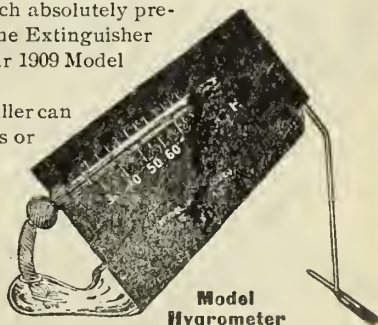
Model patented Flame Extinguisher (new this year) a practical device which absolutely prevents continued smoking or any over-heating of the burner and oil. This Flame Extinguisher is a part of the regular equipment of our 1909 Model Incubator.

MODEL INCUBATORS
Durable in construction they will work well for years. Perfect in workmanship, simple and automatic—these are the results of my aim to build the most efficient hatcher ever made.

MODEL BROODERS
Early hatches must be raised in Brooders. The Model embodies distinct departures in the heating and ventilating system, and thousands who bought Model Brooders last season reported that they raised more birds in them than they were ever able to raise before. This record of accomplishment is the best test. Send for literature and proofs.

Model patented Automatic Lamp Filler can be attached to one or several incubators or brooders and will keep the oil fount filled to uniform height. A great time and labor saver.

Send for Model Incubator booklet describing these and other Chas. A. Cyphers successful inventions, including a full line of Model Incubators and Brooders. You cannot afford not to know about these record making machines.



Model Hygrometer

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, MODEL INCUBATOR CO.
314 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Wm. Henry Maule, 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., whose annual seed book for 1909 is now being sent out. This book is a large one of over 150 pages, covering all kinds of farm and garden seeds, and may be had free if you drop them a card asking for it. This firm is one of the large seed companies of the United States, and their location at Philadelphia, which is the hub of the seed business, gives them ample facilities for taking care of their trade to best advantage. We would respectfully suggest that you write Mr. Maule for a copy of this book, mentioning Poultry Keeper, when writing and the book will be sent to you free of charge.

A 10 YEAR ROOFING GUARANTEE BACKED BY A SURETY CO BOND.

In the advertising columns of this paper the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co. are offering to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo Roofing a National Surety Co. guarantee bond, which covers a period of 10 years. This company is one of the largest Surety Companies in the world, (capital and assets of about \$2,000,000) and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question.

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., they will be glad to send you information regarding same and sample free.

BABY CHICKS. S. C. Brown Leghorns, bred for shape, color and laying qualities. \$10.00 per 100; or \$3.00 per 25. Guarantee safe arrival. H. M. Moyer, Route 2, Bechtelsville, Pa. 2-4

At the big Cleveland show, Ridge View Farm, Willoughby, Ohio—breeders of the Ridge View Farm strain of Rhode Island Reds—won first and second pens, the first pen being the same that won first at the great Kansas City show and was pronounced at Cleveland as the best pen ever shown at any of the Cleveland shows.

The Ridge View Farm also won several other prizes, as well as color and shape specials. They had an especially attractive exhibit in a special booth rented for the purpose where they showed special mated pens, high class male birds, etc.

This booth was very attractively decorated with American flags, all of the cages being lighted with different colored electric bulbs, giving a very pleasing effect and showing the birds off to good advantage.

This feature of special booths to exhibit poultry is becoming quite general this season with the larger poultry shows.

The makers of the X-Ray Incubator show by their selling plan that they have all confidence in it. They put it out on 60 days free trial. That is more than time enough for two complete hatches. It makes buyers safe. They know just exactly what the machine is and what it will do before they part with their money. If it does not come up to representations in your hands, you can return it. That is a fair offer. The buyer has nothing to lose. The company's catalog should be consulted for all details. The makers gladly mail it free. Our advice is to write for it. Address the X-Ray Incubator Company, 8th Street, Wayne, Neb. A postal will bring you the book. Mention Poultry Keeper.

BABY CHICKS. The kind that live and grow. From hardy stock, Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds; 10 cents each. Hatched from choice breeders of hardy stock. Quality, not quantity, our motto. B. F. Idema, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2-4



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It isn't so hard to hatch the chicks—any good incubator will do that. The trouble lies in getting the little downy fellows through the chick period to the money making time. Those who learn only from their own experience pay dearly in time, in loss of chicks, in money. The new book

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"Chick Culture"

Starts with the mating of the stock birds and the setting of the eggs and carries the reader clear through to the mature fowl. There are eighty pages, fully illustrated.

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A FORTUNE IN EGGS

This may seem a strong statement at first thought, but a fact nevertheless where it is possible to produce them in large numbers. The inability to obtain a satisfactory or profitable number of eggs from each hen kept is the most perplexing problem that has confronted poultrymen for generations past. The new book

"How to Build Up a Heavy Laying Strain"

is the only real solution of the problem ever offered the public. Its preparation has required months of hard work and is the result of scientific research and extensive practical experiments conducted by the author (L. F. VAN ORSDALE, America's noted authority) who has accomplished phenomenal results in securing high average egg records from large flocks. By following methods similar to those outlined in this book the world's greatest egg record was achieved.

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a number that would have been considered impossible a few years ago. The principles advocated, which are concise and well defined, the methods set forth that can be easily followed by any person

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The above is a life like photograph of the hen that laid 251 Eggs (actual count) in one year.

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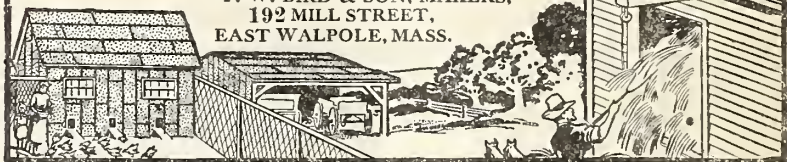
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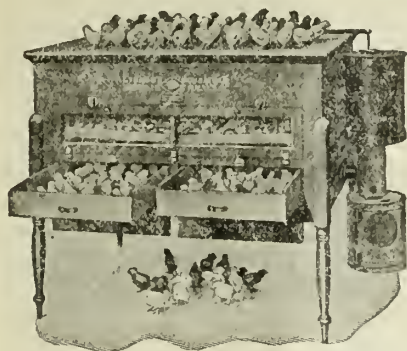
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ABOUT THESE LABELS

QUALITY AND SAFETY

THE CASE REVIEWED:

Incubators and Brooders. The membership of the National Board of Fire Underwriters consists solely of fire insurance companies and includes the principal companies doing business in the United States and Canada. Copies of the National Board's "Rules and Requirements," in booklet form, can be obtained free on request from the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., 382 Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.



General view of Standard Cyphers Incubator, 1909 Pattern. Equipped with Fire-Proof Heater, Fire-Proof Lamp and Fire-Proof Lamp Enclosure.

OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 1, 1908, respectively, the oil-heated Incubators and full line of 1909 style Brooders manufactured by Cyphers Company were approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, and the "label service" was granted this company. The Underwriters Laboratories are maintained by the National Board Companies and other subscribers for the express purpose of testing and approving (or disapproving) articles in common use that have a bearing on the fire hazard.

SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1908, each and every Incubator and Brooder manufactured by Cyphers Incubator Company has been built in strict accordance with the "Rules and Requirements" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and has been inspected in our factory at Buffalo, N. Y., by a representative of the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., and has had affixed to it, before being crated for shipment, the "Inspected Incubator" or "Inspected Brooder" label, issued in serial numbers, this work being done under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

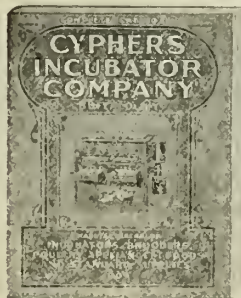
THE INSURANCE LABELS, when affixed to devices by the Underwriters Laboratories are equivalent to the official signature of expert mechanical engineers and give public notice to fire insurance companies and their agents that the articles which bear the labels are the safest to use. That is what the labels stand for! That is what they mean! That is why they are used!

"NO CHARGE" STATES: The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not fix rates of insurance. This is left to district, state and local rating organizations. Rapid progress is being made and down to the present date the rating organizations of the following States have decided to make no charge for "permits" granting the right to use Incubators and Brooders in or near insured property, PROVIDED, they are built in accordance with the National Board's Rules, bear the Official Inspection Labels of the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., and are properly installed:—

Ohio	Illinois	Michigan	Missouri	California
Kansas	Tennessee	Arkansas	Kentucky	Oregon
Nebraska	Minnesota	Colorado	Mississippi	Washington
Oklahoma	N. Dakota	Texas	New Mexico	Montana
Wyoming	S. Dakota	W. Virginia	Arizona	Idaho
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GET THE LABELS: Make no mistake about the value TO YOU of these insurance labels! They stand for something! They mean greater safety and the lowest obtainable Fire Insurance rates to every user, to every policy holder. You need not accept our statement; put the question squarely to your local insurance agent. Ask him! He knows and will gladly tell you. Show him this advertisement!! Your doing so will be a favor to us and profitable to you.

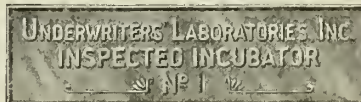
REMODELING OUTFITS: Old customers of ours will be glad to learn that we have completed arrangements with the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., whereby we can furnish brand new, fire-proofed heaters, together with Safety Lamp Enclosures, for remodeling any size Standard Cyphers Incubator built and sold since this company has been in business and that these Remodeling Outfits bear the Inspection Labels, thus entitling the owners of Remodeled Standard Cyphers Incubators to all the benefits of the insurance labels. For prices of Remodeling Outfits see page 36 of Main Catalogue, or write for special Remodeling Circular.



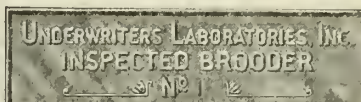
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A Big Incubator Manufacturer's Theory Reduced to a Working Basis—and How it "Works Out."

"How can you sell your 240-egg incubator for \$10?" was the inquiry recently made of the superintendent of the Reliance Incubator Co., Box 554, of Freeport, Ill.

"Oh, we do it by cutting out the frills," was his reply.

At first glance this looks like an explanation that does not explain, but when sifted to the bottom it has the merit of clearing the atmosphere of many seeming inconsistencies. "I don't suppose all other incubator concerns are engaged in a 'hold up' game," said the Reliance man by the way of elucidation: "many of them are making good incubators," he continued, "and are selling them at a price which gives them perhaps only a fair margin of profit. If it costs a manufacturer twice as much to make and sell his incubator as it does for us to make and sell the Reliance, probably, in justice to himself, that manufacturer ought to get twice as much for it, even though there isn't an added dime's worth of real value in it."

"But how can practically the same incubator cost one maker any more than another?" was the interrogative suggestion.

"It doesn't," responded the Freeport man, "or at least it shouldn't, particularly if one is buying raw material in substantially the same quantities as the other. Don't forget that what I mentioned was the cost to make and sell. No one can put better material into an incubator than we are putting into the Reliance. No one can employ better workmen than ours. No one can build a more durable incubator or one that will show a higher percentage in hatching results. The difference isn't so much in the cost of manufacture, though we think our many years of experience, our right-down-to-the-date facilities, and the fact that we have built a quarter of a million incubators, are factors which undoubtedly give us some advantage so far as actual cost of product is concerned, but the great difference is in the cost of selling. We believe in advertising, and we advertise, but we don't indulge in waste advertising. Where others expend thousands we let a few hundred suffice, and depend upon our incubators to further advertise themselves in the natural process of distribution. Again, where another manufacturer will pay \$10,000 or \$20,000 for catalogues and pictures we spend \$500 or \$600. These things are "frills," and while they may be worth their cost as "frills" still we are satisfied to get along without them—and incidentally we believe our customers are just as well satisfied also. Our 240-egg incubator is worth ten dollars, our smaller size is worth our price. We are kept busy filling orders. Just now we are making daily shipments to all parts of the United States. Cars are delivered over special track right to the door of our factory, and, with due respect to the other active industries of our little city, we are keeping the switch engine about as busy as any of them. Yes, it pays to cut out the frills and make our prices only on the incubators themselves." Illustrated valuable poultry and incubator book sent free to those who mention Poultry Keeper. Address, Reliance Incubator Co., Box 554, Freeport, Ill.

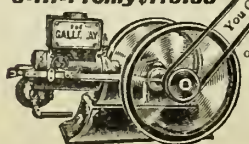
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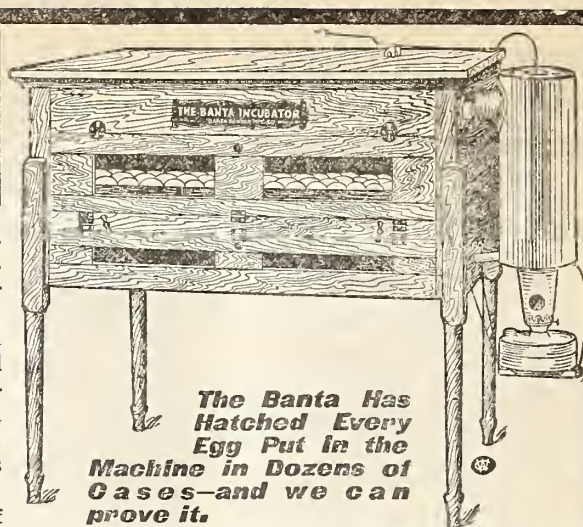
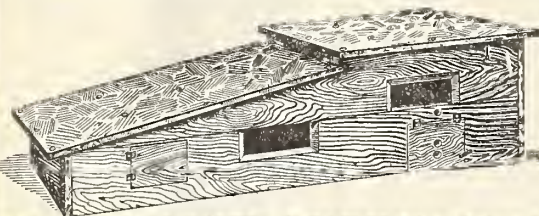
"Early Chicks"

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Don't be misled by statements of manufacturers who talk loud and long about their "testimonials" but never tell how they are obtained, and are very careful to give only a meager description of the "inside" of their machine.

Certainty of Results vs. Guesswork accurately explains the difference between the Mandy Lee and all other incubators. In our machine you **know** what your hatch will be after the first test-out; in others, the result is **always** in doubt, and with reasonable certainty of a large number **dead in the shell** on the 21st day.

We **guess** at nothing. We make favorable hatching conditions **at the eggs** during **each** of the **21** days of incubation, regardless of conditions outside the machine.

"Mandy Lee"

Incubators and Brooders

are best from every standpoint. They develop more of the weaker germs—those that in other incubators would die from the 10th to 19th day; they hatch larger percentages of strong, healthy chicks during the **entire season**. The brooders—both fireless and lamp-heated—raise practically every chicken entrusted to their care.

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See that HEATER

This is indeed the "catalogue" season, and not the least among them is the attractive little booklet called "1909 Pocket-book of Pointers" published annually by the O. K. Stock Food Co., of Chicago, Ill. It contains not only an array of information on the value and merits of their goods, but an interesting article on "Modern Poultry Problems" by D. J. Lamoert, vice-pres. of the company, and instructor in Poultry Craft at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The booklet is a little encyclopedia of progress and up-to-date knowledge, with suggestions and plans for each month in the poultry year, and we understand will be mailed to anyone for 2c stamp.

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"Have fed Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower to my little chicks for a number of years, always giving it to them after they were three weeks old, and when they are seven weeks old have them weighing two pounds each and they are only scrubs. It is also a great feed for laying hens. I would not think of raising poultry without it."

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FOR SALE. Partridge Cochins Bantams, one dollar each. O'Fallon Bantam Yards, O'Fallon, Ill. 3-1

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS for sale quick, 2nd cockerel, 2nd and 3rd hens, 2nd and 4th pullets, Wheeling 1909, and five other hens. Must be sold at once at sacrifice price of \$12. McNary & Smith, Banrock, Ohio. 3-1

COCHIN BANTAMS, White, Black Dr. Marsh, Brownsburg, Ind. 10-6

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LOOK WE PREPAY EXPRESSAGE chicks, \$15.00 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere. From high scoring, great egg producing Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans and Orpingtons. Grand pullets and cockerels, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eggs, \$8.00 per 100. We aim to please. Try us. Cedar Hill Poultry Yards, Box 68, Saugerties, N. Y. 3-1

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MY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS are of the intense egg type. Bred by the trap nest pedigree system. None better at any price. 30 eggs \$2.00; \$5.00 per 100. 50 eggs in fireless brooder for \$3.25. Baby chicks \$10 per hundred. L. E. Keyser, Smithboro, N. Y. 3-2

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs from good laying strain and good color \$1.50 per 15. L. A. Seeling, Michigan City, Ind. 3-3

SLATE'S REDS are red. Standard bred stock for sale (both combs). Eggs, \$1.00 15; \$5.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Willis Slate, So. Windham, Conn. 3-4

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ROSE COMB REDS. Pens headed by first prize winners, Sandy Creek, 1908, Pulaski Poultry Show 1909. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting from these matings. Tuttle strain. Thos. Wilder, Richland, N. Y. 3-4

NO BETTER FLOCK of Single or Rose Comb Reds in America than ours. Heavy layers, bred to lay. More than fifty prize winners. Price of eggs and birds right. Send for folder. Bixby and Bixby, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 3-3

SINGLE COMB REDS. At Akron, O., show won 1st pen, also special. Good layers. Eggs reasonable. Write me. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Krause, Doylestown, Ohio. 3-2

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, fifteen 75 cents; fifty, \$2.25; one hundred, \$4.00. J. N. Sisson, Valley Crossing, Ohio. 2-3

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100 EGGS \$3.50. White Rocks, Pekin Ducks (Rankin). Also chicks. Otto T. Wille, Reeseville, Wisc. 2-7

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EGGS FROM BEST LAYING STRAINS and prize winners. Lakyn-Jers \$3.00 per 15. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns (Blanchard strain) \$2.00 per 15. Jos. Marten, Mansfield, Ohio. 3-4

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15 EGGS, \$1.00; 15, \$2.50. From good strains of Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Theodore Senneider, 218 Madison, Ind. 3-4

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.

It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Keeping Poultry and was surprised at the result accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. Seeing is believing they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.

(REV.) W. W. COX.

October 22, 1908.

P. S.—A year's subscription, and some experience of my own, confirm me in what I wrote Sept. 5, 1907. The System has been tried so long and by so many, that there can be no doubt as to its worth and adaptability. It is especially valuable to parties having but a small place for chickens; seven feet square is plenty for a flock of seven.

(REV.) W. W. COX.

Ransomville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—Last Spring we purchased your book entitled the "Philo System" and used your heatless brooders last spring and summer. The same has been a great help to us in raising the chicks in the health and mortality. The chicks being stronger and healthier than those raised in the brooders with supplied heat. We believe this brooder is the best thing out yet for raising chicks successfully. We put 25,000 chicks through your heatless brooders this last season and expect to use it more completely this coming season. We have had some of the most noted poultrymen from all over the U. S. here, also a large amount of visitors who come daily to our plant, and without any exception they pronounce our stock the finest and healthiest they have seen anywhere this year.

Respectfully yours,

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Don't Let the Chicks Die in the Shell.

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Note What Others Say of This "Trick of the Trade."

Ringwood, Ont., Can., May 6, 1908.

DEAR SIR—Some time ago I got the Philo System and must say it is the best book I ever read on Poultry. I have tried the "Trick of the Trade" and saved twenty-two chickens which otherwise would have died.

Yours truly, ROY MOYER.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 25, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—Your book safely to hand, and have derived great benefit from it, especially "A Trick of the Trade."

Respectfully yours,

G. H. STANFORTH.

Potomac, Ill., May, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—I am using your System of Progressive Poultry Keeping and consider it the best work on Poultry Raising I ever read. In my last hatch I saved twenty-three chickens by following the article, "A Trick of the Trade."

Yours truly,

FRED JANISON.

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